

Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, February 1904.

HENRY RUSSELL - RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD
FROM MARCH 1811 to NOVEMBER 1820.

From a bust by Chantrey in the Hyderabad
Contingent Mess Bolarum.

A HISTORY

OF THE

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

BY

MAJOR REGINALD GEORGE BURTON,

1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent

(94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY).



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NOTE.

THIS History is based entirely on official documents, and where other references have been utilised, such sources of information are specified in the text or notes. The Author has had the valuable assistance of Major W. Haig, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, in the transliteration of vernacular names, in which the modern system has been generally adopted, except in quotations from despatches, etc., where the original spelling has been retained.

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A HISTORY

OF THE

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CHAPTER I.—HYDERABAD.

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The territory forming the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, including the Berars or Assigned Districts, lies between the 15th and 21st parallels of latitude, and 76° and 82° east longitude, being in the form of a quadrilateral figure with sides some 450 miles in length.

Its limits have varied at different periods of the existence of the State. The authority of the Nizams of the Deccan, which was derived from the rulers of the Mughal Empire whose Viceroys they were, at one time extended, according to the historian Orme, "in a line nearly north and south from Burhanpur to Cape Comorin, and eastward from that line to the sea;" but various portions of this area have been from time to time either ceded to the British or detached by the aggressions of the Maratha and other powers until the State was reduced to its present dimensions. Limits of the State.

Thus Masulipatam and other districts were ceded to the British East India Company as a result of Clive's operations, under the terms of a treaty concluded in May 1759.

The Northern Circars were acquired by the same Company under the provisions of a treaty of alliance by which the Company engaged "to have a body of troops ready to settle the affairs of His Highness' Government in everything that is right and proper, whenever either the safety of their own settlements and possessions or the peace of the Carnatic be the least endangered."

The Circar of Guntur was received from Basalat Jung, brother of the Nizam, in 1779, when Basalat Jung undertook to dismiss his French troops, these being replaced by the Company's forces. The cession of this District was confirmed by an order from the Nizam in 1788.

Again on the conclusion of the war with Tipu Sultan, of Mysore, in 1799, resulting in the overthrow of that potentate, the Nizam acquired

Gooty and other districts; whilst further territorial adjustments, ending in the demarcation of the State of Hyderabad by its present limits, took place after the Maratha war of 1803, subsequent to the Maratha and Pindari wars of 1817 to 1820, and after the mutiny of 1857.

The State of Hyderabad consists in the main of an elevated plateau some 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, broken by ranges of rugged hills, and watered by several great rivers and their tributaries. The northern boundary, between the Tapti river and the plains of Berar, and between Khandesh and the Aurangabad District, is characterised by a lofty range of basaltic mountains, a spur of the Satpuras, clad with dense forest, and rising to a height of nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the outlying peaks of this range, like sentinels guarding the passes to the north, stand the fortresses of Asirgarh, Narnala, and Gawilgarh, built of massive stone.

The Pen Ganga marks the southern boundary of Berar for the greater part of its extent, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, joins the Godavery, and with that river demarcates the limits of the Hyderabad State in that direction.

On the south the territory of the Nizam is limited by the Krishna and Tangabhadra rivers. On the west it marches with the Ahmadnagar and Sholapur Districts, which were wrested from the Peshwa in our war with the Marathas in 1817.

Geography. Below the wild and jungle-clad hills and rugged mountain range of the north stretches the fertile valley of Berar, watered in due season by many streams, and having a rich alluvial surface known as black-cotton soil, which bears fine crops of millet, wheat, and cotton, and is one of the richest districts of India. This expanse of plain is now almost entirely under cultivation, but was doubtless more wild in the earlier years of the nineteenth century. The numerous villages dotted over the land, which has prospered under British administration, testify to the flourishing condition of the inhabitants, whilst the fact that each hamlet contains a dilapidated mud fort proves that they date back to the turbulent times when the Naiks and the Pindari hordes were attracted by the wealth of this fair province.

The south-west border of Berar and the boundary of Khandesh are marked by a spur of the Western Ghauts, through which several passes give access alike to the wild country of the aboriginal Bhils, and to the cultivated fields of Berar, including the defiles of Kesari, Ajanta, and Rajura, famous in the time of Wellesley's campaign in the Deccan in 1803. These passes are steep at their northern outlet, but more easy of access where they debouch into the plains to the south; and the hills, though not so lofty, wide, or well-watered, are similar in nature to the

Satpuras, whilst to the south of them the soil, though not quite so rich, and the general aspect of the country are similar to North Berar, but the level is frequently broken by low stony or rocky hills, a range of which stretches from near Aurangabad, the southern capital founded by Aurangzeb, to Jalna.

South of Jalna the Godavery river, issuing from the Western Ghauts, and receiving many streams during its course, rolls through fertile plains, until it enters the dense jungles of Nirmal, whose chief inhabitants are predaceous animals, from whence it flows due east to Sironcha, before turning in a more southerly direction to mark the eastern limits of the State. South of the Godavery, which divides Hyderabad into two distinct geographical portions, dense forest and hilly country continue through the districts of Elgandal, Medak and Warangal, until they give place to fertile areas watered by streams and by the great artificial lakes which, together with granitic rocks piled in grotesque confusion, are the distinguishing features of this part of the country.

Three great streams, the Tapti, Godavery and Krishna, rising in the Western Ghauts, water the whole of this region, receiving many tributaries in their course. During the rainy season the watercourses, after a heavy downfall, become rapid and turbid streams, difficult for the passage of troops, and many of them which have previously been dry or have contained only occasional pools of water are transformed into unfordable torrents. When the rain ceases, however, and with it the supply of water, these rivers soon run off again, especially where there is no forest to assist the retention of the water by the soil, and most of them are generally easily passable, except the larger streams which are fordable only in the dry season. In the hot weather and sometimes in the cold season only the larger rivers and nullahs contain water, varying in quantity according to the prevailing atmospheric conditions. During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, the black-cotton soil characteristic of the whole region north of the Godavery, which, under the heat of the summer sun, has been burnt up and is cracked into innumerable fissures, is converted by heavy rain from an arid desert into a kind of quagmire over which men and horses move with difficulty, whilst it is quite impassable for wheeled traffic; but the surface of the ground is soon dried by a few days of sunshine. The fields in this country have as a rule no fences or hedges; the villages are built of mud, sometimes on a foundation of stone, and are frequently surrounded by a few acres of gardens and cultivated enclosures.

From an ethnological point of view, Hyderabad may be roughly divided into two portions, the northern part, including Berar, belonging to Maharashtra, the country of the Marathas; and the southern part Ethnography.

appertaining to Telingana, the region inhabited by the mild race known as the Telugus. But there are other races within the State. Of aborigines the Korkus inhabit the mountains of Berar, wresting a precarious living from the produce of the forest. They are replaced by the Gonds on the banks of the Wardha and in the Nirmal forests, where some of the Gond Rajas still keep up a petty state in the domains of their independent ancestors. In the Ajanta hills on the borders of Khandesh the predatory Bhils have been established from time immemorial, and still continue to give trouble by their depredations on both sides of the border.

The Banjaras, grain-carriers of nomadic habits, famous as the suppliers of armies in the constant wars that continued uninterruptedly until the final establishment of British power in Southern India, still wander over the country with their numerous flocks and herds, pitching their tents where they can find fodder for their animals according to the season of the year, or at times, their former occupation gone, settled in hamlets which generally have but an ephemeral existence.

To all the villages are attached quarters for the low caste Dhers and Mangs who perform the menial occupations of the community, and are in some instances but little removed from a state of slavery. In addition there are alien races.

Muhammadans of the Mughal and Pathan races, and the descendants of those who were forcibly or willingly converted to Islam, are settled in nearly every village, sometimes forming large communities which have for several generations supplied soldiers to the Hyderabad Contingent. Rohillas, once turbulent and still truculent, may be recognised by their fair complexions and distinctive dress. At Nander, on the bank of the Godavery where Guru Govind died, a large Sikh colony has raised a sacred edifice second only in sanctity to the famous Golden Temple of Amritsar. Arabs, formerly employed by the Marathas as mercenaries, principally as the garrisons of forts which they defended with remarkable valour, are found in many places, particularly in the vicinity of Hyderabad, where they still supply a corps in the service of the Nizam, whose guard of *Amazons has, however, long since been disbanded, the place of muskets on their shoulders being taken by smil-

*NOTE.—The Nizams of Hyderabad at one time had a corps of Amazons in their service, and at the battle of Kardla in 1795, when the Nizam was defeated by the Marathas, these female warriors do not appear to have behaved any worse than the remainder of the troops, who, however, did not distinguish themselves on this occasion. There were two battalions of Amazons, each 1,000 strong, in the service of Nizam Ali, who named them the *Zafar paltan*, or victorious battalions, but it does not appear on what occasion they earned this distinguished appellation, whether by the glory of their deeds or whether it was merely a tribute to what should have been the gentler sex.

ing infants. The Arabs have been considered too difficult to discipline and the Rohillas too truculent for enlistment in our army.

In addition to the castes and peoples who have been mentioned are the warlike Bedars of the Raichur Doab, and others of minor importance, some Rajput settlers from the north, occupied in agricultural pursuits; wandering tribes of Pardhis, skilful trappers of game; and Andhs, wonderful trackers of wild beasts.

Hyderabad Contingent Cantonments.

The stations more recently occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent are:—

Bolarum.—Head-Quarters. One Regiment Cavalry; one Battery Field Artillery; one Regiment Infantry.
Raichur.—One Regiment Infantry.
Mominabad.—One Regiment Cavalry.
Aurangabad.—One Regiment Cavalry; one Battery Field Artillery; one Regiment Infantry.
Jalna.—One Regiment Infantry.
Hingoli.—One Regiment Cavalry; one Battery Field Artillery; one Regiment Infantry.
Ellichpur.—One Battery Field Artillery; one Regiment Infantry.

Bolarum at one time furnished detachments at Warangal and Lingsugur, whilst the latter station was abandoned in 1882 when the cantonment of Raichur was occupied instead. Gulbarga, near Hyderabad, Makhtul, and Amraoti, Akola, and Buldana in Berar were also at one time garrisoned by the Nizam's Contingent.

It will be seen from their geographical situation that troops at these places were able to dominate the whole of the Hyderabad territory, a condition at one time most necessary owing to the turbulent state of the country, but now no more needed as the Nizam's Dominions have long enjoyed a period of peace, disturbed only by occasional outbreaks of dacoits, for the suppression of whom the services of the Hyderabad Contingent have sometimes been required. A great portion of the country has, moreover, been recently opened up and rendered easily accessible by the construction of the Godavery Valley Railway from Hyderabad to Manmad.

Bolarum is situated about twelve miles north of the city of Hyderabad, and five north of the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on a granitic ridge some 1,890 feet above sea-level. It contains a fine mess-house and gardens, and has been the head-quarters of the Hyderabad Division, and since 1876 of the whole Contingent, since the raising of the Force.

Raichur, a cantonment of recent origin, is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about five miles from the city of the same name. It has been considered of strategic importance as guarding the great bridge over the Krishna river, which would doubtless be a vital

point in case of internal trouble in Southern India. Raichur was abandoned in April 1903.

Mominabad or Amba Jogai stands on the high table-land of the Balaghat, 2,500 feet above sea-level. It was at one time the head-quarters of the Cavalry Division of the Reformed Horse. The village and cantonments are in a hollow, surrounded by low hills, the village occupying the north-east corner of the basin. It is surrounded by a stone wall about two miles in circumference. In the monsoon, owing to the numerous ravines and the nature of the soil, travelling, except on horseback, is almost impossible. A deep ravine near the Cantonment has frequently been infested by dacoits, who have also found many harbours of refuge among the surrounding hills. The climate is pleasant and equable. Mominabad was abandoned in April 1903.

Aurangabad was established as his capital by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, when Viceroy of the Deccan, who here built in memory of his daughter a tomb in imitation of the Taj at Agra. The city stands in the valley of the Dudna, between the Lakenwara range on the north and the Satara hills on the south, the valley between having a general breadth of about ten miles. The city, which exceeds six miles in circumference, is enclosed by walls with semicircular bastions surmounted by towers at each flanking angle and at regular intervals along the works. The battlements are loop-holed and lofty, with a few old guns on the towers at the principal gateways, which are four in number.

The Cantonment, which was formerly the head-quarters of the Berar Division, and, until 1876, of the whole Hyderabad Contingent, is built on rising ground to the west and south of the city. It is well supplied with water from aqueducts dating from the time of Aurangzeb. Some seven miles from Aurangabad is Daulatabad, known as Deogiri until 1338, when its name was changed by Muhammad bin Tughlak. The celebrated fortress crowns a conical hill, 700 feet in height, and isolated from the neighbouring Balaghat range. The hill has been scarped by human labour, and so rendered inaccessible from without. A subterranean passage winds up the interior of the rock, and leads to the fort on the summit.

Jalna.—This cantonment, adjoining the town of Jamapur, was formerly occupied by a Brigade of all arms of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, which was withdrawn to Secunderabad in 1861. The bed of the Kundalka river, full after heavy rain, but nearly dry during the hot months of the year, lies between the cantonment and the city, where there is a fort that was stormed and taken by Colonel Stevenson in the Maratha War of 1803. The cantonment is situated on a gently-sloping

declivity near the adjacent town of Kadrabad, which is enclosed by a stone wall. The surrounding country is undulating to the south and hilly to the north, and affords a fine manœuvring ground for troops of all arms, as well as ample fodder for horses. The battle field of Assye is 40 miles to the north. Jalna was abandoned in April 1903.

Hingoli is situated 40 miles from Nander on the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway, 20 from the Berar Frontier near Basim, and 80 from Akola on the Nagpur railway line. It has two fine tanks and a well-cultivated public garden. It was occupied as a Cantonment in 1819 after the siege of Nowah and the reduction of the insurgents in the surrounding Districts, and was abandoned in 1903.

Ellichpur city was the capital of the old Kingdom of Berar and was formerly the residence of the famous Salabat Khan, who built a palace here, and from whose troops a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent was formed. The Cantonment is several miles from the city, on the banks of the Sarpan river, near the foot of the Gawilgarh hills. It has the reputation of being somewhat insalubrious, but is fortunate in having a hill-station in Chikalda, only 20 miles distant and nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, near the famous fortress of Gawilgarh, which was stormed and taken by Wellesley's troops in the Maratha War of 1803. At the foot of the hills below Gawilgarh is Deogaon, where Wellesley concluded a treaty with the Marathas in January 1804.

CHAPTER II.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH. THE NIZAM'S REGULAR ARMY.

The Nizams.—The Tripartite Treaty—Rise of French influence—The French corps—Policy of the Marquis Wellesley—Disbandment of Raymond's corps—The last Mysore War—The Maratha War of 1803.

The Nizams.

In October 1723 Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subadar of the Deccan, shook off the yoke of the declining Mughal Empire, and established himself at Hyderabad in independence of the throne of Delhi. Although, until the final dissolution of the Mughal power in 1857, the fiction of subordination to Delhi was maintained, and the Nizams called themselves "Servants of the Emperor" and considered their title as emanating from the Court of Delhi, they were *de facto* independent princes and their State was an independent State. The struggle between the French and English during the wars in Southern India in the eighteenth century brought both those powers, as represented by their East India Companies, into contact with the Nizam's Government. In 1759 Masulipatam was taken by our troops under Colonel Forde, directed by Clive, and a treaty ceding that district to the British and ousting the French was thereupon concluded with the Hyderabad Government, to whom the territory belonged.

The relations between the British and the Nizam's Government became closer. The preponderating French influence, established by Bussy and Dupleix, was considerably lowered. A British Subsidiary Force was stationed at Hyderabad, and, as already related, the Northern Circars were ceded to the British East India Company in 1766. In 1790 a tripartite treaty was concluded between the British, the Nizam, and the Marathas, under the terms of article 4 of which the Nizam engaged "if the Right Honourable the Governor General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nawab Asof Jah (the Nizam) and Pundit Purdhan (the Peshwa) shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded by the shortest and safest route with all expedition to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces." It was apparently under the terms of this treaty that the British army was joined in the campaign of 1792 against the Sultan of Mysore by a force from Hyderabad not only of cavalry, but by some regular infantry, among which were two battalions disciplined by European officers under the celebrated Frenchman Raymond. After this campaign Raymond's corps was gradually increased until at the time of the war between the Nizam and the Marathas in 1795, in which the former was defeated at the battle of Kardla, it amounted to some 7,000 men.

The Tripartite Treaty.

The Nizam, taking umbrage at the absence of assistance from the British during this war, which could scarcely be given against an allied power, dispensed with the services of the two British battalions which were stationed at Hyderabad as a Subsidiary Force, and which were thereupon marched back to the Company's territory. From this time the French began to regain an undue and dangerous ascendancy at the Court of the Nizam, and the French officers acquired a considerable influence in his dominions and councils. This French influence was rendered more dangerous to British interests owing to the similar ascendancy of that nation at the Maratha Courts, where de Boigne, Perron and other adventurers had established themselves and raised bodies of regular troops. Raymond's corps rose to a strength of 14,000 men, who bore the colours of the French Republic and had the cap of liberty engraved upon their buttons, recruited in the Nizam's dominions, principally in the Aurangabad district, and largely in the dependencies of the Carnatic, in particular the Northern Circars. This corps was divided into ten battalions, with a field train of artillery consisting of about thirty pieces, and a troop of sixty dragoons. There was also a park of forty pieces of ordnance, and a complete equipment of military stores together with arsenals and foundries for the equipment of the troops. For the payment of this corps a portion of Hyderabad territory was assigned to Raymond, who stationed a detachment near the British frontier, threatening the Company's territory and inducing their sepoys to desert by offers of enhanced pay.

Rise of French influence.

Major Kirkpatrick, British Resident at Hyderabad, gave the following account of this corps:—

"In addition to the ten battalions or regiments already alluded to, the French had besides a field train of artillery, consisting of about thirty pieces, and on the whole pretty well appointed; there was attached to the corps a troop of sixty native dragoons. With the exception of a European to each battalion or regiment and a sort of second to a few of them, all the other Europeans, to the number of about fifty, constituted at one time a separate corps. Subsequently they were attached to the artillery, or distributed in the character of sergeants among the several regiments; an alteration found to be an improvement in his system. These men consisted of various nations, and among them there were many English deserters from the artillery, who had been often but fruitlessly reclaimed. The parade appearance of the corps was in general good; that of Perron's regiment particularly so. In other respects, however, its discipline would not seem to be very strict; which probably was the powerful inducement with many of the natives of the Company's as well as the Nizam's country, to prefer service with Raymond

1798. to that in any way connected with the British. Whatever may be the cause, this Frenchman had greater facility in recruiting than the British Carnatic officers experienced.

The French officers. The number of officers properly so called did not exceed twelve; and the whole of these were Frenchmen, with the exception perhaps of one or more jacobinised Germans. Raymond had formerly a Hanoverian of some professional merit in his corps, who had been an ensign in His Majesty's service. This man, however, was soon dismissed, and afterwards assassinated by a furious Demonah in the employ of the chief of the Pungahs. He had also with him at one time a French gentleman who had been an officer in the regiment at Pondicherry, but openly professing his attachment to royalty, he likewise speedily lost his situation, and was finally obliged to quit the country. The best disposed man in the corps is, or was some time since, one Salnave, Commandant of a regiment, and supposed to be secretly averse to the democratic party. With the exception of Perron, Baptiste, and perhaps one or two favourites, the officers were represented to be dissatisfied with Raymond on account of his hardness and want of liberality in pecuniary matters. But as they would nearly all appear to be of the jacobinical stamp, and have no prospect of bettering themselves elsewhere, this circumstance alone will hardly induce any of them to leave him, especially as he has contrived to make it very difficult for them to do so without his consent. Besides he possesses a resource for replacing any he may lose by desertion or otherwise, in his rank of sergeants, most of whom are just as likely to be qualified for the command of corps as the majority of those at present holding them.

Raymond himself would not appear to be a man of vigorous mind, or in any respect of very decided character. He has never shown himself to be much of a soldier; but he is artful, seems to have an arranging head, and is sufficiently conciliating in his manner with those he has to deal with. He is an undoubted republican in principle; but I don't know that he is a violent one. I should rather suppose from the general mould of his character that he was not. I take him to be about forty-five years of age.

Perron who is his second is a native of Alsace, and several years younger than his chief. He appears to be a far more enterprising and active man than the latter, and to be particularly fond of the military profession. I understand he is an outrageous jacobin; as some proof of which it may be mentioned that he sent, not long since, to his namesake and countryman, the successor of de Boigne, in the service of Scindia, a silver tree and a cap of liberty; the acceptance of which, however, is said to have been declined by the latter. Perron, at the head of two regiments,

was with Azeem-ool-Omrah during the latter part of that minister's stay at Poonah; on which occasion he would, of course, not neglect to cultivate his namesake, or to disseminate his own principles as well as he could among the officers belonging to him. It happens, however, that either Scindia's Perron is lukewarm in his politics, or that, having several British subjects in his corps, one of whom, named Sutherland, commands a brigade of six or seven battalions, he does not yet consider it safe or prudent to countenance any movements of this nature. 1798.

Baptiste, who stands next in rank to, is not a less bitter jacobin than Perron; but he is very much his inferior in point of military endowments. What he wants, however, as a soldier is made up for by a certain gasconading manner that suits very well the genius of the Court he belongs to, by great activity and cunning, and above all by a large stock of that unprincipled sort of address so useful in the management of low intrigue, and the conduct of pecuniary transactions with the classes he has usually to deal with. He is also eminently and peculiarly serviceable to Raymond, as the main link of his correspondence with Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and Marpilly; and as his agent for enticing French and other deserters, both native and European, and facilitating their escape to Khummum; where, just at our doors, as may be said, this bustling emissary of seduction and procurator of all material supplies any way connected with or depending on the Carnatic, has established his head-quarters. I consider both Perron and Baptiste as much abler men, that is, more equal to the purposes of mischief, or such purposes as the French Government may be supposed to machinate against us in the Hyderabad question, than Raymond, and should accordingly be sorry to see his command devolve on either of them."

The English Government beheld with jealousy and apprehension the recrudescence and progress of French influence in the councils of the Nizam. That Prince, however, declared his readiness to dismiss the French corps, provided that the English Subsidiary force were so increased and its services so regulated as to render it available for the defence of his dominions. Such a course was, however, considered inadvisable owing to the desire of standing on good terms with the Marathas, and a different measure was devised. It was thought expedient to encourage the entrance of English adventurers into the service of the Nizam, in the hope that they would form a rival corps to counterbalance the French. With this fallacious hope of forming a counterbalance to the preponderance of French military influence, two corps were entertained, one under an American named Boyd, who was favourable to the British cause, but who soon left the service of the Nizam, and another under an Irishman named Finglas, formerly Quartermaster in

1798. the 19th Dragoons, whose descendants serve the Nizam to this day. But the English appear to have been less qualified than the French for this species of adventure: there was no man to be found whose abilities and address could balance those of M. Raymond, and this project failed in consequence.

Policy of the Marquis Wellesley.

It was at this juncture that the Marquis Wellesley arrived in India as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the idea that the destruction of French interests and the repulsion of French aggression were the most necessary measures for the establishment of British power on a firm basis. He had already, on his way to India, met at the Cape and conferred with Major Kirkpatrick, recently British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, and had already determined, and expressed his opinion as to the advisability of the measure in a despatch to the Court of Directors, that the French corps at Hyderabad should be disbanded. His views on this point were further confirmed when, on his arrival in India, he found that war with Tipu Sultan was inevitable owing to the intrigues of the latter with the French, whose officers—Malartic in the Isle of France, and Buonaparte in Egypt—were in correspondence with him, whilst the officers of Raymond's corps, to the command of which the Alsatian Perron had now succeeded, were in communication with those of their own nationality at the Court of Seringapatam, where a body of French had arrived from the Isle of France. It was thus feared that, on the outbreak of war with Mysore, the French at Hyderabad, who were favourable to the Sultan's cause, might attempt to seize the Nizam's dominions, and secure them to the domination of France, or that if the corps were brought into the field against Tipu, it would endanger the cause of the allies. The outcome of this situation was that a treaty providing for the disbandment of the French corps and the increase of the British Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad was concluded with the Nizam's Government. In pursuance of this agreement a British force under Colonel Roberts was marched to Hyderabad to augment the Subsidiary Force and to awe the French corps into submission. On the 20th October 1798 a portion of the British troops took up a position in rear of the French, while the remainder were disposed to march against their front. The French battalions, clamouring for their arrears of pay, now broke into open mutiny and seized and confined their officers. Next morning Colonel Roberts drew up his force opposite the French lines, and summoned the men to unconditional surrender. Eventually, after some trouble and delay, they were induced by Malcolm, the political officer, to lay down their arms. The French officers were delivered up and eventually deported to their own country, and the lines, arsenals, storehouses, and foundries passed into

Disbandment of Raymond's corps.

the possession of the British. French influence at Hyderabad was at an end, and all hopes of French dominion in Southern India were for ever quenched. 1799.

Such of the men of the disbanded corps as were fit for service entered Colonel Finglas's and other battalions in the Nizam's army, and so helped to form what was eventually the nucleus of the Hyderabad Contingent. It cannot perhaps be claimed that the troops which were eventually organised into the Hyderabad Contingent took part in the war which resulted in the destruction of Tipu Sultan. But a contingent amounting to some 6,000 cavalry and 3,600 infantry was supplied by the Nizam to co-operate with the British army in that campaign, and the Hyderabad Contingent, which was, until 1854, known as the Nizam's Contingent, was eventually in great part formed from the Nizam's Regular army as it then existed. It may be as well, therefore, to sketch the part taken in the last Mysore war by the Contingent supplied by the Nizam.

The last Mysore War.

When the British army took the field, Captain (afterwards Sir John) Malcolm was despatched from Madras to expedite the advance of the allied force to be supplied under the provisions of the tripartite treaty already alluded to.

The Subsidiary Force, which had been employed in coercing Raymond's French legions, was pushed forward with a large body of the Nizam's troops under Mir Alam, and Malcolm joined on the 19th January 1799 with instructions to keep the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief informed respecting the composition, organization, discipline, and temper of the Nizam's army. The infantry battalions were largely composed of the men of the old French corps, whom we shall meet with again some years later in Berar. They were in such a state of disorder that the sole remedy was to be found in the appointment to them of European officers. But the men were mutinous, and declared that if this measure were adopted they would march back to Hyderabad with all their arms and ammunition.

It is related that " the alarming intelligence was brought to Malcolm at midnight; before daybreak he waited on Mir Alam and urged upon him, in the strongest terms, the necessity of peremptorily ordering the guns and magazines to be sent forward under the protection of one regiment, and to direct the others to march onward in the usual manner. The orders were sent but the regiments hesitated. So the Nizam's cavalry were drawn up on the flank of the infantry line, whilst Colonel Roberts' corps took up a position which could have reduced the recusants, had it been necessary to proceed to extremities. Still there was procrastination. Some of the native leaders were eager to delay the

1799. settlement until evening. So Malcolm conceived that the time had come for the abandonment of all delicacy and reserve, and for a direct personal interference, such as, he said, under less pressing circumstances, he might not have been warranted in exercising. He offered his services to Mir Alam; said that he was ready to carry the Minister's orders into immediate execution, and, on receiving a full consent to the proposal, mounted his horse and rode into the lines of the mutinous battalions.

His determined bearing had the desired effect. He ordered the sepoys to fall in, and they obeyed. He directed one regiment to march forward with the guns and the stores, and the others to march in the order determined; and his commands were not resisted."

At the request of Mir Alam, Malcolm took command of the entire infantry force, amounting to 3,621 men, which he organised into battalions commanded by British officers, whilst two troops of the Nizam's cavalry, clothed, accoutred, and disciplined in the same manner as the Company's regiments, were attached to his command. To this force the 33rd Foot was afterwards attached and its Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wellesley, brother of the Governor-General, and subsequently first Duke of Wellington, took command of the amalgamated forces.

The British officers with the Nizam's infantry were Captains Phillips and Schoey, and Lieutenants Thomson, Baines, Paisley and Reynolds.

The Cavalry was commanded by Captain Walker.

The Nizam's Contingent does not appear to have greatly distinguished itself in this campaign, although its services were subsequently eulogised by the Governor-General.

It is recorded that on the 10th March 1799 a company of sepoys belonging to the rearguard of the Nizam's Contingent was charged by the enemy's horse, losing 20 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing. On the 27th March they took part in the battle of Mallavelly. During the siege of Seringapatam 500 of the Nizam's infantry occupied the village of Sultanpettah, and 400 were stationed on the left of the village at a place known as "The post in front of the Engineer's Tope;" whilst strong parties were employed in fortifying that village and the advanced posts; but it does not appear that they took part in the actual assault on Seringapatam when that place was captured and Tipu Sultan slain on the 4th May.

The Governor-General wrote to the Home Government in March 1799:—

"This force under the general command of Meer Allum formed a junction with the army on the 19th February; and it is with the greatest

satisfaction that I remark to your Honourable Court the beneficial effects which the Company have already derived from the recent improvements of an alliance with the Court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittur in a state of preparation for the field before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore." 1799-1803.

The Maratha War of 1803.

It was in pursuance of the same policy that the Marquis Wellesley undertook the war with the Marathas in 1803, for as he himself then wrote :—"The effectual security of our interests in the Maratha Empire is the strongest barrier which can be opposed to the progress of the French interest in India; the early reduction of Sindia would prove a fatal blow to the views of France. An imperfect arrangement with the Maratha powers, or a delay of active measures, might open to France the means of engaging with advantage in the affairs of the Maratha Empire." The war was also undertaken in great measure for the protection of our ally the Nizam against the Marathas, who were continually encroaching and levying contributions upon his territory. It was in this war that Lake defeated the Marathas at Laswari and Delhi, entered that great city, and released from the domination of the French adventurer Perron the once glittering puppet who sat in squalor on the Mughal throne. At the same time Wellesley was conducting the campaign in the Deccan, gaining the bloody victory of Assye, dispersing the Maratha hosts on the field of Argaum, and finally reducing them to submission after the capture of the great stronghold of Gawilgarh that crowns the mountains above the Ellichpur plain.

It has already been observed that, under the terms of the treaty concluded with the Nizam in October 1800, the Hyderabad Government was bound to furnish, in the event of war between the contracting parties on the one hand and a third State, a force of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry. It was only after considerable difficulty and delay that even a portion of this contingent was furnished in 1803, the Nizam's Government showing themselves obstructive, if not hostile, in their dealings with their allies. Of this obstruction we find constant complaints on Wellesley's part, nor do such troops as were furnished appear to have been serviceable or to have borne a very active part in the campaign. The battalion which had formed the French party seems to have been the only body of infantry that had any pretensions to military efficiency, and the Hyderabad Contingent will scarcely desire to be in any way identified with the quota of troops furnished by the Nizam's Government in 1803. Some troops under Mahipat Ram eventually joined the Subsidiary Force which was under command of Colonel Stevenson, and marched with him to Berar, where

1803. also the Nawab of Ellichpur, Salabat Khan, attached himself to the British Army. Some of these troops were present at Argaum, at the siege of Asirgarh, and during the operations terminating in the storming of Gawilgarh. There is little extant regarding their deeds, but they are occasionally referred to in the *Wellington Despatches*, from which the following extracts may be quoted :—

Writing on 15th September 1803 to General Stuart, General Arthur Wellesley thus expressed himself :—

"The Nizam's Horse are very useless, which annoys me a good deal, and creates a doubt of the propriety of sending Colonel Stevenson on the proposed expedition to Berar, at least till we shall have beaten the enemy in the field. If they were all to follow Colonel Stevenson on the proposed expedition into Berar, we should effectually relieve the Nizam's territory; but we might meet with a misfortune, of which there could not be a chance if the Cavalry were worth anything."

Addressing Major Malcolm on the same date :—

"The Nizam's troops behave so ill, and the enemy appear to be so little afraid of Colonel Stevenson's Corps, that I almost doubt the propriety of sending him into Berar."

To Major Shawe on 8th October 1803 :—

"Not one of the Soobah's forts is sufficiently garrisoned. He has not a soldier in the country excepting those belonging to the Company"—alluding to the Subsidiary Force under Colonel Stevenson.

From another letter to Major Kirkpatrick, dated 23rd October 1803, it would appear that the Nizam's Contingent under Raja Mahipat Ram was present at the surrender of Barhanpur, and that Salabat Khan's jaghir troops took part in the subsequent investment of Asirgarh. Again we find from a Despatch to the Governor-General, under date 11th November 1803, that the city of Aurangabad was held by 560 men of the old French Infantry.

There is one bright episode in the general condemnation of the Nizam's Army at this period. In his Despatch reporting the details of the battle of Argaum on 29th November 1803, General Wellesley wrote :—

"The Mogul Cavalry under Salabat Khan distinguished themselves and took a standard from Scindiah's troops."

Again, in his letter to the Resident, 21st December 1803, he says :—

"Rajah Mohiput Ram acknowledged to me that he had received orders to increase the numbers of His Highness's troops, but no money to enable him to carry these orders into execution; and I really believe that the body of troops in camp is not equal to more than half the number of which it ought to consist by treaty."

From a letter to Colonel Stevenson written from Ellichpur on 17th December 1803, it would appear that one of Salabat Khan's battalions, under command of Major Drew, was encamped at Dhamangaon, a hamlet at the foot of the hills, and it was probably there during the siege of Gawilgarh. 1803.

During the next few years the Nizam's Contingent was constantly employed against the Pindaris in Berar, generally in conjunction with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, but they were of little service, and it was from these unpromising materials that the Hyderabad Contingent was now to be evolved.

CHAPTER III.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Cession of Berar to the Nizam—General Arthur Wellesley's views on the Nizam's army—Proposed reform of the Silladar Cavalry.—The Nizam's Regular Infantry in 1806—European officers in the Nizam's army—Early measures of reform—Inability of the troops to cope with the state of anarchy in Berar.

1804.

Cession of Berar to the Nizam.

On the conclusion of the Maratha war the whole of the Province of Berar was made over to the Nizam "as a gratuitous cession to His Highness on the part of the British Government, and not surrendered to His Highness on the ground of his right to participate in the conquests effected during the war". (Despatch of Government of India to the Resident, No. 129 A., dated 2nd April 1804.)

"The whole of Berar, including districts east of the Wardha, but not including certain tracts left with the Nagpur Chief and the Peshwa, was made over in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Nizam. The forts of Gawilgarh and Narnala remained subject to Nagpur. Certain tracts about Sindkher and Jalna, in the south-west corner of the present Berar Province, were restored by Sindia to the Hyderabad States; and thus after two centuries an independent Mussalman dynasty again ruled in the Dekhan up to the skirts of the Satpuras." (Berar Gazetteer.)

General Wellesley's views on the Nizam's army.

The contingent furnished by the Nizam in the recent war under the terms of the treaty of 1800 had amounted to some 6,000 cavalry and 2,300 infantry, which do not appear to have borne a very creditable part in the campaign. On this point General Wellesley wrote to the Resident in December 1803—"I think it possible at the conclusion of the war some means may be devised to place the public force of the Nizam's Government upon a better footing, and it is very desirable that you should turn your thoughts to that subject. In its present state it is of no use whatever. The Soobah (Nizam) can do nothing without the assistance of the British Government. This inconvenience will increase daily unless some remedy is applied, and in a greater proportion as the extent of the Soobah's territories may be greater. The consequence will be that the British troops will always be in the field; and indeed if the Soobah's military establishments are not improved, the Subsidiary Force as at present will not be equal to the duties which will be required from it." He pursued the subject as follows in January 1804:—

"It appears that there is no doubt whatever of the necessity of introducing a reform into the military establishments of the Soobah of the Deccan; the only question will be in what manner this reform ought

to be effectual, and what ought to be the nature of the reform. Two objects are required: one is to give the Government some strength to enable it to go on without being obliged to have recourse to British assistance upon every trifling occasion, the other is that the military establishment shall be sufficient in case of future wars to provide for the defence and tranquillity of the country in some degree . . . Upon the whole, therefore, I think that the best plan would be that the Soobah of the Deccan should have a moderate establishment of infantry, possibly but little stronger than that which he is required by the treaty of defensive alliance to supply. But this establishment ought to be kept complete, and in the immediate pay of the Government, and not made up, as at present, of sixty or seventy men, or possibly as far as a battalion, in the service of each chief who commands a body of horse. It is obvious that as long as that system shall continue the Government cannot command the service of these people; they are never paid as the Jaghiredars have not the means of defraying their expenses upon distant expeditions, and are totally unfit for the purposes of external war." 1804.

These remarks are of great interest as showing the part taken by the future Duke of Wellington in the inception of the Hyderabad Contingent. The contingent supplied by the Nizam had served under him in the Mysore War of 1799 as well as in 1803, and he was thus not only by reason of his great gifts but from actual experience well fitted to judge of the reforms that were necessary in order that this contingent might be rendered efficient. He saw that it was necessary for the contingent, which the Nizam was obliged to supply in time of war under the stipulations of the Treaty of 1800, to be maintained and properly paid and organised in time of peace also, not only that it might efficiently fulfil the purposes of the alliance, but that it might be competent to preserve order within the confines of His Highness' own territory.

Proposed reform of the Silladar Horse.

In 1804 a proposal was submitted to the Nizam for the reform of his troops, and "as the regular issue of monthly pay is among the most powerful causes of the efficiency of a military establishment, it is proposed that the whole of the country of Berar shall be applied to the support of a body of ten thousand Silladar Horse."

These proposals were, however, rejected by the Nizam. It had been meanwhile determined and agreed upon between the allies that His Highness' Government was responsible for the maintenance of internal order within his dominions, and that the Subsidiary Force was only available to repel external aggression. But for the maintenance of order in Berar the Nizam's army proved quite inadequate. The following extract from the Resident's Despatch, dated 10th December 1806, is

1806. of interest as showing the condition of His Highness' forces at that time, and as embodying suggestions on which their reform was eventually undertaken:—

The Nizam's Regular Infantry in 1806. "The state of the Nizam's infantry in Berar demands the most serious attention of the British Government. The several corps which are under the immediate and personal command of Mohiput Ram are the remains of Mons. Raymond's party. These corps are dressed in the French costume; they are disciplined in the French exercise and words of command. They are naturally attached to the French cause, and this disposition has been designedly encouraged by Raja Mohiput Ram. An English officer of the name of Draper was desirous to introduce the English exercise and words of command, but the sepoys peremptorily refused to comply with his orders, and the officer was obliged to concede the point to prevent a disturbance. The person, who really commands these corps and has considerable influence over them, is one Clementi, a Spaniard, faithfully attached to Mohiput Ram, and notoriously hostile to the British cause. This man calls himself a Portuguese and had sufficient interest at Goa to procure the credentials of an Ambassador from the Portuguese Government to the Soubahdar of the Deccan. These credentials were seized by the late Resident, and are still in my possession. But the man is really a Spaniard. There are many Europeans and half-caste men, of different nations and characters, who are distributed amongst the several corps in Berar, and are most of them under the control and influence of the Spaniard Clementi. These subordinate officers have gradually crept into the Nizam's service without having excited attention, but it is of much consequence that their numbers, their nation, and their characters should be ascertained, and that such as are liable to suspicion should be dismissed from the service and sent out of the country. In the event of a peace between Great Britain and France the state of the remains of the French corps and the character and dispositions of their Commanding Officers must be regarded with a jealous and vigilant eye. Every effort of the British Resident will be required to prevent the admission of secret emissaries who may be employed in attaching the Corps of infantry in the Nizam's service to the interests and cause of the French nation. I have therefore determined to procure a list of all the Europeans or sons of Europeans at present in the Nizam's service, and to make enquiry of their nation, characters, and sentiments. And I propose as a future general regulation, that such Europeans as are worthy of being retained in the service shall receive commissions from this Government countersigned by myself; that a list of them shall be kept at the Residency describing their rank, station, and period of service; and that all Euro-

peans and half-castes who cannot produce these commissions shall be seized and sent out of the country. Upon the principles before stated I have judged it proper to require that Clementi and some others shall be dismissed from the Nizam's service, and Meer Allum has determined to reform the Corps of infantry in Berar, and place them on a respectable footing under the command of English officers who are already in the service of this State. To effect this seasonable reform and to enable the English officers to create and maintain a proper influence and authority over their respective corps, it will be of much importance that a detachment of British troops should be stationed in Berar. By the general influence and example derived from the presence of a British detachment, and under the regulations which Meer Allum intends to adopt, for the regular payment, clothing, and equipment of the corps in Berar, it may be expected that these corps will gradually attain to a degree of discipline and subordination which may render them useful and creditable auxiliaries in any future war." 1806.

European Officers in the Nizam's army.

The list of officers referred to by the Resident is not available, but the following is a roll of those who were with the several regiments in the year 1800:—

Colonel Don Clementi de Avila, a Spaniard.
Major Johnstone, an East Indian.
Captain Don Torribio Paulo Denis, a Portuguese.
Captain Joseph Gordon.
Captain Freeman, an East Indian.
Captain Guest, an Englishman.
Captain Bridges, an Englishman.
Captain Drew, an Englishman attached to the troops of Salabut Khan, Jaghirdar.
Captain Elliot, an East Indian.

The above commanded battalions.

Those ranking as subalterns were—

Captain Vincente, a Spaniard.
Captain Blake, an East Indian.
Don Silvestre, a Portuguese.
Senor Joachim, a Portuguese.
Mr. Key, an Englishman.
Mr. Kullick, an Englishman.
Mr. Joachim Schmidt, an East Indian of Dutch extraction.
Mr. Plight, an East Indian.
Mr. Marten, a Portuguese.

1806. In Colonel Finglas's Brigade were :—

* Captain W. Palmer, an East Indian, afterwards head of the famous firm of Palmer & Co.

Captain Harding and Captain Douglas, both Irishmen.

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*NOTE.—William Palmer had a remarkable career. He was the eldest son of General Palmer by that Begum of Lucknow whose features have been transmitted to canvas by the brush of Zoffany. He was the first British subject to enter the Nizam's Army, in which he rose to the rank of Brigadier, and proved his daring and talent in some military engagements. He entered the service of the Nizam in 1799, and has himself recapitulated as follows the events in which he was engaged :—

"My services were used equally by the Nizam's Government and by the local British authorities.

When Colonel Stevenson commanded the Subsidiary Force in the field in 1803-04 against Scindia and the Raja of Berar, I accompanied his force, and was selected by him to act as his Brigade Major to the Nizam's troops. When, subsequently, during the same campaign, I was left in military command of the frontier town of Aurangabad, I communicated with General Wellesley, by his desire, respecting the movements of the enemy. At the end of the war I was employed to take military possession of the districts ceded by the enemy to the Nizam.

When Mohiput Ram, in 1808, rebelled against the Nizam's Government, I was selected, conjointly by the Resident, Captain Sydenham, and the Ministers Meer Allum and Chundoo Lall, to negociate with him on the part of the Minister; and by the Resident's desire I corresponded directly with him, and referred to him all my negociations.

I was in the subsequent action where the Nizam's troops were defeated, and when Mohiput Ram afterwards fled, pursued by a detachment of the Subsidiary Force under Colonel Montresor, Mr. George Sydenham, the Persian Interpreter, being absent, I was employed in his room, and placed in charge of what is called, I believe, the Intelligence Department, that of the Hurkarus, employed to bring information of the enemy's movements.

My next service was performed subsequently to the establishment of my house of business (in 1810). A mutiny broke out (in 1812) among Mr. Gordon's troops, and I was employed to bring them over. Failing in the attempt, a detachment, under Colonel Hopetoun Scott, was sent to intimidate them into submission, and I was employed under him to communicate with the mutineers and also with the Resident. It was at length resolved to attack the mutineers, and General Conran having taken command of the detachment, I was placed in command of the Nizam's troops acting in conjunction with him, and volunteered in the capacity of guide, to lead the attack on the Choultry, in which the mutineers were posted.

On this occasion I was honoured with the approbation of Lord Minto's Government conveyed to me through the Resident, Mr. Russell.

After the surrender of the mutineers I was appointed President of a Court Martial to try the ringleaders. Captain Beckett, commanding the Russell Brigade, and several officers of the Russell and Aurangabad Brigados were members of the Court Martial.

Subsequently, in 1812 or 1813, I believe, when the conduct of Captain Beckett, then employed to reduce the fort of Bhoowaneepett, had been disapproved by both the Minister and the Resident, I received a commission to supersede him in his command, and proceeded to his camp at Ellareddypett for that purpose. Captain Beckett, however, having made the *amende*, which I was desired to call for at his hand, was not superseded.

I mention these facts, not from any exaggerated estimate of their importance, but simply to show that I was *bona fide* in the service of the Nizam, and that my services were real and actual."

The measures proposed by the Resident were acquiesced in by the Nizam, and approved by the supreme Government. Two battalions of British Infantry were stationed at Basim, and Mr. C. Russell, Assistant Resident, proceeded to Berar to report on the Nizam's troops which were there stationed. Mr. Russell found the troops in a pitiable state of neglect and disorganisation. The officers consisted of low Europeans who would engage in any service that would afford a subsistence, and half castes distinguished from natives merely by wearing a hat. There was no discipline, and the troops were so scattered that no reliable statistics were obtainable as to their numbers and condition. The charge to the Nizam's Government on account of each battalion of 850 men with a brigade of guns appears to have been about R11,500 per month, so that the eleven battalions must have cost not less than fifteen lakhs. The state of the cavalry was so deplorable that amelioration scarcely appeared possible. 1807. Early measures of reform.

Steps were now, in July 1807, taken to initiate the reforms that were so necessary. A general scheme, to be elaborated by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, commanding the detachment of the Subsidiary troops at Basim, was outlined as follows:—

The Infantry Force was to consist of six corps of one thousand each; the sepoys were to receive pay regularly through the Commanding Officer, and without reduction, not through "Mutsuddies" as hitherto; the chief officers were to be respectable Europeans, and the pay proposed for them was R500 or R400 for the Commandants, and R250 or R200 for the Adjutants; the force was to be concentrated as far as possible consistent with the duties to be performed, and a system of reliefs was to be introduced, so that the detached parties might from time to time return to head-quarters; a radical reorganisation of the cavalry was not to be attempted, but arrangements had to be made for periodical musters and for the regular payment of the quotas furnished. Over the whole force were to be placed two Muhammadan nobles in whom confidence could be reposed.

The details of the scheme were subsequently worked out by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton. He proposed, among other things, that there should be two Commandants of brigades who should receive altogether R700 per month each. The reorganised battalions of native infantry were to consist of 800 privates paid at R7 per month and 100 recruits at R6 per month, with an European Commandant at R700, an European Adjutant on R200; 103 commissioned and non-commissioned native officers, and 14 European or half-caste sergeants and other non-commissioned officers; the total cost of a battalion, exclusive of arms, accoutrements,

1807-11. and clothing, which were to be supplied by the Government, being R10,780, per month.

Lieutenant Sydenham, brother of the Resident, proceeded later to Berar and, exercising some supervision over the infantry there, succeeded in carrying out some necessary reforms. Little, however, appears to have been accomplished until the succession of Mr. Henry Russell to the Residency in 1811. Berar was in a state of anarchy, overrun by Pindaris, Bhils, and other free-booters, with whom the Nizam's troops, owing to their inefficient condition, were unable to cope. Many of the zemindars, under the style of Naiks, were in open rebellion and plundered the country indiscriminately, retiring to their fastnesses with the spoil.

Anarchy in Berar.

The corps in Berar had, indeed, been partially reformed. The men who composed them were of an excellent description, and only required to be properly equipped to render them very serviceable troops. They had done good service in the operations against the Pindari Amir Khan, conducted by Colonel Close, who had described them as orderly and regular but below their nominal strength, and the arrangements for their equipment and supplies of ammunition were so bad as almost to neutralise all other benefits derived from the reforms already made; and in the case of detached bodies there were irregularities and delays in the disbursements of pay.

The Resident had in August 1810 recommended that the troops "should be supplied with arms and ammunition from British arsenals; and that a Commandant of the whole force should be appointed." He also recommended "the supply of five thousand stand of arms, six 6-pounder guns, six howitzers, etc., and the adoption of returns similar to those submitted by the British army."

Nothing permanent was, however, done, and the evils resulting from bad management and want of control continued to increase after Lieutenant Sydenham's departure.

CHAPTER IV.—MR. RUSSELL'S MEASURES OF REFORM.

Mr. Henry Russell appointed British Resident at Hyderabad—His report on the Nizam's army—Reforms initiated—Formation of the Russell Brigade in 1813—Reform of the Berar Infantry—The Russell Brigade—Results of Mr. Russell's reforms—Disturbance at Hyderabad—Reform of the Cavalry—Mr. Russell's report to Sir T. Hyslop—Instructions to British Commanders in Berar.

It was at this juncture that, in March 1811, Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Russell, whose name will ever be associated with the Hyderabad Contingent, assumed the office of British Resident at Hyderabad. He at once drew the attention of the British Government to the state of Berar owing to the turbulence of the Naiks, pointing out that, under the provisions of the treaty, the Subsidiary Force could not be properly employed for their suppression, as it was maintained for the protection of the frontier against external aggression, and not for the reduction of refractory zemindars, or for quelling partial insurrections. This was the duty of the Nizam's Government, and "it will appear that it is against the disorders of the Nizam's Government, and the efficiency of his military establishment, and not against the power of the Naiks, that our measures must be immediately directed." 1811. Mr. Henry Russell appointed Resident.

Soon after his assumption of office, Mr. Russell in 1811 reported as follows on the Nizam's army:— "The whole of the Nizam's troops now stationed in Berar, including those of the Jaghiredars subject to the authority of the Local Government, consist of about 9,000 Cavalry, about 3,000 Irregular and 5,000 Regular Infantry, with about 25 guns. All the Irregular Infantry are Sircar troops, except one small corps of about 700 men belonging to Shums-ool-oomrah. Of the Regular Infantry two Battalions, consisting of about 900 men each, belong to Salabut Khan; and the remainder compose what is called the Nizam's establishment of Regular Infantry in Berar. Salabut Khan's two Battalions, and Shums-ool-oomrah's Irregular Corps, have each of them two guns. All the remaining guns are attached to the Sircar troops. Of the Cavalry about 5,500 are Sircar, and about 3,500 Jaghiredar troops. The Cavalry in Berar are of as good a description as the ordinary run of Native Cavalry in India. In every party some will be found better than others, but upon the whole they are very much upon an equality. They are all of the kind called Silladar, where the horse is the property of his rider, to distinguish them from the Bargeer Cavalry, who are mounted on horses belonging to the Government. Their pay varies from forty to fifty-five rupees a month, for both the rider and his horse, and one of the express conditions of the service is that the horseman is not to receive any compensation if his horse is either maimed or killed in battle. The His report on the Nizam's army.

1811. horseman's subsistence depends entirely upon his horse. He generally borrows the money with great difficulty to buy him, and if he loses him, can seldom raise money to buy another. The loss of his horse therefore means the loss of his bread. The Cavalry is very irregularly paid too, as all the troops of Native Governments are, so that it would be unreasonable to expect much activity or exertion from them on an occasion.

In the year 1804 a proposal was made by us to the Nizam to maintain a regular establishment of Silladar Cavalry on the same footing as that maintained by the Government of Mysore. This proposal led to a long negotiation, and the Nizam at last consented generally to raise a body of Silladar Cavalry, but he objected to all those parts of the plan by which alone the efficiency of the establishment would have been ensured, and the proposal was therefore abandoned.

The Nizam refused to make any satisfactory arrangement for their being regularly paid; and without that they would not have been at all superior to any other party of horse in his service. Of the two sorts of Cavalry in Berar, the Sircar troops are more useful than those in the service of the Jaghiredars, who are never very prompt in their obedience to the immediate officers of Government, and who find their interests principally to consist in employing their own troops for the protection of, and security of, their own jaghires.

About 1,800 of the Jaghiredar Cavalry belong to Salabut Khan, about 900 to Soobhan Khan, and the remainder in small parties of from 20 to 100 to different inconsiderable Jaghiredars.

The defects in this part of the establishment are too radical to be removed, but although nothing can perhaps be done to make any substantial improvement in the condition of the Cavalry, our influence may no doubt be usefully exerted in keeping their numbers as complete as possible, in getting them paid more regularly than they are at present and in suggesting plans for their disposition and employment.

The two Regular Battalions belonging to Salabut Khan are very respectable corps. They are commanded by an Englishman of the name of Drew, who has a few other Englishmen employed as officers under him. The men are dressed like our sepoys, and armed with our muskets, and what is of much greater importance than anything else they are very regularly paid. These corps are always stationed in advance, and I believe that their fidelity and discipline may on all occasions be confidently relied upon.

The Nizam's own establishment of Regular Infantry is the most important part of his whole army to us. It is that which we are most concerned in improving and maintaining in efficiency, and to which our

influence and attention may be most usefully and most successfully directed. It consists of six battalions nominally of 800 men each, which are divided into two Brigades. Each Brigade is commanded by an European officer, who is called a Major, and each separate Battalion has an European Captain Commandant and an European Adjutant. The men are dressed like our sepoys and armed with our muskets, and their establishment of native officers is nearly the same as that maintained in our own Native Corps. The nominal pay of the men is R7 a month. Each Battalion has a Brigade of 6-pounders and four tumbrils attached to it. 1811.

While Lieutenant Sydenham was in Berar and possessed a general controlling authority over the Nizam's Infantry Corps, most of their principal evils were reformed, and they were brought to a state of such respectable discipline and equipment that Colonel Close found them very useful, and expressed himself in very handsome terms about that part of them which was employed with him in 1809-1810. But since Lieutenant Sydenham has been absent the Corps have almost entirely lost the benefit of every improvement he introduced among them, and they have now acquired most of the defects to which an establishment of that kind, under a Native Government, is liable. They are incomplete in numbers, loose in discipline, irregularly paid, badly armed, badly dressed, and subject to all the frauds and stoppages which the extortion of the Mootsuddies will always practise upon them, when it is not under restraint by the vigilant control of a superior power.

To make this establishment really useful both the number and the respectability of the British officers ought to be gradually increased; the Corps ought to be maintained at their full nominal establishment; the men ought to be well paid and regularly disciplined, and they should be supplied occasionally with arms, accoutrements and ammunition, to be purchased by the Nizam out of our stores. But the prescribing of these measures will be of no avail unless the Resident has the means of ascertaining that they are really adopted; and that he cannot have if he is obliged to rely for information upon the officers immediately belonging to the Corps; both because being dependent in a considerable degree upon the Nizam's Chief officer for the advantage and security of their situations, they would be afraid to report any of his abuses to the Resident, and because they would in many cases find their own personal interest either in joining in the extortions and peculations of the Mootsuddies, or in practising extortions and peculations of their own. But if an officer on the part of our own Government were stationed in Berar, and invested with a general superintendence and control over these Corps, he would be able, not only to ke the Resident constantly and

1811-12. accurately informed of their real condition, but also to exercise, upon the spot, that immediate personal authority which is indispensably necessary, first to raise them to a state of efficiency, and afterwards to check the operation of the numerous causes which would otherwise tend to reduce them to decay. If this measure were adopted, the establishment would soon become extremely respectable, and would conduce in a very important degree to preserve the internal tranquillity of the country, to support the authority of the Nizam's Government, and to confirm the security of our own interests. The maintenance of an establishment of regular troops, officered by persons of English birth or descent, is at once the most safe and most effectual method of improving the military force of our native allies, and perhaps the best remedy that can be applied to the defects which are inherent in the system of subsidiary alliances."

Reforms initiated.

Mr. Russell now set about vigorously initiating the reforms which he considered necessary as shown in the foregoing despatch. In 1812 he obtained sanction to the issue of arms and accoutrements for two regiments of infantry newly raised, one commanded by a Mr. Fraser, which was raised by Raja Govind Bakhsh, Governor of Berar, for employment against the banditti infesting the country, and the other raised by Chandu Lal, the Nizam's Minister, commanded by Mr. Beckett, who subsequently raised the Russell Brigade, of which he was the first Commander.

In November 1812 the Muhammadan sepoys of one of the Nizam's Infantry regiments stationed in the French Infantry lines near the Residency broke into open mutiny, either because they had not received their pay, or under the influence of the relatives of a native officer who had been reduced, whilst it was otherwise said that the mutiny had been brought about by the city people who viewed with displeasure the reform of the Nizam's troops, and the appointment to them of European officers. The mutineers tied their Commander, Major Edward Gordon, to the muzzle of a gun and threatened to blow him away unless their pay and a free pardon were given them. Major Gordon was eventually released, and the ringleaders of the mutiny were caught and executed.

Formation of the Russell Brigade.

At about the same time a similar mutiny broke out in a regiment under command of one Clarke, stationed at Indur, eighty miles north of Hyderabad, and, probably under pressure of these events, the Nizam's Government were induced by the Resident to sanction the raising of two battalions of Regular Infantry, to be equipped and disciplined like the sepoys of the Company's army. The men of Major Gordon's regiment who had remained faithful were drafted into Mr. Beckett's newly-raised corps, and Mr. Beckett, an English gentleman of high character and considerable professional attainments, was directed to raise a second battalion, which was placed under command of a Mr. Larride. These

two battalions formed the famous Russell Brigade, subsequently the 1st and 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. They were armed, clothed, and equipped in every respect like the Company's sepoys, and they were paid regularly on the 1st of every month from the Resident's Treasury. Attached to the Brigade was certain ordnance obtained from the Company's stores, *viz.*, one 24-pounder gun, four 6-pounder guns, and two 5½-inch howitzers. The following was the strength of the Russell Brigade on its formation in March 1813:— 1813.

	Europeans.			Subadars.	Jemadars.	Standard Bearers.	Havildar-Major.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Reserve of colors.	Privates.	Drummers.	Gunners.	Lascars.	Pioneers.	Total.
	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Adjutant.													
1st Battalion	1	1	1	10	10	2	1	50	50	8	800	20	...	...	...	954
2nd Battalion	1	1	1	10	10	2	1	50	50	8	800	20	...	...	...	954
One 24-pounder gun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Two 5½-inch howitzers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Four 6-pounder guns	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	60	60	32	173
Total	2	3	2	22	22	4	2	108	108	16	1,600	40	60	60	32	2,081

Another 5½-inch howitzer, with carriage, limber, and tumbril complete, was obtained in July 1813, as well as a pistol for each gunner.

The reform of the troops in Berar was now undertaken. The best disciplined battalions were first equipped, and two 6-pounder guns with carriages and limbers complete, four tumbrils, and 900 stand of arms were in June 1813 supplied to one of the Berar Regiments reorganised by Mr. Elliott, whilst ammunition was furnished from the Company's magazine at Jalna. The Berar Regular Infantry now consisted of two Brigades with guns, comprising four battalions, in addition to which were Salabat Khan's two battalions, forming the Ellichpur Brigade, with its artillery, which had also undergone reorganisation. **Reform of the Berar Infantry.**

In April 1814 Lieutenant Hare of the Bombay Army was appointed to the command of the Russell Brigade, replacing Mr. Beckett, who had given cause for dissatisfaction to the Nizam's Government, and in September of the same year the first order to the troops after their reorganization was issued as follows:— **The Russell Brigade.**

1814. "The divisions at present denominated cohorts shall be equally divided into two regiments, each to be completed in the following establishment :— . . . .

It being supposed that all officers attached to a corps of this kind are already conversant with their duty in every respect, regulations which of course would approach as near as possible to His Majesty's or those laid down by the Honourable East India Company for the Government of their troops are rendered unnecessary. It is also expected that unanimity, the essential support of discipline and subordination, which is so necessary in every person engaged in the military profession, shall exist in the corps.

As soon as the regiments are formed it is hoped that emulation between the two corps will take place. The state that a corps is in with regard to its discipline must redound or retract from the military character of the officers attached to it, although it is in the service of an Ally of the Honourable Company; yet the sanction and support given to it by the lending of its officers authorises that strict mode of discipline introduced into their native army, and for which their officers are at all times accountable in whatever situation they may be placed. Among all nations every individual of an army is subject to the rules and regulations adopted by that army."

In 1815 Captain Jones of the Madras Army was appointed Brigade Major to the Russell Brigade, and in the following year Lieut. Sotheby of the Bengal Artillery joined as Commander of the Artillery, being the first Artillery officer appointed to the Contingent. Mr. Russell detailed the effect of some of these reforms in a despatch to the Secretary to Government, dated 28th January 1815 :—

"The regular corps in the service of the Nizam form a body entirely distinct in every particular from the corps composing the remainder of his army. They now consist of three brigades: two in the Berars and one at Hyderabad. Of the two brigades in Berar, the first is commanded by Mr. Elliot, who has been 17 years in the Nizam's army, and served during the Seringapatam campaign in 1799, and the second by Mr. Fraser, who was formerly in His Majesty's 65th Regiment, and entered the Nizam's service in 1809. The command of the Brigade at Hyderabad is held by Lieutenant Hare, of the Honourable Company's army, who was nominated to it by His Excellency the Governor General in April 1814.

The Brigades in Berar have for some time been in so advanced a state of discipline as not to require, I believe, any assistance from the men of our own army. They have both been employed on service and have been found extremely useful in maintaining the internal

authority of the local Government, and suppressing insurrections which, 1814-15.
but for them, must either have been suppressed by the employment of our own troops, or have been suffered to prevail to the manifest injury of the common service. Major-General Rumby looked at the First Battalion of Mr. Fraser's Brigade in February 1814, and told me that he found it in a very high state of discipline and efficiency.

Mr. Hare's Brigade is the only regular corps at Hyderabad, and the only one in the drill and discipline of which the men of our own army are now employed. I have been at great pains since the original formation of this corps to have it placed on such a footing as to obviate, as far as possible, the objections which have occasionally been urged against the policy of encouraging any improvement in the military establishments of our native allies. It is commanded by an officer in the Company's service, and all the other officers are gentlemen of unquestionable honour and fidelity. The men are chiefly recruited from our own territories, and are not in any instance received from any other corps in the Nizam's service. It is paid every month out of the Resident's Treasury by an order on the Peshcush. It is armed, dressed and equipped in every respect like one of our own corps." The Resident concludes his report by saying that the men of these corps "consider themselves as being troops much more of the Company than of the Nizam."

Disturbance at Hyderabad.

On the 20th August 1815, at the request of the Nizam, Captain Hare with 700 men and two guns of the Russell Brigade marched into the city of Hyderabad to suppress a disturbance created by His Highness' sons. As the force advanced through the streets it was fired upon by armed men who occupied the houses on both sides of the road, and offered a determined resistance. The Brigade pushed on resolutely, and with their guns blew open two of the gates of the prince's house, but after a severe contest the force was obliged to retire with considerable loss, including among the killed Lieutenant Darby of the Resident's escort. The princes were eventually removed to Golconda, and tranquillity was restored. In a despatch on the subject the Secretary to Government remarked:—"The Governor General perused with concern your report of the loss sustained by Captain Hare's Brigade in his attack on Mobaruz Jung's house, and his Lordship especially laments the death of Lieutenant Darby. The failure of that plan cannot in any degree be ascribed to the conduct of the Brigade or of Captain Hare, who, as well as the other officers and troops under his command, merit his Lordship's approbation for their steadiness, perseverance and gallantry under very trying circumstances."

1815-16. As has already been mentioned there was in addition to the force detailed in the above-quoted despatch by the Resident, the Nizam's Horse 4,000 strong, and Salabat Khan's Brigade of two battalions and 1,600 Horse at Ellichpur. These troops were employed under Colonel Doveton on the Nizam's frontier from November 1814 to May 1815.

Reform of the Cavalry.

Mr. Russell, having now initiated a complete reform of the Nizam's Infantry, turned his attention to the Berar Cavalry, which, distributed in small parties over the country, had already been reported on by Captain Sydenham in 1813 as in a state that scarcely admitted of amelioration. The Cavalry was not only wanting in efficiency and discipline, but appeared to be deficient in courage also.

On the 24th October 1815 a party of 300 Berar Infantry and 100 Cavalry under command of Major Fraser surprised a large body of Pindaris in their camp. The enemy mounted and galloped off, and no doubt would have suffered considerable loss had the Cavalry followed up the pursuit, but this they refused to do, and it is recorded that no amount of persuasion on the part of Major Fraser could induce them to attack the enemy. Indeed no efforts could get them from between the advanced and rear guard of the Infantry, so that the freebooters were able to escape almost without loss. At the same time this unwillingness to engage the enemy may be ascribed as much to the fear of losing their horses as to want of courage. As the Silladar received no compensation for his horse, even when killed in action, the loss of his horse meant the loss of his means of livelihood.

Such incidents as this tended to hasten the institution of a scheme for the reorganization of the Cavalry, and in 1816 the danger from the incursions of the Pindaris grew so pressing that it became essential to undertake measures for the protection of the Northern Frontier of Berar. It was found that the regular Cavalry of the Company's army were not sufficiently mobile to cope with these marauders, the rapidity of whose marches was so extraordinary that they could traverse 100 miles a day. It became necessary to organise light irregular horsemen for the defence of the frontier and the pursuit of these elusive banditti.

Accordingly in 1816 a scheme for the reform of the Cavalry in Berar under command of Raja Govind Bakhsh was submitted and received the approval of the Government of India on 22nd February 1817. Under this scheme the whole force of Irregular Cavalry in Berar was to consist of 8,000 men, composed of 4,500 or 5,000 Sircar troops, to be supplied by Rajas Govind Bakhsh and Chandu Lal, Salabat Khan's Rissala of 1,500 men, and 1,500 Mysore Horse at the disposal of Colonel Doveton, commanding the subsidiary force in

Berar, and it was expected that this would allow of the employment of four separate risalas of 2,000 men each. 1816.

The general superintendence and direction were to be placed in the hands of a Company's officer as Commandant, aided by five Company's officers, one of whom was to act as the Staff Officer of the Commandant, and the remaining four to be employed with the four risalas or divisions. In pursuance of this arrangement Captain Evan Davies, who had recently been appointed to the Russell Brigade, was made Commandant, with Lieutenants H. B. Smith, 8th Madras Cavalry, Hamilton, 4th Madras Cavalry, Captain Pedler, 9th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenants Wells, 7th Bombay Infantry, and John Sutherland, 4th Bombay Infantry, as assistants. In consideration of the essential benefit derived by the Government of India from the formation of a regular Corps of Cavalry in the Nizam's service under the superintendence of British officers, it was agreed that the officers employed in that service should continue to draw their pay from the Company in addition to the allowance which they received from the Nizam. The Commandant was especially instructed that it was intended to conform as closely as possible to the rules and principles which had hitherto been observed under the Nizam's Government, and that he should abstain from any innovation not absolutely necessary. His principal duties lay in the encouragement of the Commanders and men, and in the correction of acknowledged abuses, particularly in the matter of the payment of the men. This pay was fixed at rupees 40 for every Silladar horseman, and rupees 15 for every Bargeer. It was to be disbursed without any stoppages or deductions whatever, and Raja Govind Bakhsh had received instructions from the Minister to consider the payment of the Reformed Cavalry with that of the regular Battalions in Berar as the first charge on the revenues of the country, and to abstain from making any appropriation whatever from the revenues until this demand should have been previously satisfied. For the immediate adjustment of the charges on account of the Reformed Horse, Raja Govind Bakhsh had engaged to provide for the pay of 3,000 men, so that they should never be more than one month in arrears, and Raja Chandu Lal settled with the celebrated House of Palmer and Co., that they should remit rupees 52,000 monthly for the pay of the troops, about 1,000 in number, sent under the Raja's orders from Hyderabad. It may be observed that these changes were decidedly popular.

Raja Chandu Lal readily gave his adherence to the scheme, as soon as he was satisfied that no material innovation was intended. Raja Govind Bakhsh naturally displayed greater reluctance as his

1816-17. perquisites were affected, but the Resident was able to write on 30th December 1816:—"It will be satisfactory to His Excellency to observe the cheerfulness with which all the Commanders whose parties have been introduced into the Reformed Cavalry have entered into the proposed measures, and how popular the whole arrangement appears to be with the troops of every class."

The four Risalas thus formed were called the Reformed Horse, and were named after their Native Commandants:—

Risala Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula Bahadur.
„ Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung Bahadur.
„ Mir Alam Ali Khan Bahadur.
„ Rao Barcha Mall Bahadur.

Mr. Russell's initial measures of reform were now generally complete, and an efficient body of horse, foot and artillery was at the disposal of the Nizam's Government, and ready to take the field. On April 11th, 1817, Major Pitman of the Bengal Army, a distinguished officer who had accompanied Mr. Elphinstone on his mission to Cabul, arrived at Hyderabad, and was appointed to the command of the whole of the Regular Infantry in Berar.

Mr. Russell's report to Sir Thomas Hyslop.

On the 14th June 1817 the Resident submitted to Sir Thomas Hyslop, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, a report of the distribution and strength of the army in the service of the Hyderabad State. The following extracts from this report may be quoted:—

"The Nizam's own army consists nominally of 70,000 men. But probably not more than two-thirds are actually kept up, and even of that proportion the only part that are of such a description as to be of any use to us are the Reformed Horse, the establishment of Regular Infantry, and the troops under Salabat Khan. The Reformed Horse consist of 4,000 men and are under the command of Captain Davies of the Company's army, who has five other officers, also of our own army, acting under him. The whole of the Reformed Horse are stationed in Berar . . . . . I have no doubt that on any occasion on which the Corps may be employed it will exhibit a decided superiority over any description of Irregular troops against whom it may be brought. The Nizam's establishment of Regular Infantry consists of six battalions with artillery attached to them, of which two are stationed at Hyderabad and four in Berar.

The two battalions at Hyderabad compose the Russell Brigade which is commanded by Captain Hare of the Company's army. The enclosed return exhibits the strength and composition of this Corps. The men are chiefly Hindoos, natives of the Company's territories in Hindoostan. They are disciplined, clothed, armed and equipped

in all respects like our own troops. They are paid regularly every month out of the Resident's Treasury. They do no duty in the city or with any other troops in the Nizam's service, nor have they any sort of communication with any branch of the Nizam's Government. In fact they belong to the Nizam's army in name only; they consider themselves as Company's troops, and for all practical purposes they are as much so as those on our own immediate establishment. I am persuaded that Your Excellency will find this Brigade equal to Native troops of the Company's own army. . . . . 1817.

The strength and composition of the four battalions in Berar are exhibited in the enclosed return. Major Pitman, of the Company's army, has lately been appointed to the general command of them. He has arrived at Hyderabad, but has not yet had time to join. I have not seen any of these Corps myself, but they are well spoken of by those who have. They have frequently been employed on service, and have always done their duty. They are commanded by European officers, and are disciplined, armed, clothed and equipped like our own troops . . . .

The troops under Salabut Khan, who has always been distinguished for his attachment and fidelity to our interests, consist of 1,500 Horse and 2,000 Infantry, which are paid from the produce of the Jagheers held by him under the Nizam's Government in the neighbourhood of Ellichpur.

Salabut Khan's Horse are perhaps the best of the Nizam's service next to the Reformed Horse under Captain Davies. They have lately been joined by 500 other Horse, and the whole 2,000 are now at Ellichpur under the personal command of Futteh Singh Khan, a leader of approved courage and fidelity, and a near connection and personal favourite of Salabut Khan. The Infantry composes a Brigade, to the command of which Captain Lyne,* of the Company's army, was last year appointed. The men are disciplined and equipped like our own troops, but the inveterate abuses which existed in this Corps, the number of native officers and men whom it was necessary to discharge, and above all the difficulty of prevailing upon Salabut Khan to pay them with regularity, have prevented so great an improvement being accomplished as might have been desired; and they are certainly by no means in a condition to act as regular troops with our army.

All that can be expected of Salabut Khan's cavalry and infantry is that they should defend that part of the Nizam's territories which is contiguous to Ellichpur."

* Succeeding Major Drew, who had been killed in action at Murmura in 1815.

1817. The following are the returns, referred to in the foregoing report, showing the strength and composition of the Russell Brigade and the Berar Infantry :-

General Return of the Russell Brigade under Command of Captain A. Hare—1st June 1817.

	EUROPEANS.														NATIVES.														ORDNANCE WITH CARRIAGES ATTACHED.							
	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.			STAFF.						NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.																										
	Captain Commandant.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Captain Commanding.	Brigade-Major.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Conductors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars or Syrangs.	Jemadar Adjutant.	Drum-Majors.	Fife-Major.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Buglers.	Native Dressers.	Havildar-Majors.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.	Rank and File.	Sepoys Supernumerary.	18-pounder guns.	8-inch mortars.	5½-inch mortars.	5½-inch howitzers.	6-pounder brass guns.	Tumbrils.	Platform carts.
ARTILLERY.																																				
Golundauze	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	104	107	4	2	1	1	3	4	12	10
Gun Lascars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	115	118	15	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
INFANTRY.																																				
1st Regiment	1	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	10	1	1	1	9	9	4	2	1	42	43	823	866	23	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2nd "	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	7	12	1	1	1	10	10	4	2	1	36	39	824	863	24	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Attached to Brigade	...	...	...	1	1		1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	17	13	24	2	2	2	20	20	0	4	2	85	88	1,876	1,964	66	2	1	1	3	4	12	10
Wanting to complete.	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	36	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3	4	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	17	21	31	2	2	2	21	21	9	4	2	121	115	1,876	1,964	66	2	1	1	3	4	12	10

General Return of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Infantry and Artillery in Berar—1st June 1817.

Troops.	European Officers.													Natives.															Ordnance with Carriages attached.				
	Commanding.				Staff.							Non-Commissioned Officers.																					
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Major Commanding.	Brigade-Major.	Brigade-Quartermaster.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sergeant-Major.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Subadars.	Subadar Adjutants.	Jemadars.	Drum-Majors.	Fife-Majors.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Cymbal-men.	Bugle-men.	Dressers.	Havildar-Majors.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.	Rank and File.	18-pounder guns.	5½-inch howitzers.	6-pounder brass guns.	Tumbrils.	Platform carts.
ARTILLERY.																																	
Golundauze	...	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	96	104	2	2	8	10	2
Gun Lascars	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100	104	...	...	...	...	...
INFANTRY.																																	
1st Brigade, 1st Battalion	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	1	9	10	1	10	1	1	10	10	2	2	1	1	50	40	786	826	...	...		—	...
1st Brigade, 2nd Battalion	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	9	10	1	10	1	1	10	10	2	...	1	1	50	40	599	639	...	...	...	.	...
2nd Brigade, 1st Battalion	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	1	1	10	10	1	10	1	1	10	10	2	2	1	1	50	40	800	840	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Brigade, 2nd Battalion	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	.	1	1	5	10	1	10	1	1	10	10	2	2	1	1	50	40	596	636	...	...	...	...	...
Attached to Brigade	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	5	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	37	40	4	40	4	4	40	40	8	6	4	4	200	172	2,977	3,149	2	2	8	10	2
Wanting to complete	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	44	423	467	2	...	...	4	2
GRAND TOTAL	2	6	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	39	40	4	40	4	4	40	40	8	8	4	4	200	216	3,410	3,626	4	2	8	14	4

The general control over the army in Berar had been given to Captain Sydenham, Political Agent in that Province, with Lieutenant Parker of the Madras Cavalry as Brigade-Major to assist him in his military duties, while Major Pitman was placed in immediate command of the troops. The instructions to these officers were embodied in the following letters, dated 1st September 1817.

1817.
Instructions to British Commanders in Berar.

To Captain Sydenham:—

"The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to sanction the appointment of Major Pitman of the Bengal establishment to the general command of the Nizam's Regular Infantry in Berar, I have directed him to proceed to Aurangabad with you, and have the honour to enclose a copy of the instructions with which I have furnished him.

A similar modification to that which has been made in the command of the Regular Infantry, must, of course, be made in that of the Reformed Horse, and I have therefore prepared a letter of instructions for Captain Davies, of which also a copy is enclosed for your information.

By these instructions the military command of the Regular Infantry and the Reformed Horse is placed in the hands of Major Pitman and Captain Davies, respectively, but the general control and direction of the whole will remain with you as Chief Political Officer on the spot, and as it is important that the system of that part of the Nizam's Army to which European officers are attached should be approximated as far as possible to the system of our own army, the exercise of your authority will be regulated by the same principles which regulate the authority exercised by Political Residents over officers commanding troops subsidized by native powers.

My instructions to Major Pitman and Captain Davies prescribe the general course that is to be observed on such points as are likely to occur in the discharge of your respective duties. I am persuaded that a mutual spirit of conciliation and a common zeal for the interests of the public service will prevent any inconvenient collision of authority, and if a question should arise which may not have been sufficiently provided for, it must be made the subject of a reference to the Resident.

With regard to the rank of the different European officers employed under Major Pitman and Captain Davies, those who bear commissions from either His Majesty or the Honourable Company are to have precedence of those who do not hold such commissions, but as it is due to the senior officers of the Nizam's service to consult their professional feelings as far as possible, it is desirable that, in concert with Major Pitman and Captain Davies, care should be taken to avoid employing them on the same detachment with any of the juniors among those officers who by this rule would take command of them.

1817. In the formation of the Russell Brigade I have found it of great benefit to keep the troops as far as possible to themselves, to check any direct intercourse with the officers of the Nizam's Government, and to relieve them of all local duties of detail beyond their own lines. I request, therefore, that you will adopt the same principles with the regular troops in Berar, and that you will endeavour to prevail on Raja Govind Buksh to dispense with any guards being furnished by them either for his own house, or for any other duties in the city. It is desirable indeed that the troops should be employed as seldom as possible away from their European officers.

You will inspect the troops as often as may be necessary, and you will forward returns to me as heretofore.

When applications for leave of absence are forwarded to you by the officers commanding the Regular Infantry and the Reformed Horse, you will refer them to the local Government, except in those cases where you may have received an intimation from the Resident that circumstances exist that make it objectionable that officers should be allowed to quit their corps.

I have the honour to enclose two letters for Raja Govind Buksh, one from Raja Chundoo Lall, and the other from myself. The one from myself will, I hope, have the effect of strengthening the suggestions you will have occasion to make to Raja Govind Buksh regarding the approaching service. The letter from Raja Chundoo Lall notifies the appointment of Major Pitman, and desires Raja Govind Buksh to pay the four regular battalions regularly on the 15th of every month; to transfer into two corps under his own authority all such unserviceable men as Major Pitman may discharge from the four regular battalions, to discontinue the practice of taking guards from them for his own house or other town duties, and to allow the necessary supply of grain to pass into Major Pitman's bazaars free of duty. The pay of the Reformed Horse is already so liberal that I do not think a similar exemption can justly be expected for them, but it is desirable that you should prevail on Raja Govind Buksh to allow the exercise of such control on the part of the European officers as may be necessary for the practicable efficiency of the bazaars.

Whenever you may have occasion to leave your station, Major Pitman will act for you during your absence, and therefore it will be desirable for you to keep him so far acquainted with the general condition and progress of public affairs as will enable him to enter with effect upon the discharge of this occasional duty.

"I cannot conclude this despatch without bearing testimony to the ability which you have displayed in the reform of the Regular Infantry

in Berar and in the formation of the new establishment of horse, and in reporting these arrangements to the Governor-General, I shall consider it my duty to state that any benefits which may be derived from the measure of encouraging the Native powers to raise troops under the command of European officers is to be ascribed in a great measure to your exertions and to the unremitted exercise of your zeal and talents in the formation of that corps which exhibited the first model of the system and the first proof of its practicability and advantage." 1817.

To Major Pitman, the Resident wrote as follows :—

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General having been pleased to sanction your appointment to the general command of His Highness the Nizam's establishment of Regular Infantry in Berar, I request that you will proceed immediately with Captain Sydenham to Aurungabad and enter upon the discharge of the duties connected with that situation.

You will act under the authority of Captain G. Sydenham, who is stationed with the local Government in Berar as Political Agent on the part of the Resident, and the exercise of that authority will be regulated on his part by the same principles which regulate the authority exercised by Political Residents over officers commanding Subsidiary Forces.

Your communications with the local Government and your correspondence with me will be conducted exclusively through the Political Agent. All reports and returns are to be made to him, and he will give such instructions as may be necessary for the general employment of the troops under your command. But he will not exercise any influence in their internal discipline or economy, which will be regulated and conducted exclusively by yourself in the same way in which the internal details of corps in our service are regulated by its commanding officer.

Whenever a detachment is required for service, the Political Officer will instruct you to hold one in readiness of a certain strength. The officer commanding it will receive his orders for marching and for the execution of the duty for which it may be destined from the Political Agent, with whom he will correspond directly while he continues absent from your head-quarters. The Political Agent will communicate to you the nature of the service, for which the detachment may be required, and if it can be done without occasioning delay, his first instructions to the officer commanding it will be sent under a flying seal through you. The subsequent communications between the Political Agent and the officer commanding the detachment will be direct, but the Political Agent will prescribe only the strength

1817. of the detachment. The selection of the officer by whom it is to be commanded and the troops which are to compose it will be made by you. In cases where the detachment is to consist of any part of the Reformed Horse, as well as of the Regular Infantry, the Political Agent will determine according to the nature of the service, whether the number of the Infantry or that of the Reformed Horse is to preponderate, and whether the whole is to be commanded by an infantry or cavalry officer. If the detachment is to be commanded by an infantry officer, you will communicate to the Political Agent the date of rank of the officer whom you intend to employ, in order that the officer to be sent with the Horse may be junior to him, and if the command is to be exercised by an officer of the Horse, a similar arrangement will be made with Captain Davies.

With regard to the rank of the European officers attached to the Nizam's army, those who bear commissions from either His Majesty or the Honourable Company are to take rank of those who do not hold such commissions, and, therefore, care must be taken to avoid as far as possible employing the senior officers who have not commissions on the same detachment with the junior of those who have.

Detachments which may be required for the escort of stores or prisoners, or for matters relating to any internal detail, will be ordered on your own authority.

You will report to the Political Agent the movement and return of all detachments which may be employed under his orders.

The corps under your command will almost always be distributed at different and distant stations. It is desirable that you should sometimes visit all those stations in person, and you will do so at your discretion, as well as determine the occasional situation of your head-quarters, except in those emergencies where the Political Agent may find it necessary to require your personal services in any particular direction.

The occasional relief of corps and detachments will be directed by your authority, a reference having previously been made to the Political Agent for his concurrence.

The Political Agent will review and inspect the troops whenever he may think it necessary, and on occasions of ceremony the same compliments will be paid to him as have hitherto been customary.

The Political Agent will prescribe as occasions may arise the compliments to be paid to Raja Govind Buksh or to any other officer either of the Nizam's own Government or the Government of his allies.

When leave of absence is required by any of the European officers under your command, you will forward the application, if you approve

of it, to the Political Agent, who will refer it to the consideration of the local Government. Leave to native officers and men will be granted at your own discretion. 1817.

It is important that the troops under your command should be regulated as far as possible in their discipline and in all their internal arrangements by the same principles which prevail in the Honourable Company's army and sanctioned by the official seal and signature of the Nizam's Minister. You will yourself order the assembly of general courts-martial as often as they may be necessary. Battalion courts will be assembled by battalion commandants, and the execution of any sentence which may be awarded will be ordered by the officer under whose authority the court may have been assembled. All complaints from the troops or followers against the inhabitants of the country will be communicated by you to the Political Agent, and all complaints from the inhabitants against the troops or followers will be communicated by the Political Agent to you.

The bazars attached to the Regular Infantry will be under your general superintendence and control, but when a detachment is made the bazar must necessarily be under the authority of the commandant. All indents for arms, clothing, military stores, and medicines will be forwarded by you to the Political Agent.

The dress and equipment of the troops may be continued generally as heretofore, with such occasional alterations as you may consider advisable.

You will also make any other alterations which may appear to you to be of advantage, but no changes which may affect any of the general principles or interests of the service are to be definitely made without a previous communication to the Political Agent.

Instances may perhaps arise which are not specifically provided for in these instructions, but when they do so I am persuaded they will be met with a spirit of conciliation which will prevent any impediment to the public service. I hope I have clearly explained the general principles by which your authority and that of the Political Agent are to be regulated, and even if a difference of opinion should arise on any particular point it may be made the subject of a reference to the Resident.

"Whenever the Political Agent may be absent from his station, the functions of his office will be exercised by you, and he will keep you so far acquainted with the progress of public affairs, as will enable you at any time to enter with effect upon the discharge of this occasional duty."

Similar instructions were conveyed to Captain Davies, with regard to the Reformed Horse.

CHAPTER V.—THE MARATHA AND PINDARI WAR.

Desultory actions—Political situation after 1803—The Maratha Chieftains—The Pindaris—Measures of the Marquis of Hastings—Review of the native military forces—The British troops—Disposition of the British armies—The theatre of operations—March of the Russell Brigade—Disposal of the Ellichpur Contingent—Events at Poona—Events at Nagpur—Battle of Nagpur—Siege of Nagpur—Movements of Sir Thomas Hyslop—Battle of Mahidpur—Fate of the Pindaris—Movements of the Reformed Horse and Berar Troops—Pursuit and surrender of Baji Rao—Capture of Chanda—Siege of Malegaon—Results of the War—Services of the Nizam's Contingent during the War—Strength of the Contingent in the War—List of Casualties.

1816-17. The Nizam's Contingent, which had now been in great measure reorganised and reformed, and constituted an integral part of the forces at the disposal of the British East India Company under treaty arrangements, was soon to have an opportunity of proving its worth on active service in the field.

Desultory actions. During the latter end of 1816 the Battalion of the Nizam's Regular Infantry stationed at Jaipur Katbi was employed under Colonel Doveton in guarding the passes against the Pindaris. In December 1816 Raja Govind Bakhsh despatched some of his troops in pursuit of Bapoji Sindhia, who was collecting troops and acting in concert with Trimbakji Denglya, late Minister of the Peshwa and assassin of Gangadhar Shastri, the Gaikwar's envoy to the Court of Poona; again in March 1817, a regiment of Regular Infantry, 100 Arabs, 2,000 Reformed Horse, and a few pieces of ordnance marched from Aurangabad, under command of Major Elliot, against the Naiks who were infesting the Central Berar districts. This force, after a siege of thirty hours, on the 26th March, captured Warrur, one of the strongest forts of Lachhman Naik, and his principal place of residence. Saorgaon and Dukipur, considered the two strongest holds belonging to him, were also taken, as well as twelve smaller forts. The Reformed Horse did excellent service. A party of 200 were on one occasion sent against a village to which some of Lachhman Naik's adherents had retired, and finding it surrounded by a wall they dismounted and immediately carried it at the point of the sword. The total loss in these desultory operations amounted to six troopers and six sepoys killed, and one British officer, 22 troopers, and 33 sepoys wounded.

On March 17th, 1817, a Risala of Reformed Horse, 600 strong, marched to Kanarh, about 20 miles from Aurangabad, where it was to be joined by a Risala from Major Elliot's force, and thence proceed to Khandesh, but the Commander, Captain Davies, having received intelligence on the 19th that a large body of the enemy, about 3,000 strong,

of whom 250 were Arab Infantry, were encamped some miles off expecting to be reinforced by a strong party from Poona, and by a body of Pindaris, determined to attack them without waiting for his other Risala. He accordingly descended the Gulatta Ghats that evening, and next morning attacked the enemy, whom he found strongly posted and prepared to meet him, but after a short conflict, chiefly with the sword, the enemy broke and fled, leaving about 200 killed on the field, the Risala having about 50 casualties. Captain Davies received a severe sword-cut on the arm, and Captain Pedler, the only European officer who had yet joined the Reformed Horse, received a sword-cut and was shot through the arm. 1817.

The enemy having now been driven from the Nizam's frontier, the troops were directed to return to Aurangabad, but another force had to take the field immediately. This detachment was commanded by Major Fraser, and consisted of six companies Regular Infantry, two guns, and 800 Reformed Horse. Leaving Aurangabad on the 27th April 1817 for operations against one of Trimbakji's leaders, Major Fraser's force captured the fort of Sendiya in Hyderabad territory, which had been occupied by the enemy, whom he routed on the 3rd May 1817. At the end of the same month 1,500 of the Reformed Horse under Lieutenant Wells were employed above the Ghats to the West of Ajanta in conjunction with Colonel Walker's force in pursuit of the enemy in Khandesh.

Encroachments of the Pindaris.

The encroachments of the Pindaris, and their irruptions into the rich valley of Berar have already been mentioned. Emboldened by success and the comparative impunity with which their operations were carried out, supported also morally if not materially by the Maratha Chieftains, in whose dominions they found refuge and a market for the spoil of their excursions, the Pindaris had each year ranged farther and farther from their fastnesses upon the Narbada river, until they encroached upon the East India Company's territory, and carried their depredations almost up to the very walls of Madras.

Political situation.

Nor did the Pindaris furnish the sole source of apprehension to the British Government. The wars with the Marathas in 1803 and 1804 had resulted in a peace which could in all probability have never remained permanent. The arrangements then concluded could at best lead to a temporary cessation of hostilities. There still remained all the elements of disorder, and the situation was fraught with danger for the future peace of the Peninsula. The fear of French aggression had indeed been removed by the Marquis Wellesley, during his term of office as Governor-General; and had the policy of that wise statesman been continued, it is probable that much future trouble would have

1817. been averted. But this was not to be. The Directors of the East India Company took alarm at the magnitude of the operations and designs of the Marquis Wellesley, and the fatuous policy which followed on the vigorous measures of that illustrious statesman was of itself sufficient to eliminate a great part of the results that had been obtained at the cost of so much bloodshed. A policy of non-interference and unmasterly inactivity soon reduced the British from the position of dominant power, a condition so necessary to the security of peace, to that of a co-equal with the neighbouring native states, a situation resulting in many years of anarchy and intrigue which terminated only with the final destruction of the Maratha Confederacy.

The Maratha Chieftains.

In 1817 Baji Rao was still on the throne of Poona, where he had been established by the British in 1803 under the terms of the treaty of Bassein. He was the nominal head of the Maratha princes.

Peshwa.

On him devolved the leadership on those occasions when policy demanded combined action on the part of the members of the Maratha Confederacy. He appears to have been possessed of the basest attributes of the race to which he belonged, and his reign had been characterised by intrigue, perfidy, and cruelty. Already in 1814 the murder at Poona of the Gaikwar's envoy by Trimbakji, the favourite of the Peshwa, had led him to the verge of hostilities with the British, and Baji Rao had been forced to make an assignment of territory in support of a body of horse which he was bound to maintain under the provisions of the treaty of Bassein.

Holkar.

The other members of the Confederacy were Mulhar Rao Holkar, a boy of eleven years of age, the regency of whose territory was in the hands of Tulsi Bai, a woman of strong though infamous character, formerly the favourite mistress of the deceased Jeswant Rao Holkar.

Bhonsla.

Appa Sahib, head of the Nagpur State, had succeeded Parsaji Bhonsla, whom he had caused to be assassinated. In alliance with Madhoji

Sindhia.

Sindhia was Amir Khan, a freebooter, who had risen to power and founded a strong military state in Malwa.

The Pindaris.

The Pindari marauders were the primary cause of disturbance. They were not a race, but a military system of freebooters, more distinguished for the rapidity of their movements than the courage of their characters. They fluctuated in numbers, being augmented at times by military adventurers from various native states, and frequently amounted to as many as 30,000 men. They were of all races and religions, and appear to have been an inferior imitation of the Marathas, who frequently employed them and by whom they were subsidised. Their headquarters were on the banks of the Narbada river, whence they raided far and wide, issuing forth in bands of from 2,000 to 3,000

mounted men, ravaging the country in every direction and destroying life and property. They were mounted on small but hardy horses, armed with a spear, a sword and a shield, and a few bore fire-arms in the shape of an old pistol or a fire-lock. In 1814-15 and 1816 they raided the Madras Presidency, committing widespread depredations and eventually spreading consternation as far as the walls of Madras itself. They were, however, cowardly and unwarlike, and would in all probability have been easily suppressed had the necessary measures been taken in time. But the Government prior to 1817 appears to have been incapable of action. So great was the alarm caused by these hordes of robbers, that it is related that "in 1816 an idle rumour reached Madras of the arrival of Pindaris at the Mount; all was uproar, flight, and despair, to the walls of Madras. This alarm originated in a few dhobis and grasscutters of the artillery having mounted their tattoos and in mock imitation of the Pindaris galloping about and playing with long bamboos in their hands in the vicinity of the Mount. The effect was such, however, that many of the civil servants and inhabitants on the Mount road packed up and moved to the fort for protection. Troopers, messengers, etc., were seen galloping to the Government House, and thence to the different public authorities. Such was the alarm in the Government House that on the afternoon of that day an old officer, anxious to offer some advice to the Governor, rode smartly up to the Government Gardens and on reaching the entrance observed the younger son of the Governor running with all possible speed into the house, who having got to a place of security ventured to look back, and then discovered in the old officer a face which he had before seen; when turning back again he exclaimed—"Upon my word, Sir, I was so frightened I took you for a Pindari !"

1817.

The same writer relates that he "visited Calcutta early in 1817 when a temporary lull from the horrors and devastations committed by the Pindaris afforded a moment for reflection on the growing power of these marauders, and forcibly reminded the Supreme Government of the necessity for measures of a different temper from those heretofore adopted for their suppression and extirpation. There was scarcely a day when some fresh rumour of barbarity or plunder by that banditti, on the Company's provinces, did not pervade and shock the public ear in Calcutta; and during this season of general alarm and disgust, the local Governments of India seemed to think the evil passed away like the monsoon, without any effort or plan suited to arrest its fast-rising mischief. A few small detachments on the Narbada and the western frontier of Bengal, were the only check on the advance of these hordes; but latterly a summary mode of treatment to such

1817. Pindaris as were taken prisoners pointed out to the whole body the serious game that was in future to be dealt to them, as all quarter ceased to be given and they were executed on the spot."

Attempts were made to enlist the aid of the Maratha States in the destruction of these freebooters; but while ostensibly concurring with the British Government in the desirability of this measure, they took no action, but with that duplicity which was their principal national characteristic, secretly and in some cases their commanders openly encouraged the Pindaris and shared their plunder.

Measures of the Marquis of Hastings.

The Governor-General, therefore, undertook extensive measures to crush this growing evil, and so successful were these operations that within two years of their initiation the Pindaris had ceased to exist. The operations now undertaken were so extensive, and the forces employed so numerous that it was evident that they could not be intended merely for a campaign against these freebooters, but that they included measures of defence in case of hostilities with the Maratha powers. The nature and character of these Governments, as has already been indicated, rendered hostile action on their part probable, if not certain. No treaty with any such Government, with whom diplomacy was merely another term for duplicity, was of more value than the paper on which it was written.

Review of the native military forces.

A review of the native powers as they existed at this period, and of the forces at their disposal, appears necessary to this narrative. The strength of these forces may be summarised as follows:—

Sindhia	15,000 Horse,	16,000 Foot,	140 guns.
Holkar	20,000 "	8,000 "	107 "
Peshwa	28,000 "	14,000 "	37 "
Bhonsla	16,000 "	18,000 "	85 "
Amir Khan	12,000 "	10,000 "	200 "
Pindaris	15,000 "	15,000 "	20 "

These were the powers that might be expected to oppose the British arms.

It will be seen that the troops at the disposal of the Maratha chieftains consisted in great part of horsemen. A false glamour appears to surround the name of the Maratha horse, to whom history has lent an undeserved prestige. The Marathas have never been remarkable for courage. The genius of the nation has tended more in the direction of diplomacy and intrigue. They had, indeed, under the influence of Sivaji acquired a certain military renown throughout India, but they were mere predatory horsemen, and it is not easy to understand how they had risen to such a power in the land. Their success must be ascribed principally to their intellectual acumen and subtlety, and in part to the effete condition of those with whom they had to contend. Their decadence

appears to date from the time of the inclusion in their armies of those 1817.
regular corps of infantry and artillery which were raised by de Boigne, Perron, and other adventurers in imitation of Raymond's battalions in the service of the Nizam. There were not wanting among the Marathas themselves far-seeing men who deprecated this innovation, whilst many subsequently attributed the final overthrow of their power solely to the introduction of regular infantry and artillery. The Marathas excelled as predatory light horsemen, whose mobility enabled them to assail an enemy's weak points, to flee from impending danger, and to reap success when it involved but little risk. Their regular infantry and artillery obliged them to fight pitched battles, for which they were unfitted, and forced them to abandon these auxiliaries and seek safety in immediate flight when the scale of victory was turned against them, whilst, being encumbered in their movements by these slow-moving establishments, they were at times obliged to give battle against their will. Since the days of Assye and Argaum they had rapidly degenerated, whilst their breed of horses, once so celebrated, had apparently deteriorated.

Their best troops consisted of Arabs, Rajputs, and Muhammadans, and these alone generally offered any serious resistance. The Rajputs were a fine fighting race, with whom, and his Muhammadan soldiers, the adventurous seaman George Thomas had thrashed the Sikhs half across the Punjab, and carved out for himself a kingdom in Harriana. The Arabs were particularly brave soldiers, especially skilled in the defence of fortresses, but impatient of authority and unamenable to discipline. An officer who fought against them in this war describes their characteristics as follows:—

"There are perhaps no troops in the world that will make a stouter or more determined stand to their posts than the Arabs. They are entirely unacquainted with military evolution and undisciplined; but every Arab has a pride and heart of his own that never forsakes him as long as he has legs to stand on. They are naturally brave, and possess the greatest coolness and quickness of sight; hardy and fierce through habit, and bred to the use of the matchlock from their boyhood, they attain a precision and skill in the use of it that would almost exceed belief, bringing down or wounding the smallest object at a considerable distance, and not unfrequently birds with a single bullet. They are generally armed with a matchlock and a couple of swords, with three or four small daggers stuck in their belt, and a shield. On common occasions of attack and defence they fire but one bullet; but when hard pressed at the breach they drop in two, three, or four at a time, from their mouths, always carrying in them eight or ten bullets which are of small size. We may calculate on the whole number of Arabs in the

1817. service of the Peshwa and the Berar Raja at the utmost at 6,000 men—a loose and undisciplined body, but every man of them a tough and hardy soldier. It was on the Arabs alone that these princes looked and placed their dependence. Their own troops fled and abandoned them, seldom or ever daring to meet our smallest detachment. Nothing can exceed the horror and alarm with which some of our native troops view the Arabs. They will meet and fight them in the open day under their own officers; but if attacked by night if detached from their European officers, and even under their native officers or employed in defence of a post against a sortie or other attack, they quickly become panic-struck, and fly in every direction."

The British Troops.

Of the British troops of that time it is scarcely necessary to speak. They maintained the best traditions of the army, and the enemy seldom dared to attack them or to await their assault if he was able to flee. Their deeds are emblazoned on every page of history. They undertook difficult and arduous marches. They surmounted great obstacles and underwent great vicissitudes. Desperate enterprises; pitched and bloody battles; sieges and assaults of fortresses which appeared well-nigh impregnable, but were overcome by the incomparable valour of British soldiers and the skill and fortitude of British leaders; romantic episodes and glorious deeds—all these illuminate the pages of the military history of those days.

Our native regiments fought well on the whole, but those of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies do not appear to have been remarkable for efficiency. They, however, distinguished themselves on occasion when led by British officers and supported by British soldiers, who revived their fainting spirits and failing courage on the hill of Sitabaldi and at the gates of Koregaon.

When the campaign opened there was a subsidiary force of native troops under British officers at Poona, and another at Nagpur which had been placed there under the terms of the treaties with the Peshwa and the Bhonsla respectively.

Disposition of the British Army.

In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings assembled two large armies which, advancing from the north and south, were to close in upon and crush the Pindaris, whilst the various Divisions were at the same time so disposed and their movements so directed as to keep a watch upon the Maratha powers, the tortuous intricacies of whose intrigues had been under observation by Sir John Malcolm during his deputation to the various courts.

For the destruction of the Pindaris it was determined to close in from every side upon their head-quarters on the Narbada river. For this purpose, and at the same time to deal with the other eventualities

that have been indicated, two armies were organised by the Governor-General—the Grand Army in Northern India under his personal command, and the Army of the Deccan under Sir Thomas Hyslop. In September 1817 the Grand Army was formed at Cawnpore in four Divisions. The Divisions of the Army of the Deccan commenced their movements in September, marching separately to their several destinations. These armies, the largest British forces that had ever been assembled in India, were composed of both British and Native troops from all three presidencies, and were constituted as follows:— 1817.

THE GRAND ARMY.

FOUR DIVISIONS UNDER THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

THE ARMY OF THE DECCAN.

FIRST DIVISION UNDER THE PERSONAL COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR THOMAS HYSLOP, BART., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, consisting of—

Light Artillery Brigade.

Captain Lieutenant H. Rudyerd, Commanding.
The troop of Horse Artillery and the Cavalry gallopers incorporated with it.
The Rocket Troop.

Cavalry Brigade.

Major Lushington, Commanding.
4th Regiment Light Cavalry.
Detachment of His Majesty's 22nd Light Dragoons.
8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Light Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, Commanding.
The Rifle corps.
1st Battalion, 3rd or Palamcottah Light Infantry.
1st „ 16th or Trichinopoly Light Infantry.
2nd „ 17th or Chicacole Light Infantry.

First Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Commanding.
Flank Companies His Majesty's Royal Scots.
1st Battalion, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Madras European Regiment.

1817. *Second Infantry Brigade.*

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Scott, Commanding.
1st Battalion, 14th Regiment, Native Infantry.
2nd ,, 6th ,, ,, ,,

THE SECOND HYDERABAD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. Doveton, Commanding.

Cavalry Brigade.

Major H. Munt, Commanding.
Three Brigades, Horse Artillery.
6th Regiment, Light Cavalry.

First Brigade of Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel N. MacLeod, Commanding.
His Majesty's Royal Scots.
2nd Battalion, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.
2nd ,, 24th ,, ,, ,,

Second Brigade of Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackellar, Commanding.
1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry.
2nd ,, 14th ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 12th or Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
1st ,, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Berar Brigade.

Major Pitman, Commanding.
Four Battalions Native Infantry.
Detail of Artillery, eight guns.
Reformed Horse.

Hyderabad Brigade.

Colonel Sir Augustus Floyer, K.C.B., Commanding.
1st Battation, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry.
1st ,, 21st ,, ,, ,,
Five Companies, Madras European Regiment.
Detail of Artillery.
1st Battalion, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The Third Division.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, Commanding.
One Brigade Horse Artillery.
3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry.

Five Companies 1st Battalion, 3rd or Palamcottah Light Infantry. 1817.
Russell Brigade, 1st and 2nd Regiments.
Ellichpur Contingent, two Battalions and four guns.
Mysore Horse.

There were in addition the Fourth Division, the Fifth Division, the Reserve Division, and the Guzerat Division.

Subsequently, owing to the exigencies of the service, the Reformed Horse was split up and distributed in various commands and parts of the country, as will be detailed in the ensuing narrative.

The theatre of operations.

The operations about to be undertaken were to occupy an extensive region, embracing every diversity of physical feature and characterised by considerable varieties of climate. This area stretched across India from the river Jumna on the north to the Krishna and Tangabhadra on the south. It was crossed by ranges of rugged mountains abounding with wild beasts, and clad with dense forests whose solitudes were rarely disturbed by the presence of man, and culminating in tall peaks crowned by massive forts, hoary with age and bristling with guns. There were rich alluvial plains, dotted with villages and large and populous cities, and watered by mighty rivers whose streams poured in turbid floods in the rainy season, but shrank to silver threads in the height of summer.

Within the limits of this theatre of war were many native states and some British territories. It was inhabited by peoples of many races and many tongues. Pathans, Marathas and Rajputs represented the civilisation of the Orient; aboriginal Bhils and Gonds shared with savage beasts the fastnesses of forest and mountain. Not only the hostility of man, but the forces of nature had to be encountered and overcome. Difficult passes over the mountains, worn by rushing torrents and dark with jungle, had to be crossed by great armies with all their baggage. After heavy rainfall even the watercourses that had previously been empty were rendered temporarily impassable, and the rivers took days to shrink to their normal proportions, whilst the soil in many parts of the country became so soft as to render the progress of an army a most difficult operation. Death lurked in many shapes. Cholera followed in the track of the troops, and fever claimed numerous victims. Even the wild beasts with which the country was infested took their toll from the advancing armies. All India was turned into a vast camp. The maintenance and movement of great armies over a wide theatre of operations called for careful organisation and masterly strategy from the commanders. The opposition of the enemy both in the open field and in their mountain strongholds demanded skill and valour on the part of the troops.

1817.

March of the Russell Brigade.

The Russell Brigade, two battalions with four 6-pounder field pieces, marched from Bolarum on the 13th September with orders to proceed with all practical expedition to Amraoti, now the chief town of Berar, by way of Nawabpet, Nander and Basim.

Disposal of the Ellichpur Contingent.

Salabat Khan's Contingent joined Sir John Malcolm at Amner on the 7th October, and from it he made a selection of 1,200 horse, one battalion Regular Infantry, and four guns drawn by horses; the remainder, consisting of about 500 horse and 400 Regular Infantry, returned to the Ellichpur District, and were employed in guarding the passes leading from the valley of the upper Tapti.

The Ellichpur Contingent arrived by the Shahpur Ghat at Sindkher near Hoshangabad on October 18th. In consequence of reports received by Sir John Malcolm of the rapid fall of the Narbada, a detachment from that corps was sent immediately to the Baglatpur Ghat, being the point that would first become fordable below Hoshangabad. Other fords were similarly occupied by detachments of native infantry under British officers.

Having made rapid marches through the dense jungles about the Tapti river, the army of the Deccan was disposed as follows by the middle of November:—

The 1st and 3rd Divisions were concentrated at Harda, and disposed to hold the fords across the Narbada.

The 2nd Division with head-quarters at Malkapur watched the Berar Ghats.

The 4th Division marched to Khandesh, filling the space between Poona and Berar.

The 5th Division was at Hoshangabad.

The Reserve Division was disposed between the Bhima and the Krishna rivers.

In addition to these arrangements the Madras Government established a chain of defensive posts from the most western point of the British Frontier on the Tangabhadra, and along that river to its junction with the Krishna. Thence the chain extended along the latter river to Chitapali and along the Eastern Ghats to the Chilka Lake. By these dispositions the Pindaris were hemmed in on every side, while the Maratha Courts were placed under observation. By the distribution of the Divisions of the Grand Army on the Sind and Chambal rivers Sindhia was enclosed, cut off from his allies, and reduced to submission. He thereupon concluded a treaty with the British under the terms of which he ceded the forts of Hindia and Asirgarh, and agreed to supply a contingent of troops for service against the Pindaris.

Meanwhile matters had come to a head at Poona where the Peshwa, throwing off all disguise, first demanded the withdrawal of all the European troops, and then attacked them on November 5th, but was defeated at the battle of Kirki and driven back on Poona, where he destroyed the Residency and the British cantonments. However, the 4th Division of the Army of the Deccan, under Brigadier-General Smith, advancing to the relief of the Resident, encountered the enemy at Yellora Ford on November 16th, and entered Poona after putting him to flight. 1817. Events at Poona.

The events at Poona induced Sir Thomas Hyslop, who had advanced to the Narbada and driven the Pindaris from Southern Malwa, to turn back towards the Deccan capital, but the Peshwa being put to flight and Holkar having assembled an army and assumed a threatening attitude in the direction of Ujjain, the Commander-in-Chief of the Deccan Army again moved towards the north. Events at Nagpur.

The eruption at Poona had been followed by an outbreak on the part of the Raja of Nagpur. Following the example of the head of the Maratha Confederacy, who had doubtless advised him of his intentions, this Chieftain on the 26th November advanced against the British troops who had taken up a position on the hill of Sitabaldi. After a resistance during which the courage of the native infantry was sustained by the heroic example of their British officers, and stimulated by a gallant charge by three troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the enemy was driven off after a series of persistent attacks, carried out principally by Arabs.

Meanwhile reinforcements were being hurried up. Major Pitman with two battalions of Berar Infantry, four guns, and 1,000 Reformed Horse under Captain Pedler, who had been stationed near Amraoti, marched at once on receiving the Resident's requisition. He arrived at Nagpur on December 5th, having covered the distance of 95 miles in six days. General John Doveton assembled his Division at Nagpur by the 13th, and took up a position in rear of the Residency and the Nagah river. On the 15th December the British troops were disposed in order of battle, and an ultimatum was sent to the Bhonsla, who was anxious to submit and who promised to surrender with all his guns.

The British force was posted with the left on an enclosed garden, beyond which the Nagah Nadi, a small stream, ran past the right of the hostile line. Three parallel ravines, terminating in the bed of the river, crossed the space which intervened between the British Infantry and the enemy, but in front and to the right of the cavalry the country formed an open plain. The Maratha position was marked by plantations and villages, occupied by advanced posts, in front of which, towards the right, was a battery of fourteen guns in rear of a ravine that covered Battle of Nagpur.

1817. other batteries to the left. In rear was drawn up the hostile army amounting to 21,000 men, including 14,000 horse and some thousands of Arabs.

Although the Raja had submitted and arrived at the Residency, his army was not prepared to surrender. On the British force advancing in parallel lines towards the enemy's position at 12 noon to take possession of the guns, a sharp fire of musketry was opened from Sukanderi on the right of the British Infantry, who, however, took the first battery of 14 guns, and then pushed on into the plain beyond.

In the meantime the Cavalry Brigade, with which was the Reformed Horse, and the Horse Artillery, moved round the enclosures and charged the enemy's batteries, which opened fire on them in succession. After some further opposition the enemy fled in all directions, suffering considerable loss in the pursuit. On the British side 141 were killed and wounded, chiefly by cannon shot. The Berar Infantry was retained in reserve and on baggage guard and did not take part in this action.

Siege of Nagpur.

Although the Nagpur field army had thus been completely dispersed, the garrison of the city, consisting of some five thousand Arabs and Hindustanis, showed no disposition to surrender, but continued to hold out behind their walls. It was, therefore, decided to besiege the place, and the battering train which had been left at Akola for the eventual siege of Asirgarh was ordered up for this purpose.

The city of Nagpur was a place of considerable strength, the central part being surrounded by a wall some three miles in circumference and having round towers at intervals. Within the enclosure extensive suburbs of well-built houses afforded strongholds for the Arabs, who, as has already been related, were particularly fitted for a defence of this nature. Within the walls and near the centre the palace formed a citadel whose situation and works gave it command of the city. The palace was difficult of approach, the avenue to it from the gates leading through narrow streets. The dam of the Juma Talao, a tank lying between the city and the Sitabaldi hills, offered facilities for an attack on the Juma Darwaza, as it commanded the scattered houses in the vicinity.

It was, therefore, resolved to commence operations on the west face of the city. On the 19th December a howitzer battery was constructed on the dyke within 800 yards of the Juma Darwaza, and a further advance of 450 yards was made on the following day, the sappers meanwhile being exposed to a galling fire. On the 22nd, after a day had been spent in fruitless negociations, another howitzer battery was established on the dyke, the whole of the eastern extremity of which was intrenched. At the same time the enemy was driven from the houses between the batteries and the city wall, and detachments under

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Colonel Scott and Major Pitman occupied positions to prevent their return. During that night five of the captured guns were placed in battery to bear on the gateway and adjoining defences. On the 23rd the whole structure of the arch was brought down by their fire and the breach was apparently rendered practicable, whilst it was hoped, after effecting a lodgment here, to bring fire to bear on and breach the palace wall, only 250 yards distant. Major Pitman's detachment of Berar infantry was directed to occupy on the following morning a strong extensive building in advance of his previous position, in order to drive the enemy from some places they still occupied outside the walls. Colonel Scott's force was to attack the Tulsi Bagh; whilst the main assault on the breach was to be made by a company of the Royal Scots and five companies of Madras Infantry, five other companies being kept in reserve in the trenches. The three movements took place simultaneously soon after 8 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Scott's and Major Pitman's advances were successful, but the main assault was repulsed with heavy loss by the enemy's fire, and the troops resumed their positions. Negociations were then entered into and the besieged capitulated on the 29th December on very favourable terms for themselves. The British casualties between the 19th and 24th amounted to 307 including 10 European officers, whilst the enemy's loss did not exceed 10. Of the Berar Brigade Major Elliot was severely wounded; 1 Subadar and 12 men were killed, and 1 Jemadar and 44 men wounded.

Movements of Sir Thomas Hyslop.

It is now time to return to the operations of Sir Thomas Hyslop's army against the Pindaris in Malwa, and his subsequent hostilities with Holkar. Sir John Malcolm's Division had expelled the Pindaris from Southern Malwa, dispersing their bands and killing and capturing many, whilst the Divisions of the Grand Army pursued and scattered them beyond the Chambal river. Towards the middle of December Sir Thomas Hyslop's 1st and 3rd Divisions were assembled at Ujjain, south of the Sipra river, for operations against Holkar, who had been joined by a large body of Pindaris under the celebrated Chitu, and was known to be in the neighbourhood of Mahidpur.

On the 14th December the army moved in the direction of Mahidpur, arriving in the vicinity on the 19th, having been considerably harassed '*en route*' by the hostile predatory horse, who lost no opportunity of cutting off followers and baggage. The advance of the British armies and the consequent negociations with Holkar gave rise to much dissension in the latter's camp, where there was a peace party and a party favourable to war. The Regent Tulsi Bai vacillated between the two factions, and was finally seized and decapitated on the river bank

1817. by those who were in favour of opposing the British arms, and whose counsels consequently prevailed. Negociations were still carried on, but the insincerity of the Marathas was so apparent that their overtures were not taken seriously by the Political Officer, Sir John Malcolm, and the advance of the army was continued. On the 20th the British forces encamped with some scattered hills in rear and the Sipra river in front; on the right and left some deep ravines ran down to the river bed. The road from Ujjain passed out to the left of the camp; that to Mahidpur to the right; whilst another road led down to the only ford for several miles.

From this encampment a party was sent out to reconnoitre the river, on the far side of which the enemy was supposed to be posted. The Sipra ran through broken country between banks some 25 feet in height, the exit from the bed being by deep ravines that cut into the banks; the nature of the country thus offered great difficulties to a successful reconnaissance, especially as both sides of the stream were strongly patrolled by the enemy's horse.

Half an hour before daybreak, on the 21st December, the army marched towards Mahidpur, with the advanced guard under Sir John Malcolm. It was considerably harassed on the march by hordes of predatory horsemen who hovered round the flanks and rear. In those days as in our time the British Cavalry was too heavily weighted to compete with light horsemen. An eyewitness of the scene says:—"We could see the Pindaris flying like the wind at a considerable distance off, our cavalry having no chance with these fellows, even on an open plain. The Pindaris, unencumbered with accoutrements, heavy saddle, etc., will gallop all round and round the most active of our troopers; and his very horse seems to partake of the master's cunning and dexterity and to know exactly the moment for a quick and timely retreat."

Battle of Mahidpur.

At 9 o'clock an eminence was ascended whence a commanding view of the valley of the Sipra and of Mahidpur on the right bank was obtained, the course of the river being marked by a line of trees. The plain below was filled with the enemy's horse, which boldly approached the advanced guard, here halted to await the arrival of the main body. The army had been organised as follows for the expected battle:—

Light Horse Artillery Brigade.	Ten guns, Madras Horse Artillery. Galloper guns, 3rd Regiment Cavalry. Galloper guns, 8th Regiment Cavalry, Rocket Troop.	Captain Rudyerd, Madras Horse Artillery, Commanding.
1st Cavalry Brigade	One Squadron, 22nd Light Dragoons. 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry.	Lieut.-Col. Russell, 3rd Regiment, Cavalry Brigadier.

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2nd Cavalry Brigade	4th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry. 8th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry.	Major Lushington, 4th Regiment, Cavalry Brigadier.
Artillery	Madras Artillery, one Company Russell Brigade Artillery, under Lieutenant Sotheby.	Major Noble, C.B., Horse Artillery, Commanding.
Light Infantry Brigade	Madras Rifle Corps 1st Battalion, 3rd Madras Infantry. 1st „ 16th Madras Infantry	Major Bowen, 15th Madras Infantry Brigadier.
1st Brigade of Infantry of the Line.	Flank Companies, H. M. Royal Scots. Madras European Regiment 1st Battalion, 14th Madras Infantry 2nd Battalion. 14th Madras Infantry.	Lieut.-Colonel R. Scott, Madras European Regiment, Brigadier.
2nd Brigade of Infantry of the Line.	2nd Battalion, 6th Madras Infantry Russell Brigade: 1st Battalion under Captain Larride. 2nd Battalion under Lieutenant J. Currie. Captain Hare Commanding.	Lieut.-Col. A. M'Dowell, 6th Madras Infantry, Brigadier.
Madras Pioneers Mysore Silladar Horse.	Three Companies.	

Sir Thomas Hyslop, who had arrived on a small hill which commanded a view of the enemy, now made dispositions for the attack. The hostile force appeared beyond the river in two lines, presenting a spectacle sufficiently appalling to daunt the stoutest heart. The British army did not number more than 5,500 men, but there were some present who had fought at Assye 14 years before, and these knew well that a bold attack would disperse any Maratha host, however numerous. The enemy's infantry, 5,000 strong, stretched across from Mahidpur to the river, on which their right rested. Their front was covered by nearly a hundred guns in line, whilst beyond a dense mass of thirty thousand horse, forming the second line, crowded the plain as far as the eye could reach. In front were two fords, by which it was determined to advance, but the cavalry, horse artillery, and some light infantry were first pushed forward to clear the intervening plain and carry out a close reconnaissance of the enemy's position and the approaches to it. For this purpose Sir John Malcolm was directed to move towards the right with half the cavalry, where the enemy's skirmishers were soon ejected from some hamlets they had occupied, whilst the main bodies of their advanced parties were dispersed by artillery fire. The remainder of the cavalry pushed forward to Duleit on the bank of the stream, where they attained their object by observing the enemy's dispositions, and were able to judge of the practicability of the left ford by watching the hostile horse passing across. It was at the same time observed that they avoided crossing the more distant ford to the right.

1817. On the far side a stretch of sand afforded a convenient situation for the formation of the troops after crossing.

Meanwhile the line of infantry was advancing under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hyslop, who was rejoined by Sir John Malcolm with the report of the results of his reconnaissance, when 600 or 700 yards from the river bank. It was thereupon determined to pass by the left hand ford alone. The light brigade was ordered across to seize the opposite bank, while a small battery was established on the hither side to cover the passage, a movement that was accomplished under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, posted at about 800 yards from the left bank, to which their position was nearly parallel. A little beyond their left flank the river took a sudden turn towards their rear, and continued in that direction for a mile and a half, where there was a deep ford, impassable for guns owing to the steepness of the bank. On their right a deep ravine ran into the bed of the stream, and near their centre was a ruined village which, being on an eminence directly in rear of the main ford, might be termed the key of the position. It was filled with hostile infantry and flanked by hostile batteries.

The British cavalry and horse artillery crossed after the light brigade, the former ascending the bank to the left and the latter forming battery in front of the ford. At the same time a battery was established on the right bank considerably below the crossing to keep down the cannonade which was effectually concentrated by the enemy on the point of ssage.

The horse-artillery battery which had crossed the stream was quickly overwhelmed by the heavier metal of the hostile guns. The light brigade also suffered severely as it was for some time unnecessarily exposed to fire, while the great part of some missiles which the Rocket Troop attempted to discharge at the enemy expended themselves or burst among the men of the light brigade, causing as much confusion as the enemy's fire. By midday the two brigades of the line had crossed, the second in support of the first, an extraordinary movement of countermarch being carried out during the passage in order to bring their right in front, and during this manœuvre considerable loss was sustained.

Arrived on the far side of the Sipra, the infantry was at once led to the attack, which was carried out at the point of the bayonet. Launched against the enemy's batteries, and particularly against the ruined village in the centre, the advancing line was received with a discharge of grape, chain, and round shot which by its weight alone staggered the impetus of the charge. But with a cheer the British soldiers rushed straight at the enemy's guns. The onslaught was irresistible, and though the enemy's gunners stood manfully to their pieces, which were even turned

by the survivors on the British line after it had passed, they could not withstand the assault, and were nearly all killed, whilst the guns, 76 in number, fell into the hands of the victors. Holkar's infantry made a stand, but the Maratha horse fled at the commencement of the action, and such was the indignation of their artillery at this defection, that they actually turned round some of the guns, and fired a salvo after their fugitive friends. The pursuit was at once taken up by the cavalry. 1817.

Young Holkar had fled in the early part of the action, but the Mysore Horse overtook and captured his regalia and jewels to the value of 70 or 80 lakhs of rupees, whilst the Maratha Camp, which had been left standing, was also captured. Numbers of the enemy were slain in the pursuit, and the country for many miles was strewn with their dead. The action occupied only three hours, and soon after midday the Maratha hosts had melted from the field like snow from the face of the desert. The enormous booty captured on this and other occasions during the war formed the subject of an acrimonious controversy which continued for many years.

The British loss amounted to 174 killed and 612 wounded, while over 200 of the latter subsequently died for want of proper medical treatment. The medical officers in those days contracted for their own medicines and stores, and in the early years of the century many of them are said to have retired with immense fortunes. A contemporary writer says:—

"At Mahidpur in the field hospitals there was scarcely a bit of dressing plaster for the wounded officers; none for the men; nor was there a single set of amputating instruments besides those belonging to individual Surgeons; some of these without them; and we have the best authority for saying that, of those amputated, from the bluntness of the knives and the want of dressing plaster alone, two out of three died in hospital."

The enemy's loss amounted to not less than 3,000 men. The battle of Mahidpur cannot be said to have been conducted with conspicuous skill, and there appears to have been a display of more gallantry than science. By a movement under cover of the far bank of the river, which afforded ample protection, the enemy's flanks might have been turned, and a frontal attack, which involved heavy loss, might have been avoided.

On the 28th December Sir John Malcolm followed up the enemy with a light detachment. Holkar, however, did not show fight again, but opened negociations which terminated in a treaty concluded on 6th January 1818, by which the country south of the Satpuras was ceded to the British, the Rajput states were set free, and the Pindaris

1817. abandoned to their fate; his submission was followed by that of Amir Khan.

Fate of the Pindaris.

The Pindari freebooters, now no longer supported by the Maratha powers, all of whom had submitted, were harried from place to place by the various Divisions and detachments of both armies which were sent in their pursuit or disposed to hem them in and prevent their escape. They were thus pursued until all were destroyed, captured, or had given their submission except the famous Chitu with a few hundred followers. After a long chase these were gradually dispersed, until their unfortunate leader was left alone in the jungles in the valley of the Tapti river. Here he fell a victim to a man-eating tiger, his fate being ascertained when the monster was followed to its lair, where Chitu's head was discovered and identified.

Movements of the Reformed Horse and Berar troops.

In order to follow the movements of the Nizam's Contingent, of which only the Russell Brigade was engaged at the battle of Mahidpur, it is now necessary to revert to the events which followed the battle of Nagpur, and the flight of the Peshwa Baji Rao from Poona.

After the Arabs at Nagpur had been disposed of, a detachment of troops, attached to which were five companies of Major Pitman's Berar Brigade, had to proceed to Girpur about 36 miles south-east of Nagpur, against a Chief named Ganpat Rao, who had collected a considerable body of predatory troops, both horse and foot; but on the approach of the detachment the enemy broke up into small parties, and fled in all directions. The force returned to Nagpur on 13th January 1818. The presence of General Doveton's Division being no longer necessary at Nagpur, it left on 22nd January *en route* for Ellichpur, leaving the detachment of Reformed Horse and one battalion of Berar infantry behind to reinforce the Nagpur Brigade. The battalion was, however, relieved a few days later, and joined the head-quarters of its Brigade.

Major Pitman was next directed to proceed with one battalion to establish the authority of the Nawab of Ellichpur, to whom these districts had been assigned, in Akot, Argaon, and Warur. The district of Amraoti was made over to Raja Govind Bakhsh, Governor of Berar, and the battalion of Berar infantry that had been left at Nagpur was despatched to Ellichpur to assist the Nawab's troops in the occupation of the remaining ceded territory. This battalion was present with a detachment of General Doveton's Division under Captain Jones at the surrender of the fort of Gawilgarh on the 4th and Narnala on the 7th February 1818. On 11th February 1818 Major Pitman was ordered to keep the troops under his personal command, together with the Reformed Horse under Lieutenant Hamilton, in motion through the districts of Amraoti and Akola, to support the newly established authorities, and

continued in the performance of these duties until the close of the year, when they were required for more important services in other directions as will be related in the ensuing chapter. It may, however, be here noted that the 4th Berar Battalion, under Captain Blake, served with the Poona Subsidiary Force until its departure for Aurangabad on 10th October 1818, when Colonel Bales, Commanding the force at Panderpur, testified to the "exemplary conduct of both officers and men, and the cheerful manner in which they had performed their various duties." 1817-18.

The other battalion, the 3rd, was at the commencement of the campaign attached to Captain Davies for service with the Reformed Horse.

Salabat Khan's Force.

The greater part of Salabat Khan's Force had been attached in November to a Brigade under Colonel Deacon, which was actively employed from 20th November to the 10th December 1817 in seizing towns and villages on the line of march from Harda to Sindkher. Thence it was ordered to Jafferabad, where it arrived on 21st, but for convenience of forage moved on to Akola on 28th December. The detachment next marched to a position near Jalna, but after a few days' halt Salabat Khan was ordered to Ellichpur to aid in the assumption of the districts which had been ceded to him, and to assist in guarding the frontier against the apprehended incursion of Ganpat Rao; but this Chief having suddenly shown himself in other quarter, Salabat Khan's force was recalled. He rejoined Colonel Deacon at Ahmadnagar on 6th February 1818.

Six days later the detachment under Colonel Deacon marched to attack the important fort of Karra, which was defended by 300 men, who capitulated after a few shots had been fired by the British guns. The force now pushed forward to Sirur, and appeared before the fort of Chakun on February 25th, the garrison of which capitulated after a short resistance.

On 1st April 1818 a party of Salabat Khan's horse under command of Lieutenant Bourdien, with three companies of infantry, was sent against Amalner, which capitulated with little opposition, and by the end of the month the force returned to Ellichpur.

The Reformed Horse.

At the commencement of the campaign the Reformed Horse, 4,000 strong, had been distributed among the several Divisions of the Deccan Army, although it had at first been placed with the 2nd or Hyderabad Division under Brigadier General Doveton. On the outbreak of the Peshwa, however, Captain Davies with 2,000 Reformed Horse and a battalion of Berar Infantry had been sent to occupy a position above the Khandesh Ghats, to take the place of the 4th Division which had moved towards Poona, as already related, under General Smith. Here he remained, guarding the passes through the hills, until 5th December 1817

1818. when he proceeded to Byzapur, whence Lieutenant Hamilton was ordered to take up the position at Akola vacated by Major Pitman when the latter marched towards Nagpur. During the latter part of January Lieutenant Hamilton's Risala was employed in escorting the Arabs from Nagpur towards Hyderabad, whither they were proceeding under the terms of their capitulation.

On the 29th January 1818 Captain Davies marched from Byzapur with 1,600 horse, 400 Berar Infantry, and two guns, and joined Colonel Deacon's detachment to attack the fort of Nowassa, the garrison of which fled on the approach of the troops. They were pursued by a party of Reformed Horse under Lieutenant Sutherland, who cut up about 100 of them with a loss of three killed and ten wounded. Lieutenant Sutherland received the thanks of the Resident for the gallant conduct of his men on this occasion.

On the 6th February Captain Davies was directed to join the 4th Division with all his Reformed Horse, escorting such grain as was ready for despatch from Ahmadnagar. He accordingly marched to Poona, but before joining General Smith, he was present with 1,800 troopers at the attack and surrender of the hill fortress of Singarh on 24th February, when the garrison, consisting of about 1,200 men, hung out a white flag. Although 1,417 shells and 2,281 eighteen-pounder shot were fired against the place, no casualties appear to have taken place on either side.

Pursuit of Baji Rao.

From this period the Reformed Horse was constantly employed with General Smith's Division in pursuit of Baji Rao.

Baji Rao Peshwa, flying among the aborigines of Khandesh like Mithridates among the Scythians before the Roman Army, fled first in the direction of Satara, pursued by Brigadier-General Smith, who, it is interesting to note, formed one of the Bombay Native Corps into mounted infantry, "mounting them on small horses, and thus managed to keep always at hand, with the cavalry, a body of infantry, in the event of overtaking the enemy. This system might in India be much improved upon, particularly in desultory warfare, such as with the Pindaris." Thus wrote an officer in 1817, but his proposal to have mounted infantry with the army was not adopted until 80 years had elapsed, and many wars in which they might have been usefully employed had taken place.

The Peshwa did not reach Satara, but, turning north again from the Krishna river to Nasik on the Godavery, he advanced from thence in the direction of Poona, his approach causing great alarm at that place. The British detachment at Sirur was recalled to reinforce the garrison, and it was on its way to Poona that this detachment fell in with the whole of the Peshwa's army, and defended itself so manfully at Koregaon on January 1st.

1818.

After his repulse at Koregaon, Baji Rao fled towards the Carnatic, but being disappointed in his hope of assistance from Mysore, he again turned towards the north to the Tapti River, hoping to obtain aid from Appa Sahib Bhonsla of Nagpur. His most famous leader, Gokla, who had been on our side with Wellesley at Assye, was killed in the combat of Ashti, after which he had little hope of evading pursuit. On the 7th May, after a long march of 30 miles, Captain Davies with his Reformed Horse came up with a large body of the Peshwa's troops 2,000 strong under Appa Desai and Baji Rao's brother near Selam. Captain Davies having crossed a nullah in the enemy's front, had formed ready to charge the Marathas, when the latter sent out a flag of truce and surrendered. Captain Davies wrote the following account of this affair to Brigadier-General Smith :—

"I marched from Beer (Bir) at one o'clock this morning with a view to intercepting the enemy. On the march I was informed that he was moving to the Comerry Ghaut; I accordingly changed my direction considerably to the southward in the hope of crossing his route. After moving about five miles in the new direction, and altogether about 30, I came in sight of his line of march; he formed up on a rising ground as if to await our attack; a river lay between us, after crossing which I formed line and advanced with the intention of charging. When we had approached within 400 yards a flag of truce was brought forward, and I advanced to meet Nepaunkar; he informed me that he would submit to any order I had to give; I required of him to accompany me to Ahmednagar. Chimnaji Rao Appa, the youngest brother of Baji Rao, is in Nepaunkar's camp, and submits to the same terms. I shall accordingly march on to Ahmednagar agreeably to your original instructions, unless I receive orders from you to a different effect. Nepaunkar is said to have about 3,000 horse, I judge them however not to exceed 2,000. He has six elephants and 60 camels, some of them are apparently laden with treasure. Before I close this Despatch, I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Smith the anxiety shown by all ranks to engage the enemy, as well as their forbearance when terms were granted."

Surrender of Baji Rao.

At length, after a chase lasting many months, in which the Reformed Horse acted a prominent and useful part, the Peshwa was hemmed in near Asirgarh by General Doveton and Colonel Adams, and after protracted negociations surrendered to Sir John Malcolm on 6th June 1818. He was deposed from the throne of Poona and given a pension and a place of residence at Bithur, where he resided until his death in 1851, leaving his fortune and a legacy of undying hatred towards his conquerors to his adopted son, the infamous Nana Sahib of Cawnpore. In Khandesh and the Deccan Baji Rao is still remembered. The

1818. villagers point out the places he passed during his flight, and some say that in the silent watches of the night they hear the beat of the hundred thousand hoofs of his myriad horse upon the plain.

Capture of Chanda.

Meanwhile Colonel Adams had moved against Chanda, before which he arrived on the 9th May 1818, with a considerable force, including 300 Reformed Horse. The town of Chanda, covering a great extent of ground, was situated between two small rivers on a slight eminence. It was surrounded by a masonry wall from 15 to 20 feet high and six miles in circumference, with a citadel near the eastern wall, and flanked by towers on which eighty guns were mounted. It was garrisioned by 2,000 men. The first battery was erected and opened fire on the 13th with shells and hot shot. More batteries were established, and a breach was effected by the 18th. Next morning the storming parties advanced against the fort, and met at first with considerable opposition. They, however, pressed on through the town, driving the enemy before them, until they came upon the main hostile body, who fled after a feeble resistance. The action lasted only an hour. The enemy lost 200 killed and 100 prisoners, the British 13 killed and 56 wounded. The casualties in the Reformed Horse were only 11 wounded.

The siege of Malegaon.

On the conclusion of the operations against Holkar, the Deccan Army was disintegrated, and split up into detachments employed in the pursuit of Baji Rao, and the reduction of forts in various parts of the country. The 1st Battalion of the Russell Brigade was placed in charge of the guns captured in the battle of Mahidpur, and marched on 28th April 1818, by way of Hindiya to Jalna. The 2nd Battalion, under Captain Hare, continued some time longer in Malwa, but was not engaged in any further warlike operations. Meanwhile a detachment under Colonel MacDowell had been employed in the subjugation of Khandesh and arrived, on the 16th May, before the Fort of Malegaon, the strongest place in the valley of Khandesh, with some Sappers and Miners, Artillery, a detachment of the Royal Scots, the Madras European Regiment, and some Battalions of Madras Infantry. Requiring reinforcements, he was joined here by a force from Ahmadnagar, and by the 1st Battalion, Russell Brigade.

Malegaon is situated on the river Musam, about one hundred miles north of Ahmadnagar. The fort is quadrangular in form, and, being in a curve of the stream, has three of its faces washed by the water. On the opposite side, encompassing that part of the fort which is unprotected by the river, is the town. The fort at the time of the siege consisted of two lines of works, the interior of which, a square of about three hundred feet, was built of masonry, and surrounded by a *fausse-braye* seven feet high, and dry ditch twenty-five feet deep by sixteen

wide. The outer line was built of mud and stone, having flanking towers; and it approached within a few yards of the town on one side and of the river on the other. The inner part was sixty feet high with a *terre-pleine* sixteen feet wide, to which there were no means of ascent except through narrow covered staircases difficult of access. Within were abundance of bomb-proofs; the guns were few and badly mounted; but the matchlocks in the hands of the 350 Arabs who formed the garrison were sure of hitting their mark. 1818

Colonel MacDowell encamped with his left on the junction of the rivers Girnah and Musam, establishing a post to prevent the entry of reinforcements, while bodies of irregular horse were ordered to patrol round the town during the night for the same purpose. On the 17th the camp was moved to the right bank of the Musam, thus placing the river, which was at low water, between the besiegers and the fort. Materials for the batteries were collected, and on the night of the 18th an enfilading-battery of two 18-pounders, one 8-inch mortar, and two 8-inch howitzers, was constructed for the south face; and another of two 12-pounders for the west face. Both of these were four hundred yards from the works; and a place of arms was established in a grove of trees at the same distance, between the camp and the river. At 8 P.M. the garrison came out and attacked the covering party at the place of arms, at the same time directing the fire of their guns on the two batteries. One British officer was killed, and one wounded, but the enemy were repulsed on the arrival of a reinforcement from the camp.

On the 19th May the two batteries opened fire, and were answered by seven guns from the fort.

A company of Native Infantry took possession of a breast-work in rear of the village of Samangsir, a little higher up the river, and repulsed a second sortie that night, and the remainder of this village, having been deserted by the inhabitants, was occupied by the Arabs. At 10 A.M. they again tried to dislodge the company of native infantry, but failed, the post having been strengthened by two field guns. Meanwhile, the approaches were advanced, and on the 21st a parallel was completed along the bank of the Musam, containing a battery at each extremity; the left battery covered the bed of the river, while the other was prepared for breaching the opposite angle of the fort. On the 22nd, the guns of the fort having found the range of the camp, obliged it to fall back four hundred yards. The breaching-battery opened with little effect against the towers, which were round and of good masonry. It was, therefore, directed against the intermediate curtain. One of the enfilading batteries was converted into a mortar-battery, and the other was dismantled. An additional post was established on the bank of the river near

1818. Samangsir to confine the garrison, and some field-pieces were attached to it, with a view to their bearing on the gate on that side of the fort.

The duty was now very heavy on the troops, who had to be kept constantly on the alert to repulse the sorties of the garrison. The 1st Battalion Russell Brigade under command of Captain Larride arrived on the 24th; and on the 27th, the breach having been driven through the wall of inner fort, preparations were made for the assault.

In the early morning three columns moved to the assault, but although the town was taken, the attack on the breaches was driven back with heavy loss, several British officers being killed and wounded.

On the 29th May all the guns were withdrawn from the batteries, with the exception of the 6-pounders in the post of Samangsir. The several avenues connecting the fort with the town were then barricaded, and on the 1st June the camp was removed across the river to the vicinity of the Girna, which was close to its rear. By the 4th June new batteries were ready, and fire was opened with two howitzers from the town. On the 10th a battering train that had been sent for to Ahmadnagar arrived, and on the following morning two of the enemy's magazines were exploded, throwing down a large portion of the eastern curtain, and exposing the interior of the fort. On the 12th the garrison made overtures, and surrendered the following day, when the British flag was hoisted on one of the towers at 3 P.M.

The loss on the side of the besiegers amounted to 209 killed and wounded, including five British officers killed and seven wounded. Of the 1st Battalion Russell Brigade Captain Larride and Lieutenant Kennedy were wounded, two sepoys were killed, and a subadar and nine sepoys wounded.

On the conclusion of the siege the battalion of the Russell Brigade returned to Aurangabad, and eventually the whole Brigade marched back to Bolarum.

Results of the War.

The war was now practically at an end, although desultory operations continued for some months. But the power of the Marathas was broken for ever, and the Pindaris had ceased to exist, while with regard to the Rajput States, the Governor-General himself wrote:— "They have been delivered from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than perhaps before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions."

The history of Southern India since those days is sufficient evidence of the wisdom of the policy of the Marquis of Hastings. It is the history of eighty years of peaceful progress. The Pindaris are almost

forgotten even in name. The Marathas have settled down to agriculture, and other peaceful pursuits. For eighty-five years the villagers of Southern India, who in the early decades of the nineteenth century found security only behind the walls of the fort contained in every hamlet, have tilled their fields in safety. 1818.

It is said that no brigade in India was more highly disciplined or more complete in appointments, camp equipage, and bazaars, than was the Russell Brigade in this Campaign. A General Order of the time says—" The Commander-in-Chief notices in the highest terms of praise the steadiness, courage, and discipline of the Russell Brigade under Major Hare, " and among those officers who in General Orders received the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, we find the names of Captain Hare, commanding the Russell Brigade, Captains Larride and Currie, commanding the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Russell Brigade, and Lieutenant F. S. Sotheby, commanding the Artillery, Russell Brigade. As has been related, the Ellichpur Brigade served with Colonel Deacon's detachment, Major Fraser's with Major Pitman's, and Captain Blake's with Major Davies'. But although these corps assisted in the campaign, none of them approached the Russell Brigade in discipline ; nor with the exception of Major Fraser's, and perhaps Captain Blake's, were they disciplined in a degree to admit of their taking their place in brigade. In March 1818 the following order was issued by the Commander of the 3rd Division :—" Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm cannot allow the separation of so large a party of the Russell Brigade from his force as that ordered to march to-morrow, without expressing his great satisfaction with the conduct of the corps since they were first placed under his orders.

The Russell Brigade have received the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the reward due to their discipline and gallantry on the 21st December.

It remains only for Brigadier-General Malcolm to state, that since they formed part of his division he had uniform cause to observe that state of excellence which it has attained. He also offers his best thanks to Captains Larride and Currie, commanding the two battalions of the Brigade, and to Lieutenant Sotheby, in charge of the ordnance. He has, in the course of the service, had frequent occasions to observe and applaud the zeal and activity of these officers. The Brigadier-General must also express his particular thanks to Surgeon Mickle of the Brigade, for his great attention to the sick and wounded. He also begs that Brigade Major Tucker, and the other officers of the Brigade, will accept his best acknowledgment for their officer-like behaviour throughout the campaign ; and begs that his thanks may be conveyed

1818. to the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates for the cheerful alacrity with which they have uniformly performed their duty as soldiers during a period of trying service."

The testimony of the Government of India may be added :—

"The return of the Russell Brigade," writes Mr. Secretary Adam in addressing the Resident, "to the dominions of His Highness the Nizam affords the Governor-General an opportunity of which he gladly avails himself to express his entire approbation of the sevices of that valuable corps during the operations of the late campaign, and the cordial gratification His Lordship has derived from the honourable testimony borne to the merits of Captain Hare and the officers and troops under his command by His Excellency Sir Thomas Hyslop and by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, under whose orders the Russell Brigade has been acting since the return of Sir Thomas Hyslop to the Deccan.

You are requested to bring to the particular notice of His Highness the Nizam's Government the just and favourable sense entertained by the Governor-General and by the officers under whose immediate command it has acted, of the gallantry, conduct, and efficiency of the Russell Brigade, and communicate these sentiments to Captain Hare and the officers and men composing the Russell Brigade."

Nor were the services of the Reformed Horse undistinguished. Captain Pedler brought to notice the individual gallantry of the native officers of his Risala at Nagpur. Each native officer was rewarded by being addressed, on the part of Government, by a title one degree superior to that which he had hitherto held. The services on another occasion of Shaikh Zulfikar Ali were distinguished by the approbation of the Governor-General, and rewarded by his being promoted to the rank and pay of first Jemadar.

Strength of the Nizam's Contingent during the War.

The following return shows the strength of the several corps of the Nizam's Contingent which took part in this campaign, and for whom prize money was allowed :—

REFORMED HORSE.

	Risalders.	1st Jemadars.	2nd Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Horsemen.	Total including natives of all ranks.
Risala Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula Bahadur	1	2	10	20	970	1,003
Risala Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung Bahadur	1	2	10	20	970	1,003
Risala Mir Alam Ali Khan Bahadur	1	2	10	20	971	1,004
Risala Rao Barcha Mall Bahadur	1	1	10	20	1,032	1,064
	4	7	40	80	3,943	4,074

N.B.—British Officers attached to the Reformed Horse shown in the Berar return.

JAGHIRDAR HORSE OF NAWAB SALABAT KHAN. 1818.

	Jemadars.	Satraji.*	Horsemen.	Total.
Irregular Horse of Salabat Khan . .	52	650	1,300	2,200

* A rank next to that of a Jemadar.

General Return *His Highness the Nizam's Reformed and Irregular Troops which served* *the campaign ag*[illegible] *the Maratha States between the 20th October 1817 and 1st July 1818.*

	Staff.																										Attached to Corps.			
	Majors.	Captain's Commandant.	Brigade-Majors.	Quarter-Master of Brigade.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Sergeant-Majors.	Quarter-Master Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	European Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Colour Bearers.	Native Sergeants.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Gunners, European.	Drummers and Fifers.	Buglers and others.	Bhisties and Packalies.	Privates.	Pioneers.	Native Dressers.	Barbers.	Dhobies.	Tent Lascars.
HYDERABAD DIVISION.																														
Staff	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Cavalry . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	1	1	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	1	205	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry.																														
1st Battalion, Russell Brigade.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	45	39	...	17	4	10	756	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade.	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	7	13	...	...	33	37	...	21	4	11	800	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR DIVISION.																														
Staff	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Officers attached to Reformed Horse.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	2	160	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry.																														
1st Battalion, Berar Regular Infantry.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	9	...	8	44	32	...	21	2	9	590	...	1	...	...	...
2nd Do. do. .	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	12	48	49	...	21	4	7	581	...	...	10	10	...
3rd Do. do. .	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	11	...	9	63	57	...	24	2	10	663	...	1	...	...	10
4th Do. do. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	10	..	5	51	50	...	21	4	10	464	...	1	10	10	...
REGULAR TROOPS OF SALABAT KHAN.																														
Staff	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	8	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	8	24	...	...	10	43	...	...	...	4	...
Infantry . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	39	3	17	108	118	...	46	10	10	1,027	...	1	...	21	...
Pioneers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
	1	2	2	1	3	16	24	4	2	7	7	11	1	14	85	103	3	51	403	406	30	173	31	80	5,326	49	11	20	45	10

Return of Casualties in the Nizam's Contingent during the Maratha and Pindhari War, 1817-18.

Action.	Date.	Killed.							Wounded.							Total Casualties	Horses.		Remarks.
		British Officers.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys or Sowars.	Total.	British officers.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys or Sowars.	Total.		Killed.	Wounded.	
NAGPUR.	16th December 1817.																		
Reformed Horse .	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	8	1	
NAGPUR.	19th to 24th December 1817.																		
Berar Brigade. .	......	...	1	...	...	2	10	13	1	...	1	4	2	38	46	59	...	...	Major Elliot severely wounded.
MAHIDPUR.	21st December 1817 .																		
Russell Brigade .	......	...	1	...	2	...	9	12	1	2	4	1	...	54	62	74	...	...	Lieutenant Kennedy slightly wounded.
MALEGAON.	18th to 29th May 1818																		
Russell Brigade .	......	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	9	12	14	...	...	Captain Larride and Lieutenant Kennedy.
CHANDA.	21st May 1818 .																		
Reformed Horse .	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	
	Totals .	...	2	...	2	2	21	27	4	3	5	5	2	111	130	157	8	1	

CHAPTER VI.—THE SIEGE OF NOWAH AND MINOR OPERATIONS TO 1826.

State of the Nizam's Dominions—Operations against the rebel Dharmaji—Attack on Ambara—Capture of Puri—The siege of Nowah—Operations at Umerkher—Reduction of insurgent Naiks—Siege of Kopaldrug—The Russell Cavalry—Attack on Fort Karnala—Operations on the Wardha River—Shaikh Dalla, freebooter—Lieutenant John Sutherland's operations in Udgir—Pacification of the Bidar District—The Reformed Horse in Berar.

1818. **State of the Nizam's Dominions.**

The Maratha war had come to an end. The Pindari freebooters, broken alike in organisation and in spirit, and their leaders killed or captured, had been scattered to the four winds. But there still remained much to be done; forts to be reduced, and ceded or conquered territory to be effectively occupied. The country was full of turbulent spirits who viewed with dismay and opposed with force the establishment of effective power in the land where they had been accustomed to carry on with impunity their lawless mode of life.

The State of Hyderabad had been long infested by banditti, to suppress whom the Nizam's officers had not the power, even if they possessed the will. And the Nizam's Dominions were to continue to be so infested for many more years until these disturbers of the peace were finally suppressed, and order was established with the aid of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Operations against the rebel Dharmaji.

On 11th July 1818, the Risala of Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung, under the command of Lieutenant John Sutherland, was ordered to proceed to Bir for the protection of that part of the country, and was at the same time to be kept in motion throughout the district. Lieutenant Sutherland having received information of the appearance in the district of the formidable rebel Dharmaji Partab Rao, who had troubled the Nizam's Government for many y ırs, pursued and came up with him on 31st July 1818. Lieutenant Sutherland gave the following account of this affair, for which he received the thanks of the Resident for the "gallant conduct of the men under his command:"—

"I do myself the honour to inform you that Dhurmajee and his brother are our prisoners. From intelligence received during the march on the night of 30th, I changed the direction from Dyton to Deeby, which place I reached a little after daybreak on the morning of the 31st, and surrounded it with a few men who had come up for some miles at a gallop; the place was afterwards closely invested, and two 30-feet ladders being ready by three o'clock, preparations were made for an escalade. Eighty mounted men were formed into eight parties, and so placed as to prevent escape. Fifty matchlock-men were posted on a hill which overlooked the village to cover our advance, and the

remaining I formed into two storming parties, one under 1st Jemadar Shadee Khan, and the other under myself. On a signal given to the hill and repeated to Shadee Khan we advanced to the storm. The garrison threw open the gates to receive my party and stood to defend it sword in hand. Shadee Khan advanced with a coolness and determination which would have done credit to any troops, planted his ladder, and advanced through the body of the place to meet the other party. I was wounded at the gate and unable to advance, but not before we had made an example of the fellows who so gallantly defended it; the two parties, however, advanced and carried everything before them, drove the garrison from bastion to bastion, and at last came to the one where Dhurmajee had taken post with a few men; they threw down their arms, and here Dhurmajee and his brother were made prisoners. The ghurric (fort) is of considerable strength, and noted as a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds; it is a square of 150 yards with eight bastions. The garrison were chiefly Bingaris (Banjaras), and fought with the utmost determination, neither giving up their arms nor taking quarter, except Dhurmajee and his party. Our loss is, therefore, I am sorry to say, considerable; a return of it I have the honour to annex. 1818.

I cannot conclude without bringing to your notice in the most particular manner the conduct of Nawab Mahomed Azim Khan, who volunteered to accompany me from Beer and to whose intelligence and local knowledge (on a night march of 45 miles, the darkest and most rainy imaginable) I owe everything.

Killed—one jemadar and eight horsemen.

Wounded—one lieutenant and 22 horsemen."

Attack on Ambara.

On the 11th October 1818, a party of the Reformed Horse under Captain Wells made an attack on the town of Ambara, in which that officer was severely wounded, but was not supported by his men, owing, apparently, to treachery or cowardice on the part of some of them. Captain Wells, having taken possession of the gates of the town, found that his men had not followed him, and was forced to retire. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Resident regarding this affair:—

"I regret very much that the party of the Reformed Horse under Captain Wells did not succeed in the first attack on Ambara; the failure evidently originated in a most culpable misconduct on the part of either the Jemadar or horsemen, and the abandonment of their duties is more surprising and more reprehensible from the spirited example which was given them by Captain Wells. It is difficult indeed to conceive how any men with the feelings of soldiers can have hesitated to follow an officer who led them with so much animation,

1818-19. and so striking a display of personal intrepidity. I request that an immediate enquiry may be instituted to ascertain the real cause of the treachery, and in the meantime I beg that the expression of my cordial thanks and applause may be offered to Captain Wells for his honourable and distinguished conduct on the occasion. I trust that his wounds will not long deprive the public of the benefit of his service. I shall take care that the few brave men who supported Captain Wells are rewarded at the same time that punishment is inflicted upon those with whom the failure may have originated."

The Reformed Horse had always been second to none in dash and courage, and had made marches and endured fatigues that could scarcely have been accomplished or borne by the native cavalry of the regular army, so this failure, which is happily isolated, is quite unaccountable.

Capture of Puri.

During the same month a party of Rao Barcha Mall's Risala was employed with Major Wilson's detachment in the assault and capture of Puri, a town on the bank of the Wein Ganga, when 12 of the Reformed Horse were killed and wounded.

The siege of Nowah.

At the close of the year 1818 a force was ordered to assemble near Umerkhed, between Nander and Hingoli, and 40 miles south-east of the latter place, for the reduction of some insurgent Naiks who were established in the neighbourhood. This force, under command of Major Pitman, was concentrated in January 1819, and was composed of—

The Russell Brigade.—1,780 of all ranks, including 174 artillery.

Berar Infantry.—1st Battalion, flank companies, 116 men; 3rd Battalion, 886 men; artillery 81.

Reformed Horse.—Three Risalas, amounting to 2,000 men, under Captain Evan Davies.

The most important of the insurgents was the Naik Naosaji, who had assembled a large number of Arabs, and held the forts of Nowah and Umerkhed. The fort of Nowah consisted of an oblong, having a bastion at each angle, and one on each side of the gateway, with outworks in the form of a faussebray, covered way, ditch, and glacis. Guns were mounted on an outwork protecting the principal gateway.

The force took up a position before this stronghold on 8th January 1819, and a battery was erected 600 yards from the north face of the fort, an attempted sortie against the working party being driven back by 2 companies of the Russell Brigade under Captain Hare. The battery, and another one still nearer for 18-pounders, opened fire on the 11th, soon silencing the hostile guns. By evening of the same day positions were established on the right and left of the batteries



within 300 yards of the fort, and a 6-pounder and a mortar-battery were constructed in front of the east face, at a distance of 350 yards from it. On the night of the 13th the enemy made a sortie, and attempted to pass the right post of the besiegers, but was driven back by three companies of the Berar Infantry under Lieutenant George Hampton. During the night of the 14th an 18-pounder battery was advanced to within 250 yards of the fort, and lines of communication were established between the several advanced positions. 1819.

On the 15th, the enemy being very troublesome, a few shells were thrown with considerable effect. From this time up to the 18th the besieged attempted no annoyance, seeming not to understand or to care for the operations of the investing force. On the 19th the garrison kept blue lights burning nearly the whole night, and occasionally threw stones from a mortar. At about ten o'clock an attempt was made by the rebel chief Hawaji, with a party of horse, to surprise the camp from the rear; but, the sentries being on the alert, the picquets soon turned out, and after a little firing the enemy retired, and was pursued some miles by Lieutenant Sutherland and a party of Reformed Horse, but owing to the darkness of the night he effected a safe retreat.

On the 20th a party from the garrison made a sortie, driving in the working party and destroying a small portion of the works, but the guard of the trenches obliged them to retire. The fire from the garrison was exceedingly hot, and some loss was sustained.

On the 21st, the enemy made a desperate sortie, and, sword in hand, attacked the working party at the head of the sap, but was soon driven back to the fort.

On the 25th the sap had reached the crest of the glacis, where a 6-pounder battery was established and two mortars were brought into it. On that night the engineer commenced his mine, which was completed on the 29th. The day of the 30th was employed in battering, and the breaches were considerably opened out, while shell and grape were thrown into them during the night.

On the 31st, the breaches being reported practicable, orders were issued for the assault and the mine was sprung at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the explosion making an excellent descent which filled up one part of the ditch, over which the storming party were able to pass. Under cover of a cloud of dust which darkened the air for four or five minutes, Ensign Oliphant rushed forward and planted the ladders, and Captain Hare with the Grenadiers, supported by Captain Currie with his light infantry, mounted the breach before the enemy had recovered from their consternation, while Lieutenant George Hampton, bounding so far ahead of his men as to be nearly cut off, carried with his flank

1819. companies the enemy's works to the right. Ten minutes after the explosion the inner fort was carried, and in the course of an hour the whole of the works were in the hands of the assailants.

Two hundred of the enemy fled from the gate of the fort, but were immediately attacked by Lieutenant Ivie Campbell, who commanded a party of infantry posted there to intercept them, and nearly at the same time they were charged by Captains Davies and Smith and Lieutenant Sutherland with different detachments of the Reformed Horse, so that not a man escaped.

The enemy, having twice refused to surrender, were mostly put to the sword, losing 439 killed, and 100 prisoners, 80 of whom were badly wounded.

On the attacking side 22 men, including two native officers, were killed, and 6 European officers, 10 native officers, and 171 men were wounded. The wounded officers were—

Captains Currie, Larkin, and Johnston, of the Nizam's Berar Infantry.

Lieutenant Kennedy 86th Regiment, doing duty with the Russell Brigade, and Lieutenants John Sutherland and Burr, Reformed Horse. Six horses were killed and 40 wounded.

During the siege the following projectiles were expended :—

Shells 8-inch	213
" 5½ "	1,040
Round-shot, 18-pr.	1,380
" 6 "	462
Grape	69
TOTAL	3,164

Operations at Umerkhed.

Captain Hallis commanded the Risala in the operations against Umerkhed, which were proceeding during the progress of the siege of Nowah, and was employed in dislodging a body of horse under Nusaji Naik, from a hill on the west face of the place. Captain Hallis reported—

"On clearing them (matchlock men, posted in strong ground) we were close to the main body: to endeavour to cut it off from the town, and crown the hill, which commanded it, with dismounted matchlock men, a party was detached to the right, and the main body rounded it at a gallop to the left. The disparity of numbers on the right induced the enemy's horse to charge; this charge, to them most unexpectedly, was met by the head of the left column; and the few opposed to it, who behaved in a very spirited manner, were cut down, dismounted and dispersed.

The spirit of emulation between the two wings of the Risala carried the men after the enemy (who threw themselves under the walls, into broken ground, and amongst trees close to them) within fifty yards of the fort. Here we could not have acted, nor would our advance have admitted of the guns opening. A few fell wounded, but no man was left on the ground, others dismounting and carrying away their wounded comrades with admirable coolness. 1819.

All active operations have ceased on my part, beyond opening a fire under cover of the hill from the camel pieces and matchlocks, which evidently did execution. Though the conduct of all the men engaged was conspicuously good, I cannot pass unnoticed the able assistance afforded me by Risaldar Murteza Yar Jung, Bahadur, his son Murdun Ali Khan, and Shadi Khan, who commanded their respective wings."

The regiment lost a jemadar and 28 privates, 2 camel-gun men, and 32 horses killed and wounded.

On receipt of reports of these actions the Resident addressed Major Pitman as follows, under date 4th February 1819:—

"I congratulate you and the troops under your command on your decisive success, and beg to offer you my cordial acknowledgments for the steadiness, activity, and judgment with which you succeeded in overcoming, without a single instance of failure or disaster, the obstacles opposed by the strength of the place and the obstinacy of the garrison, and prepared the way for the gallantry of your troops to complete its reduction. To Captain Hare and the brave men composing the storming party, to Captain Davies and the Reformed Horse, and to all the other officers and troops employed on the occasion, I request you will offer the expression of my sincere thanks and applause.

"I am fully sensible of the great benefit the public service has derived from the zealous and scientific exertions of Ensign Oliphant, whose assistance indeed on such occasions was of the most eminent importance. I must also beg the favour of you to express to Captain Seyer, Captain Hallis, and the officers and men of that detachment, the sense which I entertain of their services in the defeat of Nowsajee's troops, and the consequent occupation of the fort of Oomerkher. The severe example that has been made of the garrison was not only necessary but unavoidable, and I have no doubt will be attended with the most important effect in deterring the rebel garrisons against which you are about to proceed, from offering a protracted and unavailing resistance, and thus be the means in the end of the lessening the effusion of blood."

1819. The Governor-General in Council addressed the following communication to the Resident on the same subject:—

"His Lordship in Council has noticed with the highest satisfaction the distinguished conduct of Major Pitman and the force under his command. His Lordship in Council especially applauds the patient and scientific management of the siege of Nowah, which is exceedingly creditable to the judgment of Major Pitman. It has excited His Lordship's most marked commendation from its being an instance in which we have availed ourselves of superiority of skill to avoid unnecessary exposure of brave men. The merits of Captains Seyer, Davies, and Hare, and Ensign Oliphant, have also attracted the particular attention of His Excellency in Council, and the gallantry of the storming party and all the troops engaged in the operations reported in your despatch is considered to be highly honourable to themselves and the corps to which they belong."

In making these remarks the Marquis of Hastings no doubt had in mind the reckless manner in which Talner and other forts had been taken by assault during the operations of the Maratha War. Contemporary opinion on these matters is of interest, and the following remarks by an officer who took part in that campaign appear worthy of quotation:—

"The services of the Russell Brigade have of late been very distinguished; and the siege and reduction of the fort of Nowah by Major Pitman, in the country of the Naiks, north-east of Hyderabad, by that Brigade with two heavy guns, a detail of artillery, and a party of irregular horse, for smartness of execution and brilliancy of achievement, stands perhaps unparalleled by any similar affair during the whole of the late war. The above troops sustained for many days a very heavy loss before it; they were, however, indefatigable, and pushed their works to the very counterscarps, which they blew in, and assaulting the enemy to nearly 500 men at the breach, and in the fort, they carried the place by sheer dint of the bayonet. Yet we have never seen any public acknowledgment of that service, not that it was deemed unworthy of due praise, but perhaps because the corps by which it was achieved did not belong to the regular army. Such a service, however, performed under the direction and at the example of British officers, certainly merited some public testimony, and infinitely more so than the reduction of Mundelah and Chanda, where we verily believe there was more paper consumed in the compliments on those occasions than was expended in the cartridges discharged, two or three men being killed and half a dozen wounded at the former place, and at the latter, such was the difficulty of the breach, that the horse artillery

actually galloped over it, the enemy flying and throwing themselves off the walls in every direction." 1819.

The complete success at Nowah was attended ultimately with all the beneficial consequences which were anticipated, and the authority of the Nizam's Government was restored in the tract of country which, against every effort of His Highness' troops, had for twenty years maintained a successful rebellion. Tranquillity was restored, but there were no rewards for those whose courage and exertions produced it. The names of Mahidpur, Nagpur, and Nowah are borne on the colours of the corps which were present in these actions, but no decoration commemorating their services was bestowed on the officers and men until 1852, when a despatch from the Court of Directors announced—

"The India Medal has been granted in commemoration of certain military services commencing in the year 1803 and ending in 1826. For Seringapatam a separate medal was struck, which medal was presented to His Highness the Nizam and to those of his troops who were present at the siege and storm of that fort. Such of the survivors of the troops of His Highness as were present at the actions of the Deccan War of 1817-18, which are to be commemorated by the India Medal, are in like manner to receive that decoration."

Reduction of insurgent Naiks.

In the meantime the fort of Umerkhed had been occupied on the 20th January without difficulty by a detachment of 600 horse and 400 infantry under command of Captain Seyer. Other forts, their garrisons terrified by the example of Nowah, yielded in quick succession, and by the end of February the insurgents were all driven from the country, and posts established at important points to keep the Naiks in subjection.

The whole country had thus been speedily reduced to order from a state of rebellion after it had defied the Nizam's authority for 20 years, so that in March the Resident was able to write to Major Pitman :—

"Your signal and complete success at Nowah appears to have been attended with all the beneficial consequences which were to be expected from it, and I have no doubt that the same impression will continue to assist you in the operations which still remain for you to conduct against the Naiks who have their holds to the westward. Captain Davies' movement (pursuing Nowsajee as far as Mahore) had the effect of compelling Nowsajee to abandon the country as a fugitive, and of inducing the greater part of his followers to desert him. From the nature of the country, however, and the scarcity which now prevails in it, the further prosecution of the pursuit would have been impracticable.

I congratulate you upon the rapid and complete success with which your measures have been attended, and hope that the judicious

1819. arrangements made by you for establishing posts at Hingoli, Peepulkair, and Oomerkair, will ensure the continuance of tranquillity in the country. I regret very much the loss which you have sustained by death of Captain Larkin (he was accidentally shot at Fort Durgehuchna), whose gallantry has been displayed on so many different occasions. I sincerely hope that your success in the insurgent district south of the Godavery will be equal to that which attended you to the north of the river."

That this hope was realised is evident from the following letter addressed to Major Pitman by the Resident on 5th April 1819, after the dispersal of the insurgents in the districts of Elgandal and Ramgarh:—

"It has been entirely owing to the judicious and active use made by you of your first success that you have been able within the space of one month to restore the authority of the Nizam's Government in a tract of country which against previous efforts of His Highness' troops had maintained a successful rebellion for the last 20 years; where so much has been done it is needless to express concurrence in the measures by which it has been accomplished. I have forwarded copies of all your despatches to the Governor-General, and am persuaded that your judgment, spirit, and activity, and the good conduct of the officers and troops who were so fortunate as to serve under your command will be justly appreciated by His Lordship. In the meantime I beg of you to accept my cordial congratulations on this honourable result of your exertions."

Siege of Kopaldrug.

The campaign of Nowah was no sooner at an end than the Contingent was again warned for service, this time in the Raichur Doab. On the 3rd May a force under Major Doveton marched from Secunderabad, composed of the Russell Brigade, consisting of the Russell Cavalry*

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* NOTE.—*The Russell Cavalry.*—Towards the latter end of 1817 the Resident obtained the sanction of Government to the raising of a small corps of regular cavalry which was commanded by Captain Henry Jones, 8th Madras Cavalry. This regiment, called the Russell Cavalry, was stationed at Bolarum with the Russell Brigade. No Nizam's Cavalry had previously been quartered at Bolarum, and the Reformed Horse were stationed at too great a distance in Berar, besides being constantly employed on active service, to be disposable when required at Hyderabad, so that when a troop or squadron was required on emergency, the requisition was made to the regiment of Madras Cavalry stationed at Bowenpillay, in the Secunderabad Cantonment.

The Russell Cavalry consisted of four troops amounting in all to three hundred sabres, paid, horsed, and equipped by Government according to the orders for the Madras Cavalry. The first European officers appointed were—

Captain Lieutenant J. A. Moore, of the Navy.
" " Adolphe Mottet, a French gentleman, brother-in-law to the Resident.
Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Doveton, 3rd Madras Cavalry.
" C. S. J. Grant, 62nd Regiment.
Surgeon John Norris, Madras Army.

A European non-commissioned officer from the 26th Dragoons was attached to each Troop. Jemadar Shaik Daoud, 8th Madras Cavalry, was Riding-Master, and four Naiks from other Madras Cavalry regiments were attached to assist in the instruction of

200 strong, under Captain Jones, two battalions infantry under Captain Hare, with four 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, a detachment of Madras Artillery, and five companies 1st Battalion 21st Madras Infantry. These troops were joined at the Kalachabutra Ghat on the Kistna river by a Risala of the Reformed Horse, 900 strong, under Captain Davies, and co-operated with Brigadier-General Pritzler in the attack and capture of Kopaldrug, and the seizure of the rebel leader Virappa. It is interesting to note that a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent took part in the capture of this same fort during the troublous times forty years later. 1819-20

Again on 17th September 1819 Colonel Doveton left Hyderabad with the Russell Cavalry, a battalion of Berar Infantry, and a Risala of Reformed Horse to attack the fort of Karnala, which was in possession of Khunde Rao, who had rebelled against the Nizam's Government. Pushing on with his cavalry for fifty miles by night, Colonel Doveton surprised the fort at daylight on October 7th, and, after he had reconnoitred all round the place with one squadron, under a heavy fire from the guns, which opened as they passed the different bastions, but without sustaining any casualties, the reconnoitring party returned to a village about half a mile down the fort under cover of a ridge of high ground where the regiment was assembled. A summons was sent to the killadar directing him to surrender unconditionally, but at midnight he succeeded in escaping between the picquets that had been posted round the fort. Attack on Fort Karnala.

The next morning the light companies of the infantry arrived, and the fort surrendered with five hundred matchlock men and a party of fifty horse. The killadar was pursued into Bombay territory, and his baggage was captured by the Russell Cavalry.

In December a party of the Reformed Horse under command of Risaldar Kadir Bakhsh Khan was employed against Lachhman Naik, and succeeded in dispersing the enemy and capturing considerable property, which was distributed among the party.

In February 1820, at the request of the Resident at Nagpur, Captain Hallis proceeded with his Risala from Hingoli to attack a party of freebooters who had occupied some fortified posts on the right bank of the Wardha river, and were committing depredations in both the Operations on the Wardha River.

the new corps. The men of the regiment were chiefly the sons or relations of the Madras troopers, enlisted at Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Other officers who entered the Russell Cavalry were Lieutenant W. Hislop, Ensign W. Loch, of the Bengal Establishment, and Captain E. Raynsford, 14th Foot, as well as Lieutenants T. Mackenzie and Kelso.

The corps was disbanded in 1822, for economic reasons, when most of the officers were transferred to the Reformed Horse.

1820. Nizam's and Nagpur territories. The Resident acknowledged this service in the following terms in a letter dated 1st March 1820 :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 8th, 10th, 23rd, and 29th ultimo, enclosing reports from Captain Hallis. The success which has attended the operations against the freebooters near the Wardah, a service at all times of difficulty and fatigue, is very creditable to Captain Hallis' judgment, activity, and zeal, and to the spirit and courage of his men. It is desirable that Captain Hallis should continue to hold the posts he has established in the tracts hitherto infested by those freebooters, in order to secure their complete suppression or expulsion, and I request that you will desire him to procure information of the condition and circumstances of that part of the country, of the names and character of the different managers and their agents, of the causes to which the late disorders may be referred, and of the means by which it may be most easy to correct them; Captain Hallis should also be authorised to receive and forward any well-grounded complaints which may come to his knowledge on the part of the inhabitants against the local officers of the Government."

At a later date Captain Hallis was directed to seize Jeswant Rao, Deshmukh of Seoni, with his adherents, and send them prisoners to Aurangabad; he was also asked to settle disputes and to make grants of land in the disturbed district; he was further directed to act against the Deshmukhs of Tamsa and Chikli, as well as the plunderers from the Mahor jungles, on the conclusion of which service he was ordered to remain at Pipalkher with his Risala during the rainy season. Not only military, but important civil duties were entrusted to and performed by Captain Hallis, as indicated in the following extract from the Resident's letter dated 25th June 1820 :—

"I request that you will communicate my thanks to Captain Hallis for the clear and copious information contained in his report. The observations on the cause of the evils which have arisen, and his judicious suggestions for their removal, hold out a reasonable prospect of our being able to restore that valuable tract of country to its former flourishing condition. I shall recommend the Minister to adopt Captain Hallis' plan in all its parts. At present I am enquiring for a proper person to be appointed Talookdar, and I hope that in the execution of the measure I shall have the assistance of Captain Hallis, who will be authorised to grant such cowls as may encourage the inhabitants to return to their villages, and resume their peaceful and industrious habits. In the meantime, I wish to know whether, in Captain Hallis' opinion, it will be more desirable that an example should

be made of the leaders of banditti lately taken by him, or that the principle of pardon and cowl should be extended to them as well as to the inferior ryots." 1820.

Shaikh Dalla freebooter.

In the meantime other operations had been taking place. Two hundred of Salabat Khan's Horse were stationed at Jalna, 200 at Akot, and 200 on the banks of the Wardha river to check the incursions of the notorious freebooter Shaikh Dalla into the Nizam's Dominions, whilst a similar party was detached for the same purpose from Lieutenant Sutherland's Risala, and stationed at Malkapur for the protection of Berar.

Shaikh Dalla was one of the most enterprising of the Pindari leaders prior to the war of 1817, when these freebooters were broken up and dispersed. In one year he had crossed the Narbada near Hoshangabad at the head of some 700 horse, marched through Nagpur territory, skirting the capital, towards Nirmal and the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, from whence he turned in the direction of Poona. Descending the Western Ghauts he entered the Southern Konkan, visited Thanna, and approached the gates of Bombay, greatly to the terror of the inhabitants. Then he pursued his way through the Northern Konkan towards Surat, crossed the Tapti, and returned to the fastnesses of the Narbada, having passed over 1,500 miles of country in a direct line.

After the final dispersal of the Pindari bands, Shaikh Dalla continued to lead the life of a robber and outlaw, frequently invading Hyderabad territory from the north, and the troops of the Nizam's army were constantly employed against him.

Lieutenant John Sutherland's operations in Udi

In December 1820 a detachment of the Reformed Horse, 170 strong, was stationed at Udgir, and Lieutenant J. Sutherland was ordered to take command and reduce the district to order. On arriving at that place on the 22nd December it was found that the Deshmukh had taken forcible possession of the fort which belonged to the Taluqdar, had fortified it and filled it with armed men, and taken to a life of lawlessness.

Lieutenant Sutherland at once despatched a letter requesting the Deshmukh to come into camp, but as this was returned unanswered, he marched to Suliali on the morning of 24th, when he was fired on by a party of advanced skirmishers, and encamped there. He then sent a message to the Deshmukh Siulingaya informing him that "the detachment had not come to punish him for what was past, but to restore to him whatever rights he might have been deprived of by the local officers of the Government, that the Talookdar must be placed in possession of the ghurrie, and that his men must lay down their arms."

1820. To this a reply was promised at midday, when the enemy fired on Lieutenant Sutherland's vedettes. The officer then prepared for an attack, which is described as follows in his report:—

"The horsemen had orders not to return the enemy's fire, and in the afternoon their skirmishers came out into the plain in the direction of the camp. At 4 P.M. I fell in with a hundred men, and after making a considerable detour with them, descended unseen by the garrison into a deep and thickly-wooded ravine which opened into the plain in the direction of the ghurrie. Having formed the men into the best order that the situation would admit of, we charged down and cut off the whole of their skirmishers. This was all at the time I intended to accomplish, but a party of matchlock men having come out to their support, we went about and charged back on them. The people inside shut their gates, and they were left at our mercy. The horsemen swept close round the bottom of the ghurrie wall, and several of the enemy were pistoled on the tops of the bastions. The height of the parapets I afterwards discovered prevented those inside from levelling their firearms at us, all their shots going over our heads. Having accomplished this I drew off the horsemen, and the ladders which had before been prepared not having reached me, I was under the necessity of desisting from any further attack. Both the skirmishers and the party that came out to their support did not exceed 80 men. I have since understood that a considerable number of the former effected their escape into a deep ravine, which lay between the ghurrie and my camp, and that many of the latter found cover in some houses near the works. From the number of men, however, that I saw speared and sabred, their loss must have been considerable, and amongst the number was Maljee Kolkea, one of the most notorious characters in this part of the country. Nothing could have been finer than the spirit with which the party of Reformed Horse charged back on the matchlock-men, and round the bottom of the ghurrie walls."

Siulingaya evacuated the place during the night, and took refuge with Maga Sham, headman of Ganjegaon, a notorious robber, in a strong fort with high walls. Having no guns or infantry, Lieutenant Sutherland was unable to attack the place, and the enemy made good their escape during the night. Other places were visited, forts destroyed, and some semblance of order was established throughout the district.

For these services Lieutenant Sutherland received an acknowledgment from the Resident in a letter, dated 11th January 1821, in which he was directed to continue, as far as the means placed at his disposal would allow, to reduce to subjection all persons within his reach who

were not obedient to the Nizam's Government, to suppress robberies, to prevent oppression on the part of the Nizam's Government, and to secure to everyone the enjoyment of his just rights and the sanctity of engagements entered into by officers of Government, for which purpose he was authorised on all proper occasions to give his own guarantee and to pledge that of the Resident. 1821.

These instructions indicate the various and onerous duties which have had to be undertaken by the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent when employed in maintaining internal order in the State. They also show that, while the Nizam's subjects were turbulent and unruly, his Government or his officials were in some degree responsible for the state of anarchy prevailing in his dominions.

Lieutenant Sutherland next proceeded to Bidar, where he was reinforced by five companies of infantry, with a 12-pounder gun and a howitzer, from Bolarum. Leaving Bidar on the 10th January 1821, he advanced against Kishnapur, where the Deshmukh Tirmal Rao had for three years been committing depredations and had refused to pay the revenue due to Government. On the arrival of the detachment at Kishnapur on the morning of the 12th, Lieutenant Sutherland rode up to the gate, and interviewed the Deshmukh, assuring him of the satisfaction of his claims and the protection of Government if he paid up the revenue due; otherwise the batteries would open at daybreak. But the Deshmukh had no confidence in the promises of the Nizam's officials, and preferred to abandon the place under cover of darkness rather than serve under the taluqdar of the district, against whom he had many complaints. He had been driven by the oppression of former taluqdars to seek independence in opposition to their unjust measures, and he told Lieutenant Sutherland that he had on one occasion paid a lakh of rupees for something like a permission to plunder his neighbours. The detachment next marched to Bhawanipeth for operations against Lachhman Reddi Dessai, who surrendered himself, but whose men evacuated the fort during the night after a short resistance. Other places were similarly reduced without opposition, and Lieutenant Sutherland, having completed these operations, marched to Bolarum with his detachment. Pacification of the Bidar District.

Meanwhile the famous Shaikh Dalla, of whom mention has already been made, appeared in the Melghat District, north of Ellichpur, and plundered a village within 20 miles of Gawilgarh. The Reformed Horse in Berar.

Detachments of from 25 to 50 horsemen were accordingly sent out from Ellichpur, and posted at Malkapur, Akot, Amraoti, Patur, and other places, for the protection of the Berar Valley. In addition to these, Salabat Khan had many detachments, as well as a force of 400

1821-24. horse under his son Namdar Khan, moving about in his jagir. These detachments, which were kept out for a considerable period, occasionally met with parties of the enemy's horse, whom they invariably dispersed. On the 15th February a small detachment of horse and foot of the Ellichpur Brigade, under command of Lieutenant Roebuck, took charge of Gawilgarh, which had hitherto been garrisoned by the 13th Madras Infantry. In June 1821, the Amil of Mangrul refused to acknowledge the authority of the Nizam's Government, and Major Seyer took possession of the town and districts, which he handed over to the Nizam's officers.

In February 1822 Fort Mahur, which had been forcibly taken possession of by insurgents, surrendered to a force under Captain Sir John Gordon, Bart.; and in the same month a detachment of Captain Clarke's Risala stationed at Kingaon, consisting of 57 horsemen under Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, pursued a party of Bhils, and coming up with them after a rapid march of 20 miles, killed 8 and captured 36, the Jemadar having 3 men wounded. On the 13th a detachment at Kanar also engaged a party of Bhils, killing the leader, wounding a few others, and themselves having several men wounded. Other actions with Bhils took place during the same year. On 12th January 1823 a force consisting of a battalion of the Russell Brigade, two 12-pounder and two 6-pounder guns, and two howitzers, and a party of Pioneers, marched from Bolarum under command of Major Hare, and on arrival at Elgandal was re-inforced by 500 Berar Infantry and 200 Reformed Horse from Hingoli. This detachment captured the forts of Mahadapur and Sironcha, and made them over to the Nizam's Government, receiving the approbation of the Resident for their services. Major Hare returned to Bolarum at the end of February, leaving five companies of the Russell Brigade and two 6-pounder guns at the disposal of Captain Clarke, who was in charge of the district.

During 1823 detachments from Aurangabad and Ellichpur were constantly employed against the Bhils, who were committing depredations within the Nizam's border and with whom many desultory actions took place. In April 1824, Duffadar Nizam Ulla Khan having heard that a party of fifty Bhils had assembled in the neighbourhood of his post, mounted the few men who were immediately at hand, only eight in number, and went after them, the remainder of his party being ordered to follow. Coming up with the Bhils in some strong ground the horsemen rode at them, and forced them into the bastion of a deserted village. Dismounting, they then attacked the Bhils with the sabre, and wounded and captured their leaders. The Duffadar and five of his men were wounded. In May 1824, the detachment at Mahadapur

under the command of Lieutenant Stoddard was employed in capturing the Jemadar of Sirkunda. It was relieved in April 1825 by a similar detachment of 5 companies and two 6-pounder guns from the Russell Brigade. Meanwhile, in 1824, the whole of the Ellichpur Brigade under Major Seyer was employed against the notorious Shaikh Dalla, whose party was encountered and routed on the 12th October. The remnants were fallen upon by a small detachment of horse and foot, stationed at Jilpi-Amner, and driven into the Tapti river. Duffadar Mirza Taki Beg distinguished himself in the pursuit. Arrived at the Tapti, the Shaikh, who had taken a boy on his horse, plunged into the river; the troopers dashed in after him, but he gained the farther bank and escaped into the dense jungle, where all trace of him was lost. The Governor-General acknowledged this service in the following terms, in a letter, dated 29th November 1824:— 1825.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 22nd ultimo and 1st instant, reporting an assemblage of plunderers under the notorious Shaik Dalla, and the particulars of a successful attack of his party by Major Seyer, the Commander of the Northern Division, Nizam's Army. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has received the latter intelligence with much satisfaction. Major Seyer appears to have conducted his operations with great zeal, energy, and judgment, and the successful result of his exertions has been attended with every beneficial consequence in contributing mainly to the early suppression of Shaik Dalla's predatory excess."

The war services of the Nizam's Contingent have now been traced up to the year 1826, but there were doubtless many more desultory operations which are not to be found described in the records* of the time. Sufficient has, however, been narrated to show that the Force was on active service practically during the whole period, and that it played a great part in the pacification of the country.

* On going through the records in the Military Secretary's office at the Hyderabad Residency, it was found that many of the most interesting documents had been removed by a literary Pindari, so that material is wanting for a detailed description of some most important events.

CHAPTER VII.—REFORMS FROM 1817 TO 1826.

Views of the Home Government on the reform of the troops of native allies—Advantages of reform—Further measures of reform—Improvement of the Ellichpur Brigade—Re-organisation—Further reform of Salabat Khan's troops—Concessions to the troops—Formation of an Engineer Corps—Departure of Mr. Henry Russell—Conditions of service of the British officers—Addition of British officers to the Cavalry—Measures of economy—The Ellichpur Brigade—Employment of Contingent officers on Civil duties—Sir Charles Metcalfe's Memorandum on the Nizam's army—The employment of British officers in the Nizam's army—Movement of corps—Objections of the Court of Directors to the measures adopted—Views of the Government of India—Re-organisation in 1826—The Re-organised Force—Designation of corps—Appointment and grading of British officers.

1817. The Maratha War had shown that a large proportion of the Reformed Troops were fit to take the field against any enemy within the confines of India, while at the same time it afforded them most valuable experience in campaigning. They returned improved in discipline and raised in character and spirit, "for they had earned the soldier's best reward, the approbation of Government." On the conclusion of the War, and indeed during its progress, Mr. Russell in no wise relaxed his efforts for the further improvement of the Force which he had evolved from the rough levies in the Nizam's service. It must not, however, be supposed that the reform of the Nizam's Contingent was carried on without difficulty and without opposition, and that not only on the part of the Hyderabad Government. The plan of lending English officers to discipline the troops of our native allies was at one time considered of very doubtful policy. And reforms would not have been effected, and difficulties would not have been overcome but for the enlightened views of the British Resident.

Views of the Home Government on the reform of the troops of native allies.

The Home Government, who appear to have been influenced by a remarkable timidity, expressed their views as follows in a letter, dated the 3rd April 1814. Fortunately, however, they did not prohibit the continuance of the measures of reform which had already been undertaken under the auspices of the Government of India.

"In our despatch of 23rd December 1813, we apprised you of our intention, at a future period, to communicate our sentiments upon the subject of encouraging our allies to form regular battalions, disciplined after the European methods, and commanded by British officers.

"2. We have subsequently given to that subject all the attention which its importance required; and upon full consideration, we are led to apprehend more danger from the extension of the European system of military discipline amongst the troops of the native powers, than we can expect to derive from their services.

"3. To the superiority of European discipline is to be attributed the establishment of the British Empire in India; and, in proportion as that discipline is extended amongst the natives not in our service, we must consider the power we have acquired exposed to hazard. 1818.

"4. The various contingencies which occur in the conduct of the affairs of so large an Empire as we possess in India, have at all times made it advisable to avail ourselves of the assistance of native troops not actually in our service, and to place them, upon such occasions, under the command of officers belonging to the Company's army.

"5. But we look upon the adoption of such temporary expedients in a very different light from the establishment of a system formed for the express purpose of introducing European tactics, in all their regulations and details, into the armies of any of the native Governments.

"6. In extending our subsidiary alliances, we have not been insensible to the risk of increasing our native force, beyond that proportion of European troops which ought always to accompany every augmentation of our Indian army; but we felt, at the same time, that there were circumstances connected with those subsidiary alliances, which counterbalanced the evil they were, in some degree, calculated to produce.

"7. The subsidiary force absolutely constitutes a part of our own army, is entirely under our own control, and can be changed, or even withdrawn at the discretion of our own Government; and although it is supported at the expense of our allies, affording them protection and authority whilst in amity with us, it gives them no strength in the event of hostile disposition.

"8. It appears to us, that the proposed plan, without the advantages which have been stated, is liable to all the objections which can be argued against the subsidiary system; and whatever weight may be due to the opinions that have been brought forward in its support, the possible consequences of its establishment we deem of a magnitude sufficient to deter us from authorising its further encouragement; particularly with reference to the Artillery—an arm which it ought to be our policy not to extend the knowledge of it to the natives.

"9. You will observe, by their Military despatch of the 8th November 1814, that the Court of Directors are thoroughly impressed with the necessity of preventing the absence of our European officers from their regimental duties. The gradual reduction which they have ordered in the number of those officers, in itself constitutes a sufficient reason for not allowing them to serve with the native powers."

Again in January 1818—"The doubts" the Court of Directors observe, "which we have formerly expressed as to the policy of

1818. encouraging, generally, the princes in amity with us to maintain large bodies of regular infantry are by no means removed."

Advantages of reform.

But the objections raised by the Home Government could scarcely be urged against the Nizam's Contingent as organised by Mr. Henry Russell.* He had taken care to dissociate it from the Hyderabad troops, and all his measures were directed towards assimilating it with the Company's army, of which indeed the men themselves considered that they formed an integral part. They had proved their worth on the field of battle, fighting side by side with our troops. Forty years later they were to prove their loyalty, and by their political influence no less than by their deeds of arms were to assist in preserving southern India from the conflagration of the Great Mutiny.

The Nizam's Government also appreciated the advantages derived from the efficient state to which the troops of the Contingent had been brought, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter from the Resident to the Government of India, dated 25th November 1818:—

"But the events of the past year have had the effect of raising the establishment of troops in the Minister's estimation, as much as they have proved the important advantages of the system to our own interest, and Raja Chundoo Lall (the Minister) has on several occasions personally thanked me for my share in the introduction of a measure to which the maintenance of the friendly relations between the two Governments was in a great measure to be ascribed, and which has entirely obviated the complaints and remonstrances which the defects of the Nizam's military establishment had produced in every former war where His Highness had been engaged as an ally of the British."

Further measures of reform.

Many measures for the improvement of the troops were now proceeded with. Invalid Pension Rules had been sanctioned for the Russell Brigade in May 1816, this being the first grant of pensions to men serving in the Nizam's Army. These benefits were extended to the Regular Infantry in Berar in May 1818 under certain rules and regulations, which provided that—

"All such men as may be incapacitated from the performance of active duty either by wounds or disorders contracted on active service are to be at once entitled to the benefit of the establishment, whatever the length of their previous service may have been."

Improvement of the Ellichpur Brigade.

Meanwhile steps were being taken to place Salabat Khan's troops on an equal footing with the remainder of the Nizam's Contingent. Early in the year 1818 Salabat Khan was supplied on payment with four 6-pounder guns and the Berar Brigade with four 6-pounder guns complete, and two 8-inch brass howitzers with a supply of shells from the Company's stores. As already recorded, Captain Lyne had, at

the special request of Salabat Khan, been appointed to command the Ellichpur Brigade on the death in action of Mr. Drew in 1815. Captain Lyne died at Ellichpur in October 1818, and the practice of consulting the Nawab appears to have been discontinued, for Major James Grant, a distinguished cavalry officer of the Madras Army, was appointed direct by the Governor-General, and received the following instructions from the Resident:— 1818.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General having been pleased to appoint you to the command of Mahomed Salabut Khan's regular troops, I request that you will have the goodness to proceed immediately to Ellichpur and assume charge of the duties of your situation. Salabut Khan has already been apprised of your appointment, and I shall now acquaint him with your approach.

"The personal communication you have had with me and your access to the papers in the records of the Residency have put you in possession of all the information that is now in my power to give you in every point connected with Salabut Khan's establishment. Among the territorial arrangements which are about to be framed with the Nizam's Government, it is probable that a considerable addition will be made to his jagir, and he will of course be required to make a proportionate improvement in his Military establishment. My own opinion is that his troops ought, as the primary object, to be placed on the same respectable footing, his infantry with the regular and his cavalry with the Reformed Corps, as other branches of the Nizam's Army, and that in the first instance at least it is much more desirable to improve their efficiency than to increase their numbers. The nature and precise extent, however, of the measures to be required from Salabut Khan must necessarily depend upon the value of the territory which is assigned to him, on which subject I shall be able to form a conclusive opinion as soon as I receive the expected orders from the Governor-General.

"Directly these orders reach me, as well as upon all future occasions, I shall have the honour of writing to you fully, and I request that you will do me the favour to communicate freely and confidentially with me in every instance in which you may think it in my power to advance the interests or promote the utility of the establishment committed to your charge."

The practice of having field guns attached to battalions having proved defective was abolished at the close of 1818, when the Artillery was formed into a separate corps. But in order to carry out the reorganization of the Berar Artillery and to place it in a thorough state

1819. of efficiency, the Resident asked Government to place at his disposal the following establishment from the Regular Army:—

EUROPEANS.

1 Conductor of Ordnance.
1 Store Sergeant.
1 Laboratory Sergeant.
1 Sergeant or Corporal for promotion to Sergeant Major.
4 Corporals or Privates for promotion to Sergeant.
16 Privates, the whole from the Madras Artillery.

NATIVES.

1 Havildar for promotion to Subadar.
1 Havildar for promotion to Jemadar.
2 Naiks or Privates for promotion to Havildar.
3 Privates for promotion to Naik.

These men to be supplied from the Bengal Corps of Golundauze.

On January 1st, 1819, the Resident issued the following instructions to Major Pitman:—

"A new system has been established for the payment of the troops in Berar. The funds, instead of being provided by Raja Govind Buksh, will henceforward be furnished by the Minister through the house of Messrs. W. Palmer & Co., under a special engagement which he has entered into with them. The Berar establishment, therefore, like that of Hyderabad, though still employed in the same position of the Nizam's territories as before, will, in future, be dependent immediately upon the Minister, instead of being subject as heretofore to the control and authority of Raja Govind Buksh."

Reorganisation. Among other orders for the reorganization of the Force issued on the same date, was that for the division of the Army into two commands, north and south of the Godavery. Major Pitman was placed in command of the North, including the whole cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with the exception of the Russell Brigade; Major Doveton, of the Madras Army, was appointed to the command of the Russell Brigade.

At the same time Major Pitman was released from the control of the political officer at Aurangabad, being directed to exercise his command on the same principles on which the general command of a collective body of troops would be exercised in the Company's service. Regular reports and returns were to be made to the Resident, from whom the officers commanding the two divisions would, from time to time, receive their instructions. They were to correspond with the Resident on all points connected with the general duties and concerns

of their respective commands. And to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience to the public service, the officer commanding in Berar was directed to comply with any requisitions he might receive from the Political Agent at Aurangabad in cases which would not conveniently admit of the delay of a reference to Hyderabad. All communications with the local Government were to be conducted, as heretofore, through the Political Agent, who was also to be kept regularly acquainted with the distribution and movement of the troops. The regular troops were to be governed by the articles of war sanctioned by the official seal of the Nizam's Minister, but with regard to the Reformed Horse, Mr. Russell conveyed the following instructions to Major Pitman :— 1819-20

"In cases relating to these men a different course must necessarily be pursued. Troops which are irregular in their constitution cannot be governed by the same rules of discipline to which regular troops are subjected. Towards this part of the establishment, therefore, the same course which has hitherto prevailed must be pursued in future. In ordinary cases the personal authority of the officer commanding the Horse, or of the commandant of Risalas under him, will be sufficient for the reprehension of the offenders; on more serious occasions he may be discharged, and in the instance of any flagrant crime, the criminal must be delivered up to the officers of the Nizam's Government to be judged according to their own laws."

The two irregular battalions under Major Freeman, which were then considered as invalid corps for the rest of the establishment, although generally employed on miscellaneous duties under local officers of the Nizam's Government, were now withdrawn from their control and placed under Major Pitman.

In April 1819 Mr. Russell, who was ever mindful of the interests of the troops, obtained for them the indulgence of compensation for dearness of provisions, in consideration of their exemplary conduct in the field. The soldier was to receive, when rice of the third sort became dearer than ten seers (20 lbs.) for the rupee, compensation in money equal to the difference between that rate and the market price, at the rate of one seer a day for each man.

Further reform of Salabat Khan's troops.

In January 1820, Salabat Khan's Ellichpur Brigade, now commanded by Captain Seyer, was constituted a portion of the Berar Division. The whole of this Brigade was in such an inefficient state as to render it necessary to remodel the establishment. European officers were accordingly appointed, and parties of volunteers from the six infantry corps were transferred to the Brigade for promotion in the newly organized battalions. A small party was at the same time sent from the Reformed Horse to serve as a nucleus for a new risala.

1820. The infantry were granted increase of pay and compensation for dearness of provisions and clothing, and knapsacks were to be furnished by Salabat Khan, while the benefits of an invalid and pension establishment were extended to his troops. The infantry were formed into two battalions of 650 rank and file each. The pay of the private soldier was increased, and fixed at from seven to eight rupees per mensem when first entertained, and nine rupees after four years' service. As regards the cavalry of the Ellichpur Contingent, an arrangement was made by which Salabat Khan was to maintain a new risala of 600 men at 40 Hyderabad rupees per mensem for each man and horse, in consideration of which a tacit acknowledgment would appear to have been conveyed, that in resigning to us the Brigade as newly constituted, all interference on our part was to cease over the remainder of his quota, which was to be left solely under his personal control.

Concessions to the troops.

Among other benefits to the officers this year a table allowance of 500 Hyderabad rupees a month was authorised to each of the commandants of the Hyderabad and Berar Divisions, and command allowances to Commandants of cavalry and infantry, as well as staff pay to the Station Staff Officers at Aurangabad and Hingoli.

Formation of an Engineer Corps.

The rank of Subadar Major was created in the Russell Brigade, one in each battalion, one in the cavalry and one in the Artillery. During this year an Engineer Corps was formed at Bolarum, under command of Lieutenant Oliphant of the Madras Engineers, the officer who had conducted the Engineering works at the siege of Nowah. It consisted of 2 Jemadars, 4 Havildars, 6 Naiks, and 75 Privates. It was employed on many useful Public Works, and constructed a bridge over the Musi River. Subsequently it was formed into a pioneer corps under an infantry officer, and was disbanded in 1846. In 1820 a Brigade Major was appointed to the Hyderabad Division.

Departure of Mr. Henry Russell.

The time had now come for Mr. Henry Russell to leave, and in relinquishing the office of British Resident on 1st December 1820 he addressed the following letter to Colonel Doveton, commanding the Hyderabad Division:—

"On the occasion of my taking leave of the Hyderabad Division of the Nizam's troops, with which I have been so long and so intimately connected by the sentiments of private friendship as well as by the duties of my public station, I request you will yourself accept my cordial thanks, and that you will express to the officers and men under your command the deep sense I entertain of their zeal, exertions, and spirited discharge of their duty on all occasions. The distance at which I am about to be placed from you will in no degree lessen my interest

in your welfare, and you will always retain individually and collectively my warmest solicitude for your honour and prosperity." 1820.

Mr. Russell*, who has been described as one of the ablest men who ever came to India, had certainly accomplished much. Nine years had elapsed since he assumed the reins of office. He had found the Nizam's Army in such an inefficient state that it had been unable to perform even the duties of police. He left it—a compact body of the three arms, complete in personnel and equipment, and of proved worth and valour on the field of battle. On his departure the officers presented him with a service of plate, and requested him to sit to Chantrey for his bust. The bust, a photograph of which forms the frontispiece of this work, is now in the officers' mess at Bolarum, where it was long regarded by the natives with the same reverence and respect that was paid by the Madras sepoys of the old Coast Army to the portrait of their favourite and distinguished leader, Sir Eyre Coote.

Conditions of service of the British Officers.

Mr. Russell was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, one of whose first acts was to revise the conditions of service of the officers of the Nizam's Contingent. Hitherto rank in the British Army had been the principle which regulated promotion in the Nizam's service. The Nizam's local commission was not recognised. No rank was acknowledged unless supported by a commission from the King or the East India Company. This naturally affected most unfavourably the local officers, whose position it was now proposed to ameliorate, and who considered it a grievance that rank in the British service should give a preference to individuals entering that of a foreign Prince, at their own option, and for the promotion of their own private views, over officers who might be considered to have established claims of a strong nature for services rendered to the Native Government. Thus, the officer commanding the Russell Brigade was liable to be commanded by a Captain of the same Brigade who held no command, and on one occasion it became a question whether an officer in command of a company was not entitled to assume the command of a brigade with which he was serving.

This anomalous state of things arose in a great measure from the peculiar composition of the service. In those days there were to be found in it officers of the British army and navy, of the French army, the Company's army, and the militia, besides those whose commissions were from the Nizam's Government only. One party claimed to rank according to his position in the navy; another by his status in the Royal Army of France, whilst a third required that his rank should be regulated by his militia service. To remove these anomalies the Resident announced that "in the Nizam's Army all situations are open

* Afterwards Sir Henry Russell, Bart., of Swallowfield Park, Reading.

1821. to officers of merit, and that when the requisite qualifications exist, the want of a Commission from the King or Company will not be a ground for exclusion."

At the same time, on 10th June, 1821, the following order was published:—

"The European officers in the Nizam's Regular Army, including the Reformed Horse, will rank in the following order:—

"*1st Class.*—Commanders of Divisions.

"*2nd Class.*—Commanders of Brigades, and General or Division Staff, being Field Officers in the King's or Company's service.

"*3rd Class.*—Commanders of Corps, and General, Division or Brigade Staff, being Captains in the King's or Company's service.

"*4th Class.*—Captains and officers not included in the preceding classes of any higher rank in the King's or Company's service.

"*5th Class.*—Captains in the Nizam's service.

"*6th Class.*—Lieutenants in the King's or Company's service.

"*7th Class.*—Lieutenants in the Nizam's service.

"*8th Class.*—Ensigns in the King's or Company's service.

"*9th Class.*—Ensigns in the Nizam's service."

Addition of British officer to the cavalry.

In April 1821, an additional officer for each of the cavalry corps was sanctioned in response to a recommendation of the Resident contained in the following extract from a despatch to the Government of India, dated 25th February 1821:—

"There are four corps of Reformed Horse in the Nizam's service, including one under Salabut Khan, to each of which only one European officer was posted. It must sometimes happen that these officers will be sick, and, consequently, absent. This is the case with one at present, who is at sea, and his corps is without an officer. It must also sometimes happen that they may be absent from some other causes. This is the case at present in another instance, in which circumstances have admitted of the corps being temporarily placed under the charge of an officer belonging to it brought from a distant duty. Further these officers from the nature of their commands are the most likely of any in the Nizam's service to be employed in establishing order and checking oppression in the Nizam's country, and the individuals themselves are for the most part peculiarly qualified for such duties. It happens at present that two of these officers are so employed with detachments, not exceeding one-fourth of their respective corps, whilst the main body of each is without an officer. Thus, out of the four corps one is wholly without an officer, one is under the temporary charge of an officer not belonging to it, and the main bodies of two are without officers. These circumstances seem to me to point to the indispensable necessity of nominating

at least one additional officer to each corps, and, as on the officers of this branch of the service I must very much rely for the execution of many important measures of reform in the Nizam's country, I am more apprehensive that the addition of a second officer to each corps will prove too small than it will be too large an increase. The addition of second officers to the corps of Reformed Horse is the only increase that appears to me to be necessary in that portion of the Nizam's army which is under European officers. Strict economy is necessary in this as in every other branch of expenditure. 1821-22

"It is with great reluctance I have yielded to the necessity of the case in applying for this increase. My endeavours in general are directed towards a diminution in every part of His Highness' establishment, and I trust that I shall be soon able to provide for the expense which will arise from the proposed addition by reductions on other items of expenditure belonging to the Nizam's force and European officers."

In pursuance of this policy of economy the appointment of Brigade-Quartermaster was abolished on the resignation in June, 1821, of Captain Baxter, Brigade-Major of the Hyderabad Division. In December the Russell cavalry was broken up, the horses and appointments being at once sold, and the men allowed to continue for a short time as dismounted cavalry, when they were either discharged or drafted into other corps. During the same month the head quarters of the Reformed Horse were established at Mominabad, to which place Captains Sutherland and Smith were directed to march their Risalas, which were now reduced to 700 men each. In March 1822 it was ruled by the Government of India that officers of the Company's army serving in the Nizam's Contingent should vacate their appointments on promotion to the rank of Major in the regular army, except such officers as held command of a Division or Brigade. On 11th September, 1822, an order was issued intimating that in future compensation would not be granted for horses lost or disabled from distemper on the line of march, or on a field-day. The effect of these measures of economy will be seen from a comparison of the cost of the contingent, which was in :— Measures of economy.

	R
1819 . . .	50,85,096
1820 . . .	52,18,449
1821 . . .	51,74,192
1822 . . .	42,81,956

During this year Captain Sir John Gordon, Bart., was appointed to the command of the Ellichpur Horse, his previous appointment of Quartermaster being abolished. The Ellichpur artillery was reorganised by Captain Twemlow, and placed under a European artillery officer. The Ellichpur Brigade.

1822. As a result of the reforms which have been detailed, the establishment of the Ellichpur Brigade at the end of 1822 was as follows:—

Cavalry.—One captain commandant, one lieutenant, one assistant surgeon, one risaldar, six jemadars, 18 duffadars, 18 naib duffadars, 543 troopers, and 17 followers.

Artillery.—One captain commandant, one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, four naiks, two buglers, 57 golundauz, 7 gun lascars; *Pioneers*—one havildar, two naiks, 28 privates; *Drivers*—one havildar, one naik, 28 drivers, 10 artificers, and 5 followers.

Infantry.—The two infantry battalions consisted of two captain commandants, two captains, six lieutenants, two assistant surgeons, two serjeant-majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two subadar adjutants, 20 subadars, 20 jemadars, 102 havildars, 102 naiks, 1,200 sepoys, 4 drum and fife majors, 54 drummers, buglers, and fifers, 20 boys, 6 dressers, 2 English writers, 2 Persian writers, 2 schoolmasters, 20 dhobis, 20 bhisties, 20 tent lascars, 20 barbers, 20 artificers, 2 bullock chowdries, 40 bullock drivers, and 42 dooly bearers.

The Ordnance Department consisted of one lieutenant, one sergeant, one English and one Hindu writer, 6 tindals, 30 lascars, 1 bhistie, and 59 artificers.

Staff.—One brigade commander, one brigade-major, one paymaster, one staff surgeon, 2 English, 3 Persian, and one Maratha writers, and 16 harkaras.

Employment of Contingent officers on Civil duties.

In 1821 a number of British officers were taken from the contingent for employment on civil duty in the Nizam's Dominions for the supervision of the Native authorities in the assessment of revenue, and in the administration of justice, for "the purpose of checking oppression and violation of faith on the part of the native authorities," and "from a conviction that the requisite zeal and integrity could not be found in Native agents." Regarding this measure Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote:—"The Nizam's Government has entered into the scheme with the greatest readiness and seeming conviction of its expediency. There is a facility of assent on the part of the Minister, to whatever is proposed, and a practical counteraction of whatever is right, arising out of the inveteracy of bad habits, which both together form a singular character." Of the result of the labours of the Contingent officers who were employed in these duties, the Resident wrote to the Government of India on 12th June 1823, on his return from a tour of inspection:—

"There are manifest signs of improvement and increase of cultivation, the people are certainly less oppressed and more at their ease. The good undoubtedly done in this respect is in itself highly important, and were it even unaccompanied by any other benefit would be sufficient to

warrant great gratulation. It has been observable that where our interpositions have been most efficiently exercised there the greatest signs of improvement are visible, and that wherever from accidental circumstances it has been relaxed or dormant, the tendency to a continuance or renewal of the old vices of the Government is most apparent. I may mention the districts in which Captain Sutherland is stationed as corroborating the former part of this remark. His zeal has been incessantly directed with equal ability, judgment, and moderation to the protection of the people and the welfare of the country, and his efforts have been eminently successful. The power which the Nizam's Government possesses, in a greater degree I imagine than Native States generally, of putting down rebellion and maintaining good order throughout its dominions, it owes entirely to the excellent force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry organised during the Residency of my predecessor. This army gives the Government an irresistible power over its subjects, and considering the composition of the force, and the process of its organisation, it is, I conceive, peculiarly incumbent on us never to allow it to become the instrument of oppression. If we ever withdraw so decidedly from interposition in the affairs of the Nizam's Government as to take no cognizance whatever of its treatment towards its subjects, the dissolution of this force would be, I conceive, a necessary preliminary, for otherwise we should lend British science, skill, and heroism for the purpose of uncontrolled tyranny and oppression." 1822.

The measure was not, however, an entire success. Interference in the revenue of the country was unwise, and unpalatable to the native authorities. The power of these civil officers being limited, they could give no orders and redress no grievances, so that it often happened that the aggrieved party, instead of obtaining redress, suffered punishment from the local authority against whom he complained. On the succession of a new Nizam in 1829, the right of being sovereign in his own country was conceded to him, and British interference in the civil affairs of his Government ceased.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's memorandum on the Nizam's Army.

In February, 1821, Sir Charles Metcalfe had drawn up the following memorandum on the Nizam's regular army:—

"Hyderabad Division—two battalions of infantry, a corps of engineers, and a corps of artillery; Aurangabad Division—four battalions of infantry, a corps of artillery, and two battalions irregulars; Cavalry Brigade—three corps of cavalry; Ellichpur Brigade—two battalions of infantry, a corps of artillery, and a corps of cavalry. In all about 2,700 cavalry, and 6,400 infantry with sixteen 6-pounders attached to the infantry, and a small park of battering guns and field pieces. The expense is about 36 lakhs per annum; it is desirable that the expenses

1822-25. should be reduced by all available means. I would not, however, advocate any reduction of this efficient force, for if the State can bear the expense, it is one which ought to be borne for the sake of the return it brings. Less than the present force would hardly answer the purpose for which it exists, either of internal tranquillity or eventual co-operation with us in external war. Since 1820 a reduction of about two lakhs forty thousand rupees has been made, chiefly by the reduction of a regiment of regular cavalry *; a further reduction suggested by decreasing the number of officers which was then 101; *viz.*, 62 King's or Company's, and 39 local officers."

The employment of British officers in the Nizam's Army.

Of these 62 officers three were civilians, three half-pay Royal Navy lieutenants, six medical officers, twelve King's and 38 Company's officers, of whom twelve were in civil employ under the orders of the Resident. Of the 39 local officers, seven were medical officers, one major, eight captains, and 23 lieutenants. The Resident, however, appears to have changed his views as to the reduction in the number of European officers. In 1823 the Court of Directors objected to the employment in the Nizam's service of officers belonging to His Majesty's army, and these were ordered to be withdrawn. But in a letter, dated 7th October 1824, the Resident urged upon Government not to remove such officers from the Nizam's service " from which they cannot be removed without destructive consequences to the country. If, therefore, they can be spared, I earnestly request that I may not be deprived of their services, for I cannot suddenly find officers gifted with the rare qualities and practical knowledge requisite for the discharge of their duties." The order of the Court of Directors was, in consequence, modified, those King's officers then serving being permitted to remain, but the future employment of such officers was at the same time prohibited.

During the same year several officers were temporarily withdrawn in consequence of the Burmese war, while 5 died and 21 were withdrawn or retired. Thirteen local officers were admitted into the service by the Resident, who then had the power of granting such commissions.

Movements of corps.

Hitherto regiments had remained stationary within their Divisional areas, but at the commencement of 1825 reliefs were instituted, the two battalions of the Russell Brigade proceeding to Hingoli, and being relieved at Hyderabad by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Aurangabad Division. In February 1825 Hingoli was formed into a Brigade command under Major Hare, who was directed to organise a battery of artillery, a store department, and to select officers for the appointments of paymaster and brigade-major of the force under his command. The battery, afterwards Number 3 Company of Artillery, was formed

* The Russell Cavalry.

from two 6-pounder guns taken by the Russell Brigade from Bolarum, and two others from the detachment at Mahadapur, under command of Lieutenant Lawrence, a local officer, who was relieved on 14th April 1827 by Lieutenant Jackson of the Bengal Artillery. 1823-24.

Objections of the Court of Directors to the measures adopted.

The objections of the Directors to the employment of British officers to discipline the troops of native powers have already been adverted to. They still continued to oppose the policy of encouraging Native Princes to maintain great military establishments, depicting, in a Despatch, dated 21st January 1824, the evils to be apprehended when a larger force was kept up than the state could afford to pay. In such case, it was said, "revenue for a time is extorted from the people at the point of the bayonet; rapacity soon defeats its own ends; the public resources instead of improving decline; the pay of the troops falls in arrear, discontent leads to mutiny; the soldiers are converted into freebooters, and predatory associations are formed which the protection due to our subjects and the interest we have in preserving the general tranquillity compel us to put down at any cost."

The feelings of the Native Princes and people were next portrayed. To them the system was "humiliating and galling in the extreme. The proceeding of appointing European officers to the command of corps raised and maintained by Princes whom we have not as yet at least professed to treat as dependent must be felt as a fresh inroad on their remains of independence, as an exclusion of the higher class of Natives from the places of power, trust, and emolument which they have hitherto held, and of which it is both cruel and unjust to deprive them, and as indicative of further designs on our part which we assuredly do not entertain, and which it is very undesirable to have imputed to us."

Views of the Government of India.

At the same time, while raising these objections, the Court of Directors did not command a cessation of the measures adopted by the Government of India, "because we are unwilling to fetter your discretion, on the judicious exercise of which we are disposed to place great reliance." The Government of India had already, in a despatch, dated the 18th December 1823, explained the reasons why it had been thought fit to maintain a disciplined Native Army, which was necessary in the interests of the state concerned:—

"Some description of force in the immediate service of our Native Allies is manifestly indispensable and we have acted on the simple and obvious principle that when a Military Force must be maintained for the service of a Native State and for the performance of duties to which the British troops are not applicable either from their number, composition, or the specific political purposes for which they are furnished, a disciplined and well trained force is to be preferred to a disorderly and

1826. mutinous soldiery, a regularly paid and uniformly clothed and equipped body to one without arrangement or system in any of those branches, and a force decidedly superior to any that can be opposed to it by rebellious chiefs or disaffected subjects, to one which with the name of the troops of the state would possess little superiority over those of any Jaghirdar or considerable landholder."

The objections of the Court of Directors were based on supposed possibilities; the measures of the Government of India were the outcome of the actual failure of the Nizam's undisciplined army to maintain order within the state, and to repel the incursions of predatory hordes. The futility of those objections and the necessity of those measures were, therefore, sufficiently established.

Reorganisation in 1826.

The year 1826 was productive of great and important changes in the organisation of the force. Hitherto the troops had been local within their divisional or brigade areas, beyond the limits of which they were not moved except for active service, from which they obtained their nomenclature, and in which they were governed by local rules, the Resident's orders being communicated by letter. This was now changed. The corps were formed into one army, and the regiments and companies of artillery numbered throughout, according to the periods at which they had been raised. At the same time, from June 1826, general orders were issued by the Resident "on the part of His Highness the Nizam," and a code of "Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Nizam's Army" was issued.

The army now consisted of forces distributed as follows:—

The Reorganised Force.

The 1st, or Hyderabad Division had its head-quarters at Bolarum, and consisted of two regiments of infantry, a corps of engineers, and a company of artillery, with the usual proportion of gun lascars and ordnance drivers. It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton of the Madras Cavalry; it furnished a detachment of five companies of infantry under a European officer at Mahadapur on the right bank of the Godavery river, to keep in order the rebellious spirit of the local zemindars, while another company was employed in the Medak District. A squadron of Reformed Horse, a battering train, and a store department were also attached to this Division.

The 2nd, or Aurangabad Division, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman and subsequently by Major Parker and Major Seyer, consisted of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery with a battering train, a store department, and two irregular battalions—the garrison and the invalid battalions, the former protecting the North-West border against the incursions of the Bhils, the latter performing the duties of police. This division furnished numerous

detachments for the protection of the frontier. The head-quarters of a Cavalry regiment were also stationed at Aurangabad, but the greater part of the regiment was detached at Kanar, Jafferabad and other places. 1826.

The Hingoli Brigade, under Major Hare, consisted of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery, with four light field-pieces, a detachment of cavalry, and a store department.

The Ellichpur Brigade, under command of Major Godby, Madras Army, was formed of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery (horsed), two battalions of infantry, and a store department, and was paid and maintained under special arrangements with the jagirdar, Nawab Namdar Khan, son of the late Salabat Khan. Its situation on the frontier rendered this station a most important post of the Nizam's regular army.

The Cavalry Brigade was still commanded by Major Davies of the Bombay Army, who had originally reformed it. It had been gradually reduced in strength to four regiments, exclusive of that of the Nawab of Ellichpur, each having two European officers, a native commandant, 8 jemadars, 16 duffadars, 16 naib duffadars, and 512 troopers.

Designation of corps.

The Regiments and Batteries of the Nizam's Regular Army were now numbered as follows:—

New designation.	*Former designation.*
1st Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry	Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula's, Captains Davies' and Clerk's Risalas.
2nd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry	Nawab Murtaza Yar Jang's, Captains Hallis' and Smith's Risalas.
3rd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry	Rai Barcha Mall's, Captain Wells' Risala.
4th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry	Newly raised under command of Captain Sir John Gordon, Bart.
5th Regiment, Ellichpur Horse	Salabat Khan's Risala.
1st Company, Nizam's Artillery	Artillery Hyderabad Division.
2nd Company, Nizam's Artillery	Artillery Aurangabad Division.
3rd Company, Nizam's Artillery	Artillery Hingoli Brigade.
4th Company, Nizam's Artillery	Artillery Ellichpur Brigade.
1st Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	1st Battalion, Russell Brigade.
2nd Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade.
3rd Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	1st Berar Infantry.
4th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	2nd Berar Infantry.
5th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	3rd Berar Infantry.
6th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	4th Berar Infantry.
7th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	1st Regiment, Ellichpur Brigade.
8th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry	2nd Regiment, Ellichpur Brigade.

The four battalions of Berar Infantry had also been known as the Infantry of the Aurangabad Division, and the two battalions of the Ellichpur Brigade were formerly Salabat Khan's Regular Infantry. The battalions of the Russell Brigade were long after this known as the

1826. 1st and 2nd Russell's, and to this day the honoured name of Russell is borne upon the regimental colours.

Appointment and grading of British officers.

The rules regarding the grading of British officers in the Nizam's Army, promulgated in June 1821, had not proved entirely satisfactory, and were accordingly revised in the new code of Regulations issued this year, which contained the following:—

"The existing rules and regulations regarding rank in the Nizam's Army appearing to be injurious to the just rights of certain individuals, and it being obviously expedient that when officers are employed in the military establishment of a Native Government, the nature of their respective appointments and consequently their several pretensions to command should be at the pleasure of that Government, without reference to the date of commissions held by such individuals in a foreign service; the Resident has thought fit to introduce the operations of this principle into the Nizam's Army, and he will accordingly on the part of the Government confer rank in His Highness the Nizam's service, which will be of full effect in the interior discipline and management of the corps on all occasions of employment separate from the troops; but when acting with the forces of the British Government the respective rank and command of officers holding King's or Company's commissions must necessarily be regulated by the date and tenor of those commissions in the British service.

"It has been before remarked and is now repeated, that in the Nizam's Army all situations are open to officers of merit; and that where the requisite qualifications exist, the want of a commission from the King or Company will not be a ground of exclusion; but the Resident will reserve to himself the power of selection for all vacancies that may occur, as well as transfers from one branch of the service to the other.

"The gradation list will remain as it now stands, as it would be unjust to deprive individuals of the rank they actually hold; but no further supersessions will take place, otherwise than what may be warranted by the following rules and regulations, which are now promulgated for general information with prospective effect from this date:—

"*1st Class.*—Commanders of Divisions or Brigades, being field officers in the King's, Company's, or Nizam's Army.

"*2nd Class.*—Commanders of corps, being Captains in the King's, Company's, or Nizam's Army.

"*3rd Class.*—Captains in the King's, Company's, or Nizam's Army.

"*4th Class.*—Lieutenants in the King's, Company's, or Nizam's Army.

"All officers on joining the Nizam's Army will go in as junior of their rank in the class they may respectively belong to.

"All Lieutenants in the King's or Company's army who may obtain the rank of Captain in their own service, will be entitled in consequence to promotion to the 3rd class, in which they will go in as junior. 1826.

"All Lieutenants in the King's, Company's, or Nizam's army, whose period of service exceeds twelve years will also be entitled to promotion to the 3rd class.

"Assistant Surgeons after ten years' service will be entitled to the rank of Surgeon."

These rules appear to have given general satisfaction, and it may here be remarked that in 1828 the Court of Directors prohibited the employment of any more local officers in the Nizam's army, so that subsequent to that date only Company's officers were appointed. In 1853 all the local officers who remained were pensioned off.

CHAPTER VIII.—1827-1840.

State of the Nizam's dominions in 1826—Operations against Shaikh Dalle—Minor operations—Assassination of Colonel Evan Davies—Inspection by the Resident—Presentation of gold medals to native officers—Establishment of the Cavalry Division in 1828—Death of Lieutenant Stirling at Dandoti—Reorganisation of the Ellichpur Division—Sir Charles Metcalfe's Minute on the Contingent—Character of the Minister Chandu Lal—Decision of the Government regarding retrenchments—Permanent nature of the Force—Maintenance of order by the Nizam's Contingent—Operations at Wanparti—Suppression of freebooters—March to Gumsur—Suggested transfer of the Contingent to the British Government—Lord Auckland's Minute on the Contingent—Benefits to the country from the existence of the Force—Reduction of the Garrison and Invalid Battalions—Suppression of robber bands—Operations at Karnul—Formation of the Hill Ranger Company—Veteran Companies—Application of the Articles of War.

1826-27

State of the Nizam's Dominions in 1826.

Although much had been done, with the aid of the Contingent, to establish order in the Nizam's Dominions, the troops had little rest for many years. In fact, there long existed a constant state of petty warfare. The wild nature of the country, the numerous strongholds, both natural and artificial, and the apathy or collusion of the civil officials favoured the bands of marauders who still roamed the country, and resistance was continually offered to the Hyderabad Government and to the oppression of their myrmidons. A detachment consisting of a squadron of cavalry, the 4th Infantry, and two 6-pounder guns was employed in the pacification of the South-Western districts of the State from August 1826 to May 1827, in co-operation with the civil authorities. Although no opposition was met with, the troops had to bear considerable hardships, as evinced from the following general order by the Resident on conclusion of their arduous duties :—

"The Resident cannot permit the detachment which has been recently employed in the South-Western Districts under the command of Captain Raynsford to rejoin the head-quarters of the Hyderabad Division without expressing in public orders the high sense which he entertains of the spirit of zeal and cheerfulness with which the officers and men composing it have borne, at the most inclement season of the year, the fatigues and privations which were inseparable from the nature of the duty on which they were employed.

"That duty although destitute of the usual excitement of a military life, and affording no opportunities for the display of those brilliant qualities of the profession which constitute in general the strongest claim to approbation, involve nevertheless consequences of great importance to the public interests, and the Resident's thanks are therefore justly due both to Captain Raynsford and to the officers and men

of the detachment under his command for the activity with which they have submitted to the privations to which they were considerably exposed, and for the cordiality of their co-operations with the civil authorities in the execution of the measures they were destined to effect." 1827.

On the Berar Frontier the notorious Shaikh Dalla was still at large, and continued his depredations, to contend with which detachments were constantly on the move. At length a party at Narnala succeeded in capturing a number of this freebooter's followers, as well as the whole of his horses and other property. In June 1828, he and his band were attacked and routed near Akola by a detachment of the 5th Cavalry, and a short time afterwards Shaikh Dalla was put to death by one of his own men for the sake of the Government reward. During the month of March 1827 a party of plunderers who had been driven out of the Nagpur country was captured at Rallagaon with considerable booty by some Cavalry under Jemadar Azimullah Khan. Other parties were employed during the same year at Mudgal, in reducing the killadar of that place, against the Bhils near Bizapur, and against a body of plunderers at Bibipett.

Operations against Shaikh Dalla.

Minor operations, 1827.

In June 1827 it was ruled that officers holding command of a brigade of one or more corps in the service of an Allied Power were eligible to continue in such command until attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel regimentally.

In May 1827 a lamentable event occurred at Mominabad, when Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Davies was assassinated by some of the men of the 3rd Cavalry. It appears that various changes and innovations in uniform and other matters had caused considerable dissatisfaction, which culminated when on the 5th of May 1827, one of the junior officers caused two men to be forcibly shaved. This violent and outrageous measure resulted in a number of men assembling next morning on the general parade ground, where they erected a standard, and took up a position with loaded arms. Colonel Davies at once rode to the spot to try and pacify the men, when he was shot down by a fusilade from the mutineers, and then cut to pieces. Some of the assassins were killed on the spot by their comrades; others were subsequently tried by Court-Martial and punished. The officer whose outrageous action had been the immediate cause of the *émeute* was removed from the service.

Assassination of Colonel Davies, 1827.

The death of Colonel Davies involved a great loss to the Force. To his efforts was due the successful reform of the Nizam's Cavalry, to which he was the first officer appointed in 1816. When selecting him for the command of the Reformed Horse in April of that year, Mr. Russell had written to the Secretary to Government—"The integrity of

1827-28. his character, his known gallantry and enterprise, his temper and experience, his habits of personal activity, his acquaintance with the language, manners, and prejudices of the natives, his dexterity in the use of all their weapons, and his skill in their peculiar modes of horsemanship, eminently qualified him for such a charge." This estimate of his character and qualities was fully justified. In many minor operations and in the Maratha and Pindari war, Davies had performed good and gallant service. He had brought the Reformed Horse to a high degree of efficiency, and his death, due to the ill-advised action of one of his officers, was greatly deplored. He was a type of the many fine cavalry leaders who have served in the Hyderabad Contingent.

Inspection by the Resident, 1827.

On the 19th November 1827 the Resident issued the following order after inspecting the Hyderabad Division:—

"The Resident has derived the greatest satisfaction from the fine appearance under arms this morning of the troops comprising the Hyderabad Division of His Highness the Nizam's army. The expectations which he had previously formed from the high character possessed by the 1st and 2nd regiments of infantry under their former denomination of the Russell Brigade have been fully realized by the opportunity which has now been afforded to him of witnessing the exhibition of some of the qualities by which that character was originally acquired, and has been since maintained. The Resident requests that Major Crossley will accept himself, and will communicate to the officers and men under his command, the expression of his cordial thanks for the high gratification which he experienced from the review of the division this morning. The long services and uniformly meritorious conduct of Subadar-Major Chait Singh of the 2nd regiment and of Subadar-Major Chota Singh of the 1st regiment having been especially brought to the Resident's notice, the former of these officers being the oldest soldier in the division, and the latter having been promoted for planting the colours of his regiment on the bastion of Nowah, he has deemed it proper to mark his sense of the claims which they have established to public consideration and respect by directing that a gold medal bearing a suitable device and inscription be presented to each of these distinguished officers."

Grant of gold medals to native officers of the Russell Brigade.

Establishment of the Cavalry Division in 1828.

From the 1st January 1828 the establishment of the Cavalry Division was fixed as follows for each regiment:—

	R	
1 Risaldar	at 500	a month.
8 Jemadars	" 200 each	"
24 Duffadars	" 60 "	"
24 Naib Duffadars	" 50 "	"
1 Trumpet-Major	" 50	"
8 Trumpeters	" 40 each	"

1828.

		Rs	
480 Horsemen	at	40 each	a month.
1 Risaldar Matsaddi	"	50	"
1 Camel Nagara	"	20	"
4 Camel Harkaras	"	30 each	"
8 Harkaras	"	7 "	"
1 Head Bearer	"	9	"
5 Bearers	"	8 each	"
1 Armourer	"	15	"
1 Bellows-boy	"	6	"
8 Troop Mutsaddis	"	20 each	"

Death of Lieutenant Stirling at Dandoti, 1828.

On the 7th January 1828 information was received at Mominabad that Lieutenant Stirling of the Cavalry Division, who was employed on civil duties in the District of Gulbarga, had put himself at the head of his own cavalry escort and a body of the Nizam's troops, which were besieging Dandoti, and that he had been killed in the attack on that place, which had failed. Next morning Major John Sutherland marched towards Dandoti, arriving there after four marches, comprising in all 135 miles, on the evening of the 11th, only to find that the Arab garrison had already surrendered to Captain Eric Sutherland. It appeared that on the morning of the 3rd January Lieutenant Stirling, with 18 men of the 1st Cavalry, advanced to storm the place. Some Sindians, who had been won over, threw open the outer gates, and Lieutenant Stirling, accompanied by a few men, advanced rapidly to the gate of a fortified house held by the Arabs. A party of the Arabs who were outside were charged by Lieutenant Stirling and his men, sword in hand. The British officer was wounded during the advance, but cut down one of the enemy and pistolled another. Those outside the house being killed or captured, Lieutenant Stirling attempted to enter the wicket when he was shot through the body by four bullets and died leaning on the gate. Three men of the escort, including the Duffadar, were killed, and one wounded. The remainder retired after a vain attempt to force their way in. They then established themselves in houses and positions in the vicinity, continuing the contest until the Arabs surrendered after Captain Sutherland's arrival. The latter wrote:—"With three or four exceptions the whole party seem to have been at or near the gate; and it was not necessary, nor perhaps possible, for all to use their swords; what was necessary to be done at the gate was done immediately, and no number of men could have forced an entrance by the wicket, defended as it was."

Composition of the Cavalry Division in 1828.

In June 1828 the Cavalry Division consisted of sixteen squadrons made up of 204 Silladars, exclusive of officers, and 1,716 Bargirs; of these, 1,680 were Muhammadans, 196 Rajputs, 36 Sikhs, and 8 Marathas.

The following extract from a report by Major-General Sleigh, C.B., who inspected the Division in March and April 1832, is of interest:—

1828. "The horses of the Division are chiefly bred on the banks of the Bheema river and the adjacent country; they generally show a good deal of blood; the majority are good useful horses standing fourteen hands two inches; they make extraordinary marches of sixty miles in a night, and seldom or ever leave a man behind; indeed the men would fancy themselves disgraced if unable to proceed with their comrades. They are repeatedly called out, and no trouble attends their moving at the shortest notice. Generally speaking they are in very good condition, and are without doubt a most useful and effective body of horse to the State.

The average duration of a horse is ten years, and the cost, I should imagine, to be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred rupees. The weight of the men, including everything they carry, is rather above eleven stone.

The great advantage these corps possess over the Regular Cavalry is, they move without delay, and never require aid or assistance from the commissariat; they have everything within themselves that the most efficient commissariat could give a King's Regiment, and could, on emergency, get twenty-four hours' start of any of them."

Reorganisation of the Ellichpur Division, 1828.

On July 24th, 1828, orders were issued for the reorganisation of the Ellichpur Division, consisting of the 5th Cavalry, the 4th Company of Artillery, and the 7th and 8th Regiments of Infantry—formerly Salabat Khan's troops. The 5th Cavalry was not a Silladar corps like the other four regiments, but was organised like the regular cavalry of the Madras Army, the horses being supplied by Government. The horses hitherto belonging to the 4th Company of Artillery were replaced by 72 bullocks for the four 6-pounder guns and wagons, it being understood that when battering guns were required for service the Nawab of Ellichpur was to supply cattle for them.

The Ellichpur Division was to have in future the following establishment:—

5th Cavalry.- 1 Commandant, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Assistant Surgeon.

		R		
1 Risaldar	at	500		a month.
6 Jemadars	,,	200	each	,,
14 Duffadars	,,	35	,,	,,
24 Havildars	,,	25	,,	,,
24 Naiks	,,	18	,,	,,
12 Trumpeters	,,	17	,,	,,
1 Salutri	,,	25	,,	,,
498 Troopers	,,	15	,,	,,
6 Farriers	,,	15	,,	,,
579 Horses	,,	25	,,	,,
2 Camel Harkaras	,,	30	,,	,,
4 Harkaras	,,	6	,,	,,

1828-29.

		R		
1 First Dresser	at	80		a month.
1 Second Dresser	"	50		" "
Head Bearer	"	10 each		" "
5 Dhooly Bearers	"	8 "		" "

The total annual cost of the regiment amounted to Rs. 3,38,328.

Establishment of the 4th Company of Artillery—1 Captain Commandant, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naiks, 56 Privates, 1 Bugler, as well as Gun Lascars, Carriage Drivers, and Ordnance Drivers, and the usual number of followers.

Total cost Rs. 36,024 per annum.

There was also a Store Department at Ellichpur in charge of a Conductor, the annual cost of this establishment amounting to Rs. 11,052.

The 7th and 8th Infantry each had 1 Captain Commandant, 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjutant, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar Major, 50 Havildar, 1 Drum Major, 1 Fife Major, 18 Drummers and Fifers, 4 Buglers, 50 Naiks, and 600 Privates. The total annual cost of each Infantry Regiment was Rs. 1,58,064.

In addition there was a Divisional Staff of 1 Commander, 1 Brigade Major, Paymaster, and Staff Surgeon, at a cost of Rs. 76,800 per annum, bringing the total cost of the Ellichpur Division up to Rs. 8,33,364 per annum.

The total strength of the whole of the Nizam's army on 1st January 1829 was—

Cavalry—18 officers, 10 subordinates, 2,794 natives of all ranks, and 130 followers.

Artillery and Store Depôt—4 officers, 14 subordinates, 645 natives of all ranks, 460 followers.

Infantry and Engineers—75 officers, 38 subordinates, 6,924 natives of all ranks, and 708 followers.

Irregular Brigade—6 officers, 5 subordinates, 952 natives of all ranks, and 76 followers.

The total cost amounted to Rs. 40,38,100 for the year 1828.

In 1829 the necessity for retrenchment led to the issue of orders by the Court of Directors for the reduction of the salaries of officers of the Nizam's Contingent, by which a saving of Rs. 15,000 a month was effected, whilst further retrenchments in the following year were carried out. The finances of the State were in a miserable condition and the question of a reduction in the strength of the Force was subsequently considered.

1832. On this point a minute by Sir Charles Metcalfe recorded on 1st March 1832, from which the following is an extract, is of great interest:

Sir Charles Metcalfe's minute on the Contingent, 1832.

"The Contingent furnished by the Nizam being found inefficient we gradually assumed the management of it, until we finally established a Force in lieu of it, completely under our own control.

"This we were enabled to do by the subserviency of the Minister, who was the creature of our ascendancy, but who also saw in the existence of this Force the means of maintaining his own power against rival nobles as well as refractory subjects.

"This is the footing on which this Force stands at present. It is the personal interest of the Minister to maintain it, and it is therefore maintained. Were it otherwise we should have long ago had applications for its abolition, as in the case of our interference in civil matters, which was contrary to his sense of his personal interests, and therefore always unpalatable.

"Since the formation of the Force exclusively under our orders, neither the late nor the present Nizam has taken cognisance of it.

"They have both left it like other matters of their Government to the management of their Minister, being either unwilling or unable to interfere with his uncontrolled administration of their affairs. It is in reality a joint concern between Raja Chundoo Lal (the Minister) and us, in which the Nizam himself takes as little interest as in other affairs of his dominions, being completely excluded from all share in his Government, either by actual disinclination for business, or by hopelessness of success in any attempt to assume the power properly belonging to him, but now, and for the last thirty years, almost entirely exercised by the Minister.

"If the Nizam were formally to require of us the abolition of this Force, we should be bound, I conceive, to comply with the requisition, as there is nothing, I believe, in our Treaties with him which would entitle us to resist it. But we should have to consider what rights the Treaties do give us regarding his auxiliary Contingent, and might act accordingly. It will probably be found that the present Force is not larger or more expensive than what the Nizam is bound to furnish in time of war: but how far he is bound to furnish any in time of peace can only be settled by reference to the Treaties.

"At present, in discussing questions regarding this Force, the Nizam personally may be considered as nearly out of the question, and any reduction of the expense of this Force which is to be attended by a diminution of its efficiency may be viewed both as it would affect our strength, and as it would benefit or injure the administration of the Nizam's territories.

"It is a force so much under our command that any diminution of its efficiency would in the same proportion detract from our power. In the same degree it would impair the strength of the Nizam's internal Government, which is mainly supported by this Force, and no benefit would result to the Nizam's finances from any reduction of the expense of its maintenance. 1832.

"This opinion is founded on actual experience, and on the incorrigible character of the Minister, Chundoo Lal. When I was Resident at Hyderabad I made several attempts to reduce the expense of this Force, a regiment of Regular Cavalry was discharged, the rest of the Cavalry were reduced in numbers, some staff appointments were abolished, but this was all to no purpose as to any relief that it afforded to the State finances. The Minister squandered the amount thus saved in some other manner, and so he will do with respect to any reduction of expense that can be effected. This is the bane of his administration. To meet this propensity he extorts recklessly, and nothing stops his wastefulness but the impossibility of raising funds.

"With these sentiments strongly impressed on my mind from personal acquaintance, I can only regard a reduction of expense, attended with diminution of efficiency, as so much loss to our own strength, and the service of the Nizam's Government, without any corresponding benefit of any description."

Character of the Minister Chandu Lal.

With regard to Sir Charles Metcalfe's reflections on the character of Chandu Lal, it is only fair to say that his opinions were not shared either by his predecessor, Mr. Henry Russell, or by his successor, Mr. Martin, the latter of whom warmly praised the Minister's "indefatigable application to business, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the resources of the country, his great experience, and the pecuniary disinterestedness of his personal views no less than his attachment to the British, and the disposition by which he appeared to be actuated of prosecuting to their legitimate extent the measures of reform which had been introduced."

Mr. Martin recorded his opinion, after some years' experience of Chandu Lal's administration, "that he is more eminently gifted with all the qualities becoming the character of a public man than any of his rivals or contemporaries; that he is better fitted by the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, the vigour of his understanding, the penetration of his judgment, the mildness of his temper, and the general justness of his views, for exercising the powers of the administration over which he presides than any of the competitors who could be chosen to supply his place."

1833-34. Decision of the Government regarding retrenchments, 1833.

As a result of their deliberations, the Government of India decided in 1833 not to impair the efficiency of the Contingent by any reduction of its strength, but approved of the abolition of the paymasterships, and decided that two officers instead of three should be attached to each Regiment of Cavalry, and that the office of Bazaar Master in the several Brigades should be discontinued.

Permanent nature of the Force, 1834.

In 1834 rumours were prevalent that the Nizam wished to abolish the Contingent, but Chandu Lal succeeded in removing his objections to its retention. The Resident took advantage of this occasion to point out to the British Government that the Nizam was not bound by Treaty to maintain the Force in time of peace, and urged the desirability of coming to some arrangement by which the Contingent would not depend on the caprice of Prince or Minister, saying that "there would be little use in any engagement for the maintenance of these troops, as this State by withholding their pay might at any time oblige us either to pay them ourselves or to disband them." At the same time he did not consider the opportunity favourable at that time for pressing the point, and it was decided to wait until the prosperity of the Government or an improvement in the Nizam's disposition should present a fair prospect of success.

Maintenance of order by the Nizam's Contingent, 1829.

Meanwhile events showed that not only the maintenance of order within the confines of the State, but the very existence of its Government depended largely on the Nizam's Contingent.

In 1829 Mubariz-ud-Daula, the youngest brother of the Nizam, collected a number of troops in defiance of the Nizam's authority, and was brought to order with the aid of the Contingent. The Prince was arrested and confined in the fortress of Golconda, where he endeavoured to tamper with the garrison. He even threatened to carry off the Nizam's treasures, and might perhaps have succeeded had not his plans been foiled by the march of a detachment from Bolarum. On this occasion the Resident issued the following order:—

"The service on which the troops composing the Hyderabad Division of the Nizam's army were recently employed having been satisfactorily concluded, the Resident cannot refrain from recording the expression of his warm approbation of the promptitude with which his sudden requisition of their services, and of the spirit of zeal and alacrity with which every duty that they were required to perform was executed. The Resident is satisfied that if circumstances had rendered their active exertions necessary, they would have nobly sustained the high character of the Nizam's army, and would have enhanced that reputation for discipline, skill, and gallantry which their former achievements have acquired. The Resident requests that Sir John Gordon

will accept himself and convey to the officers and men under his command the assurance of his sincere thanks for the very satisfactory manner in which their respective duties were performed, and which cannot have failed to impress the mind of His Highness the Nizam with a due sense of the value and importance of their services." 1830-31.

The danger to the State from the establishment of irregular troops, which numbered 40,000 men and absorbed two-thirds of the revenues, was a very real one. To these the Contingent formed a balance on the side of law and order. The irregular troops were worse than useless. Nearly 12,000 Rohillas, Arabs, Sikhs, and other brave but disorderly soldiers attended the Sovereign for purposes of display or spread terror through the city of Hyderabad. Those stationed in the country were employed more frequently as the instruments of oppression than as the preservers of the peace or protectors of the people. The Arabs and Rohillas were the terror of the whole country, and the Minister could not disband or reduce them without the risk of serious disturbance. There can be no doubt that, but for the Nizam's Contingent, the country would have been in a state of anarchy.

Danger from the irregular troops.

In March 1830 a troop of the 3rd Cavalry was employed in clearing the Sonapett district of a party of plunderers. In April the Hyderabad Division carried out the removal of Mubariz-ud-Daula to Golconda as already related. In September of the same year a force from Hingoli was employed in pursuit of the rebel Rajaram, whilst other parties were out reducing forts and dispersing plunderers during the remaining months of the year.

In January 1831 two companies of the 1st Infantry marched under command of Lieutenant Clifton from Makhtul to Wanparti, for the restoration to the Choti Rani of her authority, and for the capture of the rebel Lachmaya. The people having refused to surrender the fort, Captain Raynsford moved the whole of his force to Wanparti, but Lachmaya having fled and the garrison still holding the fort, reinforcements under Major Crossly were sent to Wanparti from Bolarum on the 20th January, consisting of a squadron 2nd Cavalry, two companies of infantry, two 12-pounder guns, and one 8-inch mortar. The squadron under Captain Johnston went in pursuit of Lachmaya on the 25th January, captured the young Raja of Wanparti with the two Ranis and about 200 armed men, after which the fort was surrendered and tranquillity restored on the 27th. The following day Major Crossly left for Bolarum, having published the following order on making over charge of the Wanparti field force :—

Operations at Wanparti, 1831.

"The Commanding Officer, in giving over the Command to Captain Raynsford, has great pleasure in expressing his sense of the merit of

1831-36. that officer and of the detachment employed on this service. The duties which fell upon all were in so small a detachment necessarily heavy, but they were considered of no account in the hope that they would be followed by more active service. The sound discipline and good spirit of both officers and men were just what the Commanding Officer expected from the Muktool force, and he has already reported to head-quarters the satisfaction he has had in witnessing them."

Early in February Captain Raynsford returned to Makhtul, leaving a company of infantry and half a troop of cavalry at Wanparti. The cavalry detachment was employed in the pursuit and capture of Lachmaya until the 15th February, when it returned to Bolarum.

Suppression of freebooters. 1831.

Captain Raynsford's force was again engaged in April 1831 against Arabs, in the employ of Raja Krishnapa at Shorapur, and a force from Makhtul under Captain Stoddard was on service against the refractory zemindars of Raichur during August and September of the same year.

In February and March a detachment from Kanarh co-operated with British troops in expelling a band of freebooters from the Ajanta ghats, and other troops from Ellichpur and Aurangabad were employed in various military services during the same year.

In March 1832 the 2nd Cavalry from Bolarum surprised and captured the plunderer Kunda Reddi. In April the 1st and 3rd Cavalry marched from Mominabad and reduced the garrison of the fort of Nandgaon under the Deshmukh of Latur and the Deshpande of Siradun, who had rebelled and committed depredations in the surrounding country. In May the 3rd Cavalry under Captain Keir captured a hundred plundering Rohillas and Panjabis at the fort of Kuruk-Amburga; and in June Captain Tomkyns, with a detachment consisting of four companies, 6th Infantry, a squadron, 2nd Cavalry, and two guns, 3rd Company of Artillery, marched from Hingoli to Golagaon, 80 miles, in 2½ days, and captured the refractory jemadar Juloji with the whole of his followers, who had attacked and plundered the village of Pipri. A troop of the 3rd Cavalry under Jemadar Moti Khan was employed for some time in the Kowlas district against refractory Naiks, and after the capture of the Naik Ramchandar, returned to cantonments in May 1833. The conduct of the jemadar repeatedly attracted the favourable notice of the Nizam's Government, and his zeal in the performance of his duties was commended by the Resident. Such services, which were in constant active progress, and were always well carried out, were sufficient to prove both the efficiency of the force and the necessity for its maintenance. Many similar military operations are recorded as having taken place each year, from which a few of the particularly noteworthy will alone be described in these pages.

In October 1836, the head-quarters of the 4th Cavalry under command of Captain Byam marched from Bolarum to Gumsur in Ganjam, a distance of 588 miles in 31 days, to co-operate with the British troops in suppressing the rebellion in that district. Captain Byam brought in his men and horses all fit and fresh for action after his long march. 1835-36. March to Gumsur, 1836.

For this service the force received the acknowledgments of the Commissioner of Gumsur, and the General Officer Commanding the Expedition. Captain Byam returned in January, and the services of his detachment were acknowledged in Madras General Orders in the following terms:—

"The party of H. H. the Nizam's Horse, under Captain Byam, merits special notice. In order that he might be in time to join before the commencement of hostilities, Captain Byam made a march of 588 miles in 31 days, and brought his men and horses to the frontier of Gumsoor fresh and perfectly efficient. His services and theirs were, during the time they were employed, fatiguing and incessant, but were performed with unwearied zeal and alacrity greatly to their own credit and to the benefit of the public interests."

In 1835, with a view to reducing expenditure and providing for the regular payment of the troops, a suggestion was made to transfer the Contingent to the British Government with a fixed sum for their payment and maintenance, as "such a transfer could make but little difference to the Nizam; for these troops officered by British officers, most of them holding commissions in the Company's Army and acting under the authority of the Resident, are in everything but name a British force. They could of course remain in His Highness' territories and be employed exclusively in his service, and in fact be as much at his command as they are now." Suggested transfer of the Contingent to the British Government, 1835.

It does not appear why this suggested arrangement was rejected. The Governor General, Lord Auckland's views on the Force were recorded in a Minute dated 5th June, in which he affirmed as the general policy of Government the maintenance of the disciplined army and discouragement of the irregulars. On the general condition of the country and the duties of the troops commanded by British officers, Lord Auckland observed:—

"The country has been free from violent disorders or open and general disturbance of the peace within the last few years. We may hence conclude that there is tolerable moderation in the revenue assessments. The aid of the troops commanded by European officers being steadily withheld when it is not satisfactorily proved that they will be made the instruments of enforcing only just claims, and there being at the disposal of the Minister no efficient force other than that under Lord Auckland's Minute on the Contingent, 1836.

1836-38. British control, the Government is often compelled to abstain from the attempt at unjustifiable exaction, while the lawless and those who have no valid plea for being in arrears are awed by the knowledge that a power is at hand competent and ready to coerce them."

"Colonel Stewart (the Resident) reports most favourably of the condition and feeling of the Nizam's army under British command. Our chief objects of anxiety must be to secure the permanent establishment of this most valuable force, and its regular pay in the event of any change in the administration of Hyderabad, which may be likely to cause financial disorder .... I have very strong opinions on the propriety of maintaining this most useful auxiliary army without any diminution, as on the wider and vital question of not upholding only, but greatly improving, our military position in India, and I do not anticipate the hazard of failure in obtaining acquiescence in the arrangement on the part of any parties who may acquire power at the Court. An assignment of separate districts for the pay of these troops should be sedulously sought at any favourable opportunity."........................

"Our attention has already been given to the object of checking the increase of the Arabs, and some good effect is believed to have been produced. The Resident should do all in his power to further these endeavours without coming into any inconvenient collision with these turbulent mercenaries, and there is no doubt that the Minister is well disposed to use his influence, though with his characteristic timidity and caution, in the same direction."

Benefits to the country from the existence of the Force, 1838.

In 1838 the Resident made a tour through part of the Nizam's Dominions, and reported on the great benefit that had accrued to the country from the presence of the reformed troops. As an illustration he quoted the case of Mominabad, where the inhabitants considered they owed their security and tranquillity to the vicinity of the Cavalry Cantonment; formerly the country was much infested by plundering naiks, but now they were never heard of. At the head-quarters of many of the jagirdars and great revenue officers were "Sebandi," troops whose duty it was to assist in the collection of Revenue and to pursue and apprehend thieves and robbers. For these duties they were quite unfitted. Revenue was extorted at the point of the bayonet, while the irregulars were in many cases no better than the malefactors for the suppression and apprehension of whom they were supposed to be maintained.

Suppression of robber bands, &c.

In April 1838, a detachment consisting of 34 men of the 4th Infantry, under a subadar, and 20 troopers of the 1st Cavalry marched from Bolarum and dispersed a gang of robbers who were infesting the villages in the neighbourhood of Edlabad. Both cavalry and infantry

were frequently employed on similar operations and a duffadar's party of the 1st Cavalry captured 19 freebooters in September 1839. In the same month an insurrection broke out at Karnul, which was suppressed by the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Nizam's Contingent. The 3rd Cavalry and the right wing of the 4th Cavalry were employed on this service, under command of Brigadier Blair. They blockaded Karnul on its northern border for five weeks, patrolling and watching the fords and banks of the Tangabhadra night and day. Fifty-seven Rohillas with arms and horses, attempting to escape from Karnul across the river, were captured by Brigadier Blair's force, which returned to Hyderabad with 140 Rohilla prisoners in November. In April 1840, a company of the 1st Infantry captured at Mingaon some Mussalman bandits who had attacked the followers of the Raja of Nagpur, and other detachments were on service during the same month.

1840. Operations at Karnul, 1839.

While the Contingent was maintained in an efficient condition, efforts were continued towards the reduction of superfluous establishments. On 1st June 1840, the garrison and invalid battalions were disbanded, but the saving thus effected was in great measure counterbalanced by the formation from the same date of a Hill Ranger Company, with headquarters at Kanarh. This company, which was placed under command of Captain B. Johnston, consisted of:—

Reduction of the garrison and Invalid Battalions, 1840.

Formation of the Hill Ranger Company, 1840.

			R	
1	Captain commanding	at	702	a month.
1	Subadar	"	40	"
2	Jemadars	"	20	each a month.
5	Havildars	"	12	"
5	Naiks	"	10	"
3	Buglers	"	9	"
100	Privates	"	8	"
	BHILS.			
1	Jemadar	at	20	a month.
3	Naiks	"	7	each a month.
50	Bhils	"	3	"

and the usual followers and office establishment. In October of the same year the light companies of infantry regiments were armed with percussion muskets in lieu of flint-locks. Such men of the disbanded garrison battalion as were considered fit for garrison duty were transferred to the Hill Rangers, who were "to be located in the Thannas in the Hill Districts between the Nizam's and the Honourable Company's Territories for the preservation of the peace."

The Company was armed with Fuzils, with black cross-belts; jackets of rifle green cloth were supplied to the officers and men; the men themselves were to supply green pagris and black pantaloons,

1841.

Veteran Companies.

At the same time four Veteran Companies were established "by way of providing for such men that may be unfit for field duty, though still capable of performing the higher garrison duty." These Veteran Companies were disbanded in September 1843.

Application of the Indian Articles of War.

Prior to the year 1841 the infantry and artillery of the Nizam's Contingent was governed by the Articles of War then in force in the Madras Army, whilst offences in the Cavalry branch were tried by native assessors by a commission known as *panchayat*. A new Code was promulgated to the Contingent in July 1841, with the express sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council. The necessity was then urged of making the same Code applicable to the Contingent, as was applicable to the Army in India. A General Order, dated 10th March 1848, was accordingly approved by the Governor-General, making the Articles of War for the Native Army in India applicable to the Contingent. The Cavalry were, on the recommendation of the Resident, exempted from the operation of this order, and retained the system of trial by *panchayat* until March 1856, when they were made amenable to the Articles of War.

By a notification of the Government of India, dated the 17th December 1897, the provisions of the Indian Articles of War of 1869, as amended by the Act of 1894, were made applicable to the Hyderabad Contingent.

CHAPTER IX.—1841-1856.

Disturbances in Berar—Pursuit of Bhil robbers—Siege of Fort Barurgi—Operations against Arabs—Suppression of the pretender Appa Sahib—Insurrection in Jalgaon—Capture of Fort Jamod—Gallant charge by the 5th Cavalry—Brigadier Raynsford's operations—Casualties—Acknowledgments of the Governor-General—Insurrection in Shorapur—Attack on Bairugarh—Gallantry of Subadar Shaikh Imam—Assault on the fort of Murcher—Fight with insurgents near Malkapur—Operations near Nander—Disorders in Gulbarga—Pursuit of Bhil robbers—Disturbances in the Raichur Doab—Bhils in Berar—Robbers on the Nizam's frontier—Bombardment of Kunda—March to Shorapur—Insurrection of Appa Sahib—Battle of Gaori—Operations of the Ellichpur Division—Operations of the Aurangabad Division—Attack on Bhadrachelam—Siege of Rai Mhow—Siege of Dharur—Pursuit of plunderers and destruction of forts—Desultory operations—Suppression of Mokat Rao—Fight with Arabs at Jeswantpura—Approbation of the Governor-General—Reorganisation in 1853—Frays and forays, 1854 to 1856—Retrospect.

1841.

Disturbances in Berar, 1841.

As we have seen from the narrative of the operations of the Pindaris and insurgent Naiks, the province of Berar had always been peculiarly liable to disturbances, owing both to the wealth of its inhabitants and to its geographical position, lying on the confines of several native states, and bordered on the north by a wild range of forest-clad mountains, whose fastnesses afforded shelter to generations of freebooters.

In 1841 disturbances broke out in various parts of the country, and a formidable insurrection took place in Berar. This commotion was excited by lawless and discontented persons who pretended to espouse the cause of Appa Sahib the Ex-Raja of Nagpur, and collected together a motley assemblage of Afghans; Arabs, and Marathas, in the hope of reviving the old predatory days of the Maratha Empire. The insurrection was put down by the Nizam's Contingent. The plundering Naiks were again in evidence, and the Contingent was called upon to restore that tranquillity to the country which the Police at the disposal of the Talukdars were unable to preserve. The principal agents employed in the cause of disorder were the unruly Arab mercenaries, who numbered over 5,000 men. According to the Resident the cause of the most formidable outbreaks lay " in some Mahratta Chief or Confederacy of Chiefs whose object it may have been to take advantage of the presumed difficulties of the English Government with a view to the restoration or exaltation to power of the leader or leaders of the party."

Pursuit of Bhil robbers, 1841.

In January, 1841, a detachment of a troop of the 3rd Cavalry and a company of the 7th Infantry marched from Aurangabad under command of Captain Flower, in pursuit of a gang of Bhils and other plunderers, who had attacked and robbed the treasury at Pimpalner of twelve thousand rupees. The freebooters were traced to a strong

1841. position on the bank of the Godavery river, where they opened fire on the approaching troops. The detachment charged down upon the robbers, killing nine including one of their leaders, wounding others, and driving a number into the Godavery, who were captured by the Company's police on the other side.

At Edlabad on 30th May another detachment attacked a gang of robbers, seven of whom were killed and two captured with considerable booty.

Siege of fort Barurgi, 1841.

A body of Arabs and other mercenary troops having seized the fort of Barurgi near Afzalpur, Brigadier Blair marched from Mominabad on the 5th September 1841, with the 1st and the right wing of the 2nd Cavalry, and arrived at Afzalpur on the 12th. The enemy having refused to surrender, fire was opened effectively on the morning of the 21st, with a battery of four guns which had been sent from Sholapur. The garrison of the fort replied with their matchlocks for some time, and then made a sudden sortie upon the battery, but were driven back by a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry under Captain Inglis, and Lieutenant Shakespear, who made a gallant charge, driving the Arabs right up to the gateway, exposed to a fire from the walls, which caused some casualties. The enemy sued for terms, and were finally disarmed on September 30th.

In this action the casualties were:—

1st Cavalry.—1 trooper killed and 1 wounded.

2nd Cavalry.—1 Naib Duffadar and 1 trooper killed; 1 Jemadar, 1 Naib Duffadar, and 8 troopers wounded.

The garrison consisted of about 300 Arabs, 191 of whom surrendered, with a flag. When being disarmed two Arabs made a rush at Brigadier Blair with daggers in their hands, saying that "Arabs never surrendered their arms." They were mortally wounded by his orderlies.

This service was acknowledged in Residency orders in the following terms:—

"Brigadier Blair being under orders to return to Mominabad with the force under his command, recently employed in quelling a disturbance in the neighbourhood of Afzulpore, and in giving protection and security to the frontier in that part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Major-General Fraser begs to express his approbation of the manner in which these services generally have been performed, and desires that his sentiments on the subject may be made known to the native officers and men who have been employed on this duty. The force, when ordered to the field, moved from Mominabad with a promptitude, and marched through a difficult country in the height of the rainy season with a rapidity and cheerful zeal for which the Nizam's

Cavalry have ever been distinguished, while its conduct, after arriving at the scene where further operations were required, has justly entitled it to every commendation. Major-General Fraser requests Captain Flower to accept his thanks for the judicious and highly praiseworthy manner in which he carried with him a party of the Circar irregular horse, which had been placed under his command on special duty from Hyderabad till its junction with Brigadier Blair's force, and subsequently escorted back a large body of dangerous and turbulent prisoners to Bolarum without an accident or loss of a single man." 1841.

Operations against Arabs, 1841.

On the 1st September, 1841, the Hyderabad Division consisting of three troops 3rd Cavalry, the 1st company of Artillery with six guns, and the 6th Infantry, reinforced by the Pioneer Company, a wing of the 1st Cavalry from Mominabad, and the 4th Infantry from Makhtul, was employed against Arab mercenaries under one Kaheran, who had broken out into open mutiny, marched through the south-western portion of the Nizam's Dominions, crossed the border, and taken and plundered the town and fort of Badomi. This force was present at the affair at Anagundi, and at the capture of Badomi, and was subsequently divided into several detachments, which were in constant pursuit of parties of insurgent Arabs, Rohillas, and other mercenary troops until the end of December, when Brigadier Blair, who was in command, returned to Bolarum, after having detached the 6th Infantry, four guns 1st Company of Artillery, and half a troop of cavalry to Lingsagur, and one wing of the 4th Infantry to Makhtul, and the other wing to Shorapur.

Suppression of the pretender Appa Sahib, 1841.

The Hingoli Division, consisting of a wing 5th Cavalry, the 3rd company of Artillery, the 8th Infantry, and two companies of the 5th Infantry, under Brigadier Raynsford, marched in the direction of Chanda on the 10th November 1841, to quell a rebellion excited by Appa Sahib, pretender to the Nagpur throne, and Sayyid Muhammad Khan Barhani, who had collected about 4,000 followers and taken possession of the country west of the Wardha river. On the 20th November the cavalry came into contact with the enemy near Wun, and defeated them on the 30th, capturing the two principal leaders and a number of their adherents.

Insurrection in Jalgaon, 1841.

The troops of the Ellichpur Division, consisting of a wing, 1st Cavalry, the 1st and 5th Regiments Infantry, and the 4th Company of Artillery with eight guns, were employed in the field under the command of Brigadier Twemlow from the latter end of November 1841 against a body of Rohillas and Maratha insurgents, raised by the same conspirators, said to number 10,000, who had seized the fort of Jamod, and established fourteen *thanas* in different parts of the country. Captain

1841. Johnston, with a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, two guns, and two companies, 5th Infantry, was sent in pursuit of Appa Sahib on the 24th November, and captured him at the village of Maniali on the 28th November after five days' forced march.

On the 1st December a detachment of two companies, 1st Infantry, and seven troops, 5th Cavalry, under Captain Morrieson, attacked 400 of the enemy at Bowanbir and dispersed them with some loss.

The remainder of the force under Brigadier Twemlow left Ellichpur on the 3rd December, and on the 5th arrived at Jamod, where it was joined by Captain Morrieson's detachment. On the approach of the troops a number of the enemy came out of the fort, and took shelter in the adjoining gardens, from whence they were soon driven with heavy loss. The fort was then captured by storm, the enemy losing eighty-three killed, while three were killed and eleven wounded on the attacking side. The force was afterwards broken up into detachments under Captains King, Morrieson, and Peyton, and employed in pursuit of the insurgents in different parts of the country up to the end of the year. The services of the Hingoli and Ellichpur Divisions were acknowledged by the Resident in the following General Order, dated 30th December 1841:—

Capture of fort Jamod, 1841.

" Major General Fraser having received from Brigadier Twemlow a report of the entire suppression of the recent disturbance in the district of Julgaum, he considers it his duty to express in General Orders his high approbation of the manner in which the Brigadier has discharged this important duty, and the conduct of the officers and men employed under his orders.

Brigadier Twemlow's proceedings have been marked by a promptitude and decision which cannot be too highly praised, and he has been ably seconded by Lieutenant Skinner of the 1st Nizam's Cavalry, Captain Ward, commanding the 4th Company Artillery, Captains Morrieson and King of the 1st and 5th Regiments Infantry, respectively, as well as by the officers and men in general of the force under the Brigadier's command.

Gallant charge of the 5th Cavalry.

Captain Morrieson personally led a gallant and successful charge against a considerable body of the enemy at the head of a small party of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, consisting only of Naik Mahomed Deen Khan and six privates. The result proved that this party behaved nobly, as Brigadier Twemlow has reported them to have done, and in conformity with the Brigadier's recommendation, Major-General Fraser has much pleasure in directing that Mahomed Deen Khan be promoted a supernumerary havildar, and that the six privates who distinguished themselves on this occasion be placed on the records of the 5th

Regiment Cavalry as men who have upheld, under difficult circumstances, the honour of their corps. 1841.

Lieutenant Skinner is entitled to the Resident's best thanks for the judgment with which he stationed his party of cavalry round the fort of Jamod and for the gallantry with which he attacked with 30 horsemen only and entirely destroyed a party of 65 of the insurgents who were retreating steadily with drums beating and did not lay down their arms to the last.

A small party of horsemen under Abdulla Beg Duffadar overtook and destroyed in a similar manner fifteen more of the insurgents, in which action it is to be regretted that a gallant soldier, Sadat Khan, Silladar of the 1st Cavalry, was mortally wounded."

Captain Ward of the artillery was wounded by a matchlock shot, and the conduct of all was commended, particularly "that of Subadar Major Shaik Emam of the 5th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, whose length of service has been specially brought to the Resident's notice in consequence of his having fought under the Duke of Wellington at Assaye."

Brigadier Raynsford's operations, 1841.

"Major General Fraser begs at the same time to express his entire approbation of the conduct of Brigadier Raynsford, commanding the Hingolee Division and of the force under his command, also employed against a body of armed men assembled by the individual named Appa Saib, the pretender to the sovereignty of Nagpoor.

Lieutenant Nicolls of the 5th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry, distinguished himself by a gallant charge at the head of a small party against the insurgents at Woon near the right bank of the Wurdah, which appears to have led to their immediate dispersion, and Captain James Johnston of the 1st Regiment of Nizam's Infantry pursued and captured Appajee, the leader of the whole insurrection, and his standard bearer Said Mahomed Khan Booranee, with a promptitude, activity and energy which call all for Major-General Fraser's warmest thanks, and justify him in holding up Captain Johnston as an example to the army for the meritorious service he thus admirably performed.

It is to Captain Johnston that the Resident considers himself principally indebted for the prompt suppression of an insurrection that might otherwise have given much trouble, and he will not fail to bring his conduct to the special notice of the Governor-General of India."

Casualties.

The casualties in Brigadier Twemlow's force were :—

1st Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry.—1 Sowar killed, 1 Duffadar and 1 Trooper severely wounded, 9 horses wounded.

4th Company, Nizam's Artillery.—1 Captain slightly, and 1 Naik of Golundaz severely wounded.

1st Regiment, Nizam's Infantry.—1 sepoy slightly wounded.

1841-42. *5th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry.*—1 sepoy killed.

In Captain Morrieson's detachment 1 havildar and 2 sepoys were wounded. In Captain King's detachment 1 havildar and 3 sepoys wounded. In Brigadier Raynsford's force a Jemadar of the 5th Cavalry was mortally wounded. The approbation of the Government of India was expressed as follows in a letter to the Resident:—

Acknowledgments of the Governor-General.

"In reply to your despatch of the 14th instant, submitting Brigadier Twemlow's and Captain Morrieson's reports of the defeat of a body of insurgents at Jamode, the capture by assault of the Ghurry of Jamode and the subsequent flight of the rebels from Julgaum and Waila, I am desired by the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you, for the information of those officers and all engaged on the occasion, the high approbation with which His Lordship in Council has remarked the zeal and unwearied perseverance with which the detachments employed against these rebels have hastened to the scene of action, and the gallantry and high spirit with which when opportunity offered, they have attacked and routed the enemy, notwithstanding all the advantages of their position, and thus afforded a satisfactory proof of the excellent discipline and efficiency of the corps."

Insurrection in Shorapur, 1842.

Meanwhile trouble had arisen in the Shorapur country, where the Arabs were again threatening to break the peace. A wing of the 4th Infantry had been stationed at Shorapur, and at the end of 1841 this was reinforced by the other wing of the regiment, which marched from Makhtul under Captain Jackson. Further reinforcements, consisting of the 2nd Cavalry from Gulbarga, a troop of the 5th Cavalry from Lingsugur, four guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 6th Infantry were subsequently despatched. On the 20th January 1842, Brigadier Tomkyns left Bolarum to take command of this force, and, placing his troops so as to prevent the enemy from crossing the Bhima river, effectually suppressed the conspiracy. The insurgents with their leader Hannappa Naik, fled on the 4th February, but were pursued and captured ten days later at the village of Itkal.

On the 3rd March Brigadier Tomkyns again left Bolarum with a force consisting of a troop 5th Cavalry, three guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 2nd Infantry, and suppressed a party of 500 Rohillas who had seized the fort of Manachipett. The force returned to Bolarum on the 12th May 1842.

Attack on Bairugarh, 1842.

The embers of the late insurrection under Appa Sahib had not yet died out, and parties of turbulent Arabs and Rohillas were still wandering about the country. In January 1842 a band of Rohillas took up a threatening attitude in the Jalgaon district and Brigadier Twemlow moved out from Ellichpur with a force consisting of a troop of the 1st

Cavalry, four guns, 4th Company Artillery, and two companies, 5th Infantry. At the same time Captains Morrieson and King took up a position on the plains near Jamod with a troop 3rd Cavalry, four guns, 4th Company Artillery, and four companies, 1st Infantry. 1842.

On the 27th January Brigadier Twemlow attacked and captured the fort of Barud, taking 66 prisoners, and then advanced against Bairugarh, where, having taken the village, he made preparations to storm the fort, which was, however, evacuated on the night of the 13th February. He returned to cantonments on the 22nd February, with a loss of only four wounded.

The approval of the Governor-General was expressed in the following letter, dated 7th March 1842:—

Gallantry of Subadar Shaikh Imam.

"His Lordship in Council has been particularly struck by the Brigadier's report of the gallant conduct of Subadar Sheik Imam of the 5th Regiment Nizam's Infantry in keeping possession during the siege of strong cover near the gateway, cutting off the garrison from the water, and frustrating every attempt which they made to obtain access to the well near the gate, or to force egress for escape by the gate, he moving his men after 8 o'clock behind the traverse of the gate itself; and his Lordship in Council desires that the Subadar may be informed that his gallantry before Byrooghur has attracted the special notice and received the high approbation of the Governor-General of India."

This was the same Shaikh Imam who had fought in the battle of Assaye in 1803, and had recently behaved so gallantly at Jamod.

Assault on the fort of Murcher, 1842.

In June 1842, a troop of the 5th Cavalry, four guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 6th Infantry under Captain Adam marched from Lingsugur against Murcher, a village near Raichur, the inhabitants of which had made a raid upon a neighbouring village, which they had plundered after massacring 21 of the inhabitants. The fort of Murcher was occupied by a resolute body of Arabs, who, when attacked, defended themselves with their wonted courage, but were unable to resist the assault. The fort was captured on the 18th June, Captain Adam losing 11 killed and 42 wounded in the encounter.

Fight with insurgents near Malkapur, 184

The rebellion raised by the pretender Appa Sahib smouldered in Berar for many months. A detachment consisting of a troop 1st Cavalry and two companies 1st Infantry, re-inforced by the Hill Rangers, was employed under command of Captain James Johnston from the 16th April to the 20th June 1842 against a body of insurgents from Sindhia's country, about 500 strong, who had plundered the village of Jurga near Malkapur, and were preparing to attack other places in the Berar valley, when Captain Johnston came up with and dispersed them, killing nine and taking some prisoners. On the return of this

1842-46. detachment to Ellichpur, Brigadier Twemlow published the following order:—

"Captain-Commandant James Johnston having returned this morning (20th June) to head-quarters with the detachment placed under his command for service to the westward, Brigadier Twemlow has much satisfaction in recording his entire approval of the proceedings of Captain Johnston, which have been marked by much zeal, energy, and ability; the results have been important, the seizure of the second *duftur* of the insurgent leaders containing important documents, the capture (by Sindhia's authority) of the pretender Appa and the dispersion of the insurgents, who were otherwise prepared and disposed to plunder during the rainy season, and had commenced by the plunder of the village of Jurga near Malkapur."

Operations near Nander, 1842.

Meanwhile the whole country appears to have been in a state of ferment. On the 25th February a force consisting of the right wing 1st Cavalry, three guns 3rd Company Artillery, and four companies 8th Infantry, marched from Hingoli under Brigadier Onslow against a body of insurgents who were committing depredations in the vicinity of Nander. On the 2nd March the fort of Saorgaon was taken, and Brigadier Onslow pursued the enemy until the 13th, dispersing them before returning to Hingoli.

Disorders in Gulbarga, 1842.

The 2nd Cavalry, under Captain Inglis, was employed during the year 1842 in various places in the Gulbarga district in preventing armed bodies of marauders from entering the Nizam's dominions; whilst the 3rd Cavalry dispersed a body of insurgents at Takhtal in the same district in August of the same year.

Pursuit of Bhil robbers.

The Hill Rangers under Captain B. Johnston, re-inforced by 1½ troops, 3rd Cavalry, two companies Infantry from Aurangabad, and two companies Infantry from Ellichpur were employed from April to August in pursuit of a large party of Bhils from Khandesh.

Disturbances in the Raichur Doab, 1844.

In 1844 renewed disturbances occurred in the Raichur Doab, and both the 2nd Cavalry and 2nd Infantry from Makhtul were employed in restoring order. Again in 1845 a troop of the 2nd Cavalry and two companies 2nd Infantry under Captain Morrieson marched from Makhtul against a party of rebels who had fortified themselves in a strong building in the village of Kulkonda, from the loopholed walls of which they kept up a heavy fire. The building was fired at midday on the 29th August and the whole of the rebels were destroyed or captured. During the same year the Hill Rangers were again employed in the pursuit and capture of parties of Bhils in various districts of Berar.

Bhils in Berar.

Robbers on the Nizam's Frontier, 1846.

A squadron of the 1st Cavalry marched from Aurangabad on the 6th May 1846 under the command of Captain Macintire for the protection

1847-49.

of the Nizam's frontier in the direction of Gunderpur against the incursions of a band of plunderers. Captain McLeod subsequently assumed command of the detachment, and was employed with it in pursuit of outlaws, until the 15th June 1846, for which service he received the thanks of the Government of Bombay.

Bombardment of Kunda, 1847.

A force consisting of the left wing 2nd Cavalry, five guns 3rd Company Artillery, and the 7th Infantry marched from Hingoli on the 19th January 1847 under command of Captain Hampton for service against Hanumant Singh, Raja of Kunda, who had for some time refused to recognise the authority of the Nizam. The detachment arrived before Kunda on the morning of the 25th, and after allowing the Raja 24 hours to consider terms of surrender, opened fire on the morning of the 26th, and after a bombardment of four hours the fort of Kunda, which was of considerable strength, was surrendered.

March to Shorapur, 1848.

The Contingent had always been remarkable for mobility, and this characteristic was exemplified in February 1848, when the 5th Cavalry from Gulbarga, two guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 1st Infantry from Makhtul and Lingsugur took part in the suppression of the insurrection at Shorapur, and the removal of the Rani Iswarma and 25 leaders of the conspiracy. The services of the troops were recognised in the following General Order by the Resident, dated the 13th February 1848:—

"The troops of the Nizam's Contingent at Shorapur having fulfilled the object for which ordered thither, they will return to their respective stations on Tuesday next, the 15th instant, under detached orders which will be communicated to them by the senior officer Captain Commandant Johnston. Major-General Fraser acknowledges with pleasure the valuable services of the whole of the force now assembled here. The promptitude with which Captain Commandant Young with the 5th Nizam's Cavalry from Goolburgah, Captain Stanley with the 1st Nizam's Infantry and two 12-pounder howitzers under the immediate charge of Quartermaster Cunningham from Lingsugur, and Captain Wrixon with his detachment of two Companies of the 1st Nizam's Infantry and a troop of the 5th Cavalry from Mucktul, moved down upon Shorapur at Captain Meadows Taylor's requisition, demands the expression of Major-General Fraser's warmest thanks. The extraordinary rapidity of Captain Wrixon's marcn in particular with the detachment from Mucktul deserves the highest praise."

Insurrection of Appa Sahib, 1849.

The impostor Appa Sahib, claimant to the sovereignty of Nagpur, appeared on the scene in 1849, and a force consisting of a wing 2nd Cavalry, the 3rd Company Artillery, and a wing 2nd Infantry, moved out from Hingoli under Brigadier Hampton, who, marching 100

1849. miles in three days, attacked the insurgents at Gaori on the 6th May, and completely defeated them, killing a large number, and taking many prisoners, including the leader. This action was of a desperate nature, and the casualties among British Officers were very numerous. The particulars of the action are given in the following letter from the Military Secretary, dated the 10th May 1849, addressed to Brigadier Hampton:—

Battle of Gaori.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by express, under date the 7th instant, reporting on the action which took place on the 6th instant near the village of Gowrie, and am directed by the Resident to state that he highly appreciates your admirable conduct on the occasion and that of the troops under your command.

"After two forced marches of 25 miles each, which brought you to the village of Kair on the morning of the 6th instant, the troops again moved on the evening of the 6th and made another forced march of 50 miles, when the cavalry by being moved forward at a gallop for the last eight miles reached the enemy in the village of Gowrie and brought them to immediate action.

"The enemy are stated by you to have amounted to 250 or 300 men, and the result of the action was the capture of the impostor Appah Sahib, who was wounded, and 105 of his followers killed, 95 taken prisoners, of whom 51 were wounded.

"This was effected by a small party of cavalry amounting only to 114 sabres, and that they were nobly led is sufficiently proved by the number of officers, Europeans and Natives, wounded in action—

"Brigadier Hampton	Dangerously.
Captain Commandant Yates	Severely.
Brigade-Major Lysaght	Dangerously. Died.
Captain Orr (Artillery)	Slightly.
Duffadar Shabas Khan	"
Naib Duffadar Ahmed Beg	"
" " Dowlut Khan	Severely.
" " Hossain Bux	Slightly.

and six troopers, three severely and three slightly.

"The Resident desires me to convey the expression of his warmest and most cordial thanks to you for your conduct on this occasion, to Captain Commandant Yates, and Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Harrison of the 2nd Nizam's Cavalry, Major Lysaght, your Brigade-Major, Captain Commandant Stoddard, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Hamilton, 2nd Nizam's Infantry, Captain Orr, 3rd Company Artillery, and Lieutenant Robinson of the 7th Bombay Infantry, who volunteered his services, and whose gallant and forward conduct in the field you have brought to the Resident's notice.

"The gallant conduct in action and previous able services of Naib Duffadar Wahid Alli Beg of the 2nd Cavalry demand not only acknowledgment but immediate reward, and the Resident is pleased on the part of the Nizam's Government to promote him to the rank of Duffadar, to be borne on the ranks of the 2nd Cavalry for the present as supernumerary and absorbed on the first vacancy in that corps. 1849.

"The thanks of the Resident are due to the whole force, including infantry and artillery. Without the utmost zeal and the most cheerful spirit they could not have performed the extraordinary marches you report, at the termination of which the infantry killed and captured 80 of the enemy.

"The party of cavalry under your command were more fortunate in being enabled by circumstances to overtake the enemy, and they have admirably sustained the high character of the division to which they belong.

"The only source of regret to the Resident on this occasion is that so many officers should have been wounded, and some of them dangerously or severely. But he trusts that their services will not long be lost to the army under the judicious care of Dr. McEgan, whose spirited services* in action with the cavalry and unremitting attention afterwards to the wounded fully deserve the Resident's highest approval.

"The Resident requests that you will be pleased to keep in the strictest confinement, and not by delivering over to the Nizam's local authorities, the impostor Appah Sahib and all his principal agents and adherents, not of the military class, who have fallen into your hands until their future disposal shall be determined by the supreme Government."

Brigadier Hampton was the same Lieutenant George Hampton who had fought so gallantly at the siege of Nowah thirty years before. The Governor-General noticed the conduct of the Hingoli field force in this action in a letter dated the 26th May 1849:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, and its enclosures, reporting the particulars of an action near the village of Gowrie between the impostor Appah Sahib and the Hingoli division. In reply, I am directed to request that you will convey to Brigadier Hampton and the officers and men under his command the Governor-General's full approbation of the gallant and effective services they have rendered in attacking and defeating the

* It is noteworthy that the Surgeons of the Hyderabad Contingent generally distinguished themselves by first joining in the fighting, and afterwards attending to the wounded. Surgeon John Orr (for instance) fought bravely on many occasions during the Campaign in Central India in 1857-58.

1849. insurgents and capturing Appah Sahib. His Lordship regrets the casualties which have occurred, and concurs in the expression of satisfaction employed by you towards the force, and approves of the rewards you propose to suggest."

Operations of the Ellichpur Division, 1849.

Meanwhile the Ellichpur division, under Brigadier Onslow, had also taken the field against Appa Sahib. The field force consisted of a wing 2nd Cavalry, 4th Company Artillery, and the 4th and 7th Infantry. On the 30th April, 600 Rohillas under the impostor were encountered at the village of Kalam on the bank of the Wardha river, and were defeated and driven into the hills with some loss. Brigadier Onslow was shortly afterwards killed by a fall from his horse, when Captain Ramsay assumed command, and captured 125 Rohillas at the village of Takli on the 18th May 1849.

Operations of the Aurangabad Division, 1849.

A force from Aurangabad under Brigadier Beatson also took the field on the 4th May, for the purpose of clearing the country of roving bands of Rohillas and dacoits, and of operating against the freebooter Mokat Rao, who had made his appearance in the Nizam's territory with a body of followers. This force, which included the 1st and 4th Cavalry, the 2nd Company Artillery, and the 5th and 8th Infantry, captured 97 Rohillas and 34 dacoits at Arni on the 21st May, and 59 Rohillas on the 28th May.

Attack on Bhadrachelam, 1849.

The Warangal detachment under Captain Haworth, consisting of a troop 3rd Cavalry and a wing 3rd Infantry, marched on the 3rd June against a rebellious zemadar and his Rohilla adherents. Arriving at Bhadrachelam on the 10th June, Captain Haworth invested the place, giving the rebels one hour to lay down their arms. He then attacked them, and after few hours' contest in which he lost 3 killed and 6 wounded, the enemy lay down their arms. Captain Haworth died next day of heat apoplexy. The Resident acknowledged this service in the following despatch, dated the 15th June 1849:—

"The Resident begs to return his thanks and acknowledgments to Captain Haworth and the officers and men of the field force under his command, for the manner in which they have executed the important duty of seizing a zemadar, reported by the Nizam's Government to be in a state of rebellion, together with the Rohillas and other adherents attached to him. The locality of the Pagoda of Buddrachellum is such that nothing but a decided and rapid movement of cavalry could have succeeded in preventing the garrison of that place from escaping into the adjoining forests or across the Godavery to its right bank, where their subsequent capture would have been almost equally difficult. But this evil was effectually guarded against by the judicious measures taken by Captain Haworth, and ultimate success was ensured by the excellent and steady conduct of the whole force, cavalry and infantry.

Captain Haworth's proceedings in this affair have the Resident's entire approbation, and he begs that he will communicate the expression of the same sentiment to the whole of the force employed under his command on the occasion, especially to Lieutenant and Adjutant Griffin of the 3rd Nizam's Infantry. The Resident's thanks and commendation are equally due to Lieutenants Willan and Magrath of the Madras Artillery, who, being accidentally on leave of absence at Wurrungul from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to which they belong, joined the field force of the Contingent on its march to Buddrachellum, and by their spirit and gallantry afforded invaluable aid to Captain Haworth in every department of the service on which the troops under his command are engaged."

1849–50.

Two detachments of the 5th Cavalry under Captain Clagett and Lieutenant O'Conor were employed on field service in the Gulbarga district in May 1849. A squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, under Captain Shakespear, was sent in pursuit of a body of Sikhs, who were returning to Nander after plundering Malkapur. Fifty-five were captured.

Siege of Rai Mhow, 1850.

In November 1850, a band of Arab outlaws under Sidi Nasrulla seized the fort of Rai Mhow, and defied the authority of the Nizam. Brigadier Beatson invested the place on the 28th November, and the enemy surrendered a week later.

Siege of Dharur, 1851.

Dharur, one of the strongest forts in the Nizam's dominions, was occupied in January 1851 by a party of Afghans, "whose accumulated crimes rendered it necessary that they should be made an example of." Brigadier Beatson was accordingly directed to besiege it with a large force. Fire was opened by the siege-guns on the 27th January, and a practicable breach made by the 4th of February. The force, including the cavalry, who begged permission to serve on foot in the assault, prepared to storm the place, when the enemy surrendered.

Pursuit of plunderers and destruction of forts, 1852.

Brigadier Mayne left Mominabad on the 8th March 1852 with 250 men 2nd Cavalry against parties of freebooters in the Udgir district, he was reinforced by 100 troopers 4th Cavalry from Gulbarga on the 13th, and a detachment of two companies 4th Infantry from Hingoli from the 19th to 24th March 1852. This force was in pursuit of Linguppah and other plunderers in various parts of the country, and returned to Mominabad on the 4th April 1852, after having taken possession of the undermentioned ghurries, which were subsequently destroyed under the superintendence of Captain Macintire:—"Sawergaum, Lowlee, Kookulgung, Boortee, Juleote, Daplea, and Huludnerana."

Desultory operations, 1852.

Again on the 21st June 1852 Brigadier Mayne proceeded with 200 of 2nd Cavalry from Mominabad against a party of Rohillas and others about 650 strong, who were reduced to obedience and the fort of

1852-53. Mun-Raisoor taken possession of by the brigadier who, after leaving a detachment in charge of the ghurrie, returned to Mominabad on the 26th June 1852.

During the month of March 1852 the Hingoli division under Brigadier Johnston proceeded to Papul for the purpose of destroying the fort at that place, and for the capture of parties of Rohillas and others who were plundering the country in that direction, at the same time a troop 1st Cavalry was despatched from Bolarum for the purpose of clearing the Nirmal road of plunderers.

During the month of August 1852 a field detachment proceeded from Hingoli to Nandgaon for the capture of Deshmook Kishanji, who had been declared a rebel by the Nizam's Government.

Six companies of the 1st Infantry under Captain Bullock marched from Warrangal on the 6th May, and was engaged the same day with a party of Rohillas at Palooncha, 200 of whom were taken prisoners.

A force, consisting of a wing 3rd Cavalry, three guns 3rd Company Artillery, and 300 men 4th Infantry, left Hingoli on the 10th November 1852, under command of Brigadier Johnston, against a refractory Arab Jemadar, named Sultan-bin-Abdullah. The force arrived at Khirnee on the 16th, and after a few hours' bombardment of the fort the garrison surrendered the same day.

Detachments, consisting of 100 troopers from the 2nd under Captain Macintire, 100 from the 3rd under Captain Abbott, and 100 from the 4th Cavalry under Captain Clogett, marched from Mominabad, Hingoli, and Gulbarga, respectively, on the 1st December 1852, against the rebel Narsingh Rao, and for the reduction of the fort of Ballagaon.

Suppression of Mokat Rao, 1853.

Brigadier Mayne proceeded with the 2nd Cavalry (266 sabres) to Akot, where he arrived on the 20th January 1853, for the suppression of a rebellion excited by Mokat Rao, and the expulsion of Rohillas from the Nizam's territory. He was reinforced by other troops from Hingoli and Aurangabad, and returned after the restoration of order in February.

Fight with Arabs at Jeswantpura, 1853.

On September 22nd 1853, a large body of Arab mercenaries in the service of Mansingh Rao, Raja of Dewalgaon, placed their master under restraint, demanding their arrears of pay, and threatening his life. The Arabs had taken up a position at Jeswantpura, just outside the Roshan Gate of Aurangabad City. The Aurangabad troops under Brigadier Mayne, consisting of the 5th Cavalry, 2nd Company Artillery, and 6th and 7th Infantry moved out to coerce the rebels. A desperate action ensued, the Arabs in the city also being with difficulty restrained from taking the enemy's side, while some of them opened fire from the walls. There was considerable loss on both sides.

In his Despatch, the Resident congratulated Brigadier Mayne on his personal bravery, which, he said, "added to the well-earned fame and renown which you so deservedly won on the hard-fought battle fields of Afghanistan and the Punjab." 1853.

The casualties in killed in this action were, in addition to the British officers mentioned below,—

No. 2 Company Artillery.—1 man killed.

7th Nizam's Infantry.—1 jemadar, 1 naik, and 5 sepoys killed.

6th Nizam's Infantry.—1 subadar, 1 fifer, and 3 sepoys killed.

The Governor-General in Council expressed his approbation of this affair in the following terms, under date 19th October 1853:— Approbation of the Governor-General.

"The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has read with so much satisfaction the report he has received of the severe and gallant affair which has taken place between a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent and a body of Arabs at Jeswunt Poora, that he must request the officiating Resident to place in General Orders this marked expression of the approbation with which the Government of India regard the conduct of the officers and troops who were engaged on this occasion.

The heavy loss sustained on either side affords the strongest testimony of the service which has been so effectually performed.

In carrying by assault a strong position held by Arabs, whose courage and obstinacy of defence are known to all, the troops of the Contingent have well earned the praise which the Governor-General in Council is pleased to bestow on their steadiness and gallantry.

The Governor-General in Council desires especially to record his approbation of the conduct of Brigadier Mayne, who, in command of this detachment, has exhibited judgment and skill and all the soldier-like spirit he has so often shown before.

The Governor-General in Council offers his best thanks to Major Lloyd, to Captain Abbott, and Captain Hare, Brigade-Major, to Captain Shakespear, Lieutenant Vaughan, and Lieutenant Frankland, as well as Doctor Orr and Captain Remington for the part they have severally taken on this occasion, and not less to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the force.

The Governor-General in Council has seen with deep regret that Captain Commandant Parker, and Ensign Bosworth, who volunteered, have fallen in the attack in which they bore themselves so gallantly and well."

In 1853 the Contingent was reorganised, after a fresh treaty for its maintenance and for the assignment of the Province of Berar to the British Government had been concluded with the Nizam (Appendix V). This measure had been found necessary owing to the large Reorganisation of the Contingent, 1853.

1853. accumulated debt due from the Nizam to the British Government on account of advances made by the latter for the pay of the Contingent. The question of regular payment of the troops had for many years been a matter of great difficulty and of continuous negociations between the two Governments. Pay was constantly falling many months in arrears, causing great distress among the troops and acting detrimentally on their efficiency. It was found necessary by the Resident, with the approval of the Government of India, to make frequent advances on this account, and the Assignment of Berar was accordingly agreed to both for the liquidation of the debt due from the Nizam, and to provide for the future maintenance and regular payment of the Force.

In a Resolution dated the 28th November 1853, the following orders were issued for the reorganisation of the Contingent:—

"The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the force heretofore known as the Nizam's army, which has become, under the treaty executed by the Nizam on the 21st of May 1853, a part of the forces of the Hon'ble East India Company shall henceforth be designated the Hyderabad Contingent."

"The peculiar rules that prevailed in the Nizam's army regarding rank and promotion will now cease, and officers will revert to the rank which they respectively hold in the Company's army. * * * *

"Formerly all Company's officers in the Nizam's army received their pay from the Presidencies to which they respectively belonged, in addition to their salaries from the Nizam's Government; but for all officers who entered the service after the 10th of August 1840 the British Government has been relieved from that expense. The form, however, was still kept up of disbursing the pay from British Pay Offices in the first instance; but the same amount was regularly deducted by the Military Secretary and Auditor at Hyderabad from the abstracts of the Contingent officers, was paid by him into the Residency Treasury, and was then paid back by the Resident to the Bengal or Madras Government, as the case might be, by giving credit for the said sums in his accounts with those Governments.

"His Lordship in Council remarks that there is no longer any necessity for this roundabout mode of payment. It will, therefore, now be abandoned, greatly to the simplification of accounts. The allowances of all the officers attached to the 'Hyderabad Contingent' will be, for the future, consolidated salaries, chargeable to the revenues of the Assigned Districts, and orders will be at once issued to discontinue the disbursement of 'pay proper' to all officers who are now, or may hereafter, be appointed. On leave of absence, officers will receive the same allowances as at present."

1853

* * * * *

"As a preliminary step towards the reorganisation of the 'Hyderabad Contingent,' the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that, on the receipt at Hyderabad of the orders contained in this Resolution, the whole body of local officers (who hold commissions only from the Nizam) shall be placed on the pension establishment, each individual receiving for life a pension equal to that to which he would be entitled by his actual length of service, if he were holding a commission in the army of the Hon'ble Company.

"On receipt of these orders the Resident will take proper measures for immediately relieving such local officers as are in command of regiments from the charge of their regiments. The pension of every local officer will commence from the date of his being relieved from duty.

"The Corps of Hill Rangers stationed at Buldana will be transferred to the Civil Department immediately on the receipt at Hyderabad of the orders contained in this Resolution. They will be under the immediate orders of the Commissioner of Northern Berar.

"Orders for disbanding the 5th Regiment of Cavalry have already been issued. The 5th and 6th Regiments of Infantry will be disbanded on the 1st of January 1854, the native officers and men being transferred to the remaining regiments so as to raise them to the new strength. From the date of disbanding the present 5th and 6th Regiments, the 7th and 8th Regiments of Infantry will become the 5th and 6th Regiments respectively.

"Immediately upon the receipt of the present orders at Hyderabad, measures will be taken for weeding the four remaining regiments of cavalry by the discharge of the old and worn-out men with a gratuity of six months' pay." The following reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent will have effect from the 1st of January 1854:—

"The Hyderabad Contingent will consist of not less than four field batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, and 5,000 infantry.

"*Staff.*—For the command of the above force, there will be for the present two brigadiers . . . . One of those brigadiers will command the Northern Division having his head-quarters at Aurangabad, and the other will command the Southern Division having his head-quarters at Bolarum. Brigader Mayne, in addition to his divisional command, will have, as at present, the internal command and inspection of the whole of the cavalry of the Contingent. Hereafter the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that one brigadier and an inspector of Cavalry may be found sufficient. Each Brigadier will have his Brigade-Major, who will also perform the duties of Paymaster of his Division. . . . .

1853-54.

"The duties of the Judge Advocate-General's Department will be conducted in the same manner as they now are by the officer performing the duties of that office in the Hyderabad Subsidiary force. . . . .

"*Artillery.*—The artillery branch will consist of four field batteries as at present, consisting of four 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, drawn by bullocks. Hereafter, when the revenues of the ceded districts may admit of the additional charge, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that these batteries should be horsed, and that the guns should be 9-pounder. The strength of each company of artillery is calculated with reference to this contingency. Each battery will be commanded by an European Artillery Officer, who shall hereafter be a subaltern, the officers now in command of batteries with the rank of Captain being, as a special indulgence, permitted to retain their commands, and the allowances hitherto drawn by them."

Various other reductions and reforms were made, the entire reorganisation involving an estimated total saving of nearly ten lakhs of rupees.

The strength of the reorganised force was as follows :—

	Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Followers.	Guns.
Staff . . .	5	4	...	...	...	...
Cavalry . .	16	10	2,300	...	96	...
Artillery and Ordnance . .	4	18	...	768	176	24
Infantry . .	24	24	...	5,514	372	...
TOTAL .	49	56	2,300	6,282	644	24

Frays and Forays, 1854 to 1856.

During the months of January and February 1854 a force, consisting of a wing 3rd Cavalry, three guns 3rd Company Artillery, and a wing 4th Infantry from Hingoli, a squadron 4th Cavalry from Bolarum under Lieutenant Hastings Fraser, and a wing 1st Infantry from Warangal under Captain Hare, was employed in the central districts of His Highness the Nizam's territories under the command of Captain Orr, and was present at the affair at Chillagir, Sirpur, Edlabad, and Nabbipet, when 450 Rohillas were taken prisoners.

A field force, consisting of the 2nd Cavalry (300 sabres), four guns, 2nd Company Artillery, and 400 men of the 5th Infantry, marched from Aurangabad under the command of Brigadier Mayne for the reduction of the fort of Sailur. The attack commenced on the 21st September 1854, and the same night the garrison consisting of a strong body of

Rohillas, who had previously refused to surrender, endeavoured to make their escape by sallying out of the fort in a body and attacking the investing pickets, but they were soon pursued by the cavalry across the plains and most of them cut up. 1854-55.

A detachment of the 3rd Cavalry under Lieutenant Murray from Ellichpur captured a party of 20 Rohillas near Dhamangaon on the 18th October 1854.

A squadron 2nd Cavalry, two guns 2nd Company Artillery, and 100 men 5th Infantry, marched from Aurangabad on the 2nd May 1854 under command of Brigadier Mayne, and captured 40 Rohillas at the town of Dharkingaon.

During the months of November and December 1854 a field force under command of Captain Orr, consisting of a cavalry regiment, three guns 3rd Company Artillery, and a wing 4th Infantry, was employed against Rohillas in the vicinity of Aurad. Captain Clogett, with a party of horse, captured the famous Zarif Khan, Jemadar of Rohillas, with some of his followers and a lot of important papers.

Brigadier Mayne had the pleasure of communicating to the Resident in a letter, dated 20th May 1854, that the Native officers and men of the 4th regiment Cavalry under his command "thinking it possible that, in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey, they may be found useful across the seas, had begged leave to volunteer their services to proceed to Turkey or any part of the world in which Government may wish to employ them."

A detachment, consisting of 40 troopers 3rd Cavalry, four companies 5th Infantry, and three guns 1st Company Artillery, marched from Lingsagur on the 5th March 1855, under Lieutenant Frankland against a body of Bedurs, about 1,200 strong, who had assembled at Danedrug.

Captain Clogett with a party of cavalry captured 96 Rohillas and others at Issod and Rampur on the 13th May 1855.

A detachment, consisting of a squadron 4th Cavalry, four companies 4th Infantry and three guns 3rd Company Artillery, under the command of Captain Doria, left Hingoli on the 9th September 1855 against a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Daiglur. The enemy was attacked and defeated at Bandah Kunta on the 12th September 1855. The gallant conduct of the troops under Captain Doria was brought to the notice of the Governor-General by the Resident.

A detachment of a troop 4th Cavalry, two guns 3rd Company Artillery, and two companies 4th Infantry, marched from Hingoli on the 28th September 1855 under the command of Captain Daniel, for the purpose of quelling a disturbance at Parbanhi.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Northern and

1856. Southern commands were amalgamated, and the command of the whole of the Contingent given to Brigadier Hill, who assumed command during the month of February 1856.

A squadron 2nd Cavalry under Lieutenant Dun was employed on service under the orders of the officer commanding Northern Waltair Districts, May 1856.

The 1st Cavalry from Mominabad under Captain Clogett on service against a notorious outlaw who was collecting Rohillas at the village of Kudka, June 1856.

A detachment of four companies 4th Infantry and squadron 4th Cavalry under Captain Doria on service towards Manglur, May 1856.

Retrospect. The history of the Force has now been brought up to the dark period of the great Mutiny, in the suppression of which the Hyderabad Contingent was about to play so distinguished a part. They were indeed well fitted for action. For forty years they had been engaged in continual fighting, and scarcely a month had passed without some portion of the Force being on active service in the field, so that, in fact, they may be said to have been a field force from the very commencement. They passed as much time on active service as they did in their small and isolated cantonments, and their training was consequently such as to fit them best for undertaking their rôle in a larger theatre of war.

CHAPTER X.—THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT AND THE BERAR AGREEMENT.

The cession of Berar to the Nizam—Delay of the Hyderabad Government in supplying the Contingent in 1803—Hostility of the Nizam in 1803—General Wellesley's remonstrance—Review by the Marquis Wellesley of the misconduct of the Hyderabad Government towards their allies—Effect of the Marquis Wellesley's remonstrance—Inefficiency of the Nizam's Army—Participation by the Nizam in the territories conquered in 1803—Payment of the Nizam's Contingent—Transactions with Messrs. W. Palmer & Co.—Arrears due to the troops—Advances by the British Government for the payment of the Contingent—Desirability of securing the regular payment of the troops—Financial difficulties of the Hyderabad Government—Retirement of Chandu Lal—Continued arrears—Conditions of the advances by the British Government—Debt due to the British Government—Policy of the British Government—Cause of financial difficulties—The maintenance of the Contingent—The debt increases—Proposed cession of the whole of the Hyderabad State —Necessity for the maintenance of the Contingent—Lord Dalhousie reviews the situation—Destitution of the Contingent for want of pay—Interpretation of the Treaty of 1800—Conclusion of a new Treaty in 1853.

1803.

The cession of Berar to the Nizam.

The History of the Hyderabad Contingent is so closely connected with the political history of the Nizam's Dominions that, in giving a full account of the formation, progress, and services of the Force it has been found necessary to refer frequently to the measures of policy which led to its origin, maintenance and employment. It seems advisable, therefore, to give some account of the circumstances which led up to the famous agreement under which the province of Berar was assigned to the British Government in order that the pay of Hyderabad Contingent might be assured from its revenues.

It is first necessary to revert so far back as to 1803, to enquire into the circumstances under which Berar came again into possession of the Nizam, who had been temporarily deprived of that province by the Marathas.

It has already been related how, under the terms of the treaty of 1800, the Nizam undertook to supply, in case of war with a third power, a Contingent of 9,000 Cavalry and 6,000 Infantry to co-operate with the allied British troops. Accordingly, when hostilities with the Marathas were imminent early in the year 1803, application was made by the British Government for the requisite number of troops, which, or a portion of which, did eventually join the British Army under Major-General Arthur Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson.

Delay of the Hyderabad Government in supplying the Contingent in 1803.

The correspondence of the time shows that there was neither punctuality nor expedition in the assembling of the Force, and in February the Resident wrote "so ill-timed a delay on such an important occasion, and which may be hereafter productive of serious inconvenience should be maturely weighed and speedily terminated," adding, at a later date, "that any failure in the number or state of preparation of His

1803. Highness' Troops on the arrival of Colonel Stevenson, who will shortly march with the British troops to the vicinity of Purraindah, will be tantamount to a breach of the Treaty."

Inefficiency of the Contingent during the Maratha War.

When hostilities commenced, a Contingent Force was furnished by the Nizam's Government, but the elements of which it was composed were so inefficient that it formed more of an incubus than an auxiliary, and it has even been related that while the British Army was engaged in fighting the battle of Assaye, the Nizam's troops were employed in plundering the British Camp. When Nizam Ali died in August 1803, the Hyderabad troops were found insufficient even to secure order and ensure the accession of Sikandar Jah, yet we find the latter displaying hostility towards those allies who had placed him on his *masnad* and who were protecting his territory from the inroads of the Maratha hordes; some of his principal officers closed their gates on the sick and wounded of General Wellesley's Army, and even fired on his soldiers. On these points frequent complaints are to be found in the Wellington Despatches. On the 19th September 1803 General Wellesley wrote to General Stuart: "The Nizam's country is fertile, and I hope that I may succeed. But it is but little better than an enemy's country. We get everything with the greatest difficulty, and the magazines which, by treaty, ought to be full, are, I believe, empty. At all events they will not allow us to see them, much less to have the use of them."

Hostility of the Nizam in 1803.

On other occasions duties were levied on grain for the armies, and in fact every possible obstruction on the part of the Nizam's Government officials was offered to the British General, although the very existence of the State depended on the support of the British arms. On the 25th October 1803, General Wellesley wrote to the British Resident at Hyderabad in a tone of bitter remonstrance :—

General Wellesley's remonstrance.

"It is very obvious that His Highness the Soubah is not aware of the benefits which he derives from his alliance with the British Government. In fact his Government could not stand, and would not have stood one day without the powerful support which it has received.

The war in which the British Government is engaged is in support of the Government of the Soubah of the Deccan. The immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the Maratha Chiefs to remove from His Highness' territories, and the large armies which they had collected for the purpose of invasion. The remote cause may be supposed to be the Treaty of Bassein. But however desirable in other respects to the British Government that Treaty might have been, the completion of it was a most essential object with a view to the security of the Nizam."

Review by the Marquis Wellesley of the

The misconduct of his Government in their relations with their so-called allies, drew down upon the Nizam a stern reprimand from the

Governor-General, in which he recapitulated the various acts of misconduct or hostility on the part of the Hyderabad officials, and at the same time reviewed the advantages which His Highness' Government had derived from the British alliance. These complaints were embodied in the following despatch dated 25th November 1803 :— 1803. misconduct of the Hyderabad Government towards their allies.

" It appears from the contents of those despatches—

1stly.—That the Killadar of Daulatabad refused to admit the sick and wounded of the British troops engaged in the Battle of Assaye, at Major-General Wellesley's requisition.

2ndly.—That the Killadar of Badnapur fired upon a detachment of British troops on its march to join Major-General Wellesley with a convoy.

3rdly.—That Raja Sukrudar refused to permit the sale of grain in the district under his charge to the British troops.

4thly.—That the Killadar of Dharur refused to give protection under the guns of his fort to a convoy coming to the army; that he declared his intention to compel the British troops by force to retreat from the vicinity of his fort, and stated that he could not give protection to the troops without express orders for that purpose from Hyderabad.

5thly.—That the authority granted to Major-General Wellesley by the late Nizam over His Highness' officers is utterly disregarded.

6thly.—That the existing connection with the British power is viewed by almost all ranks and descriptions of people in the Soubahdar's dominions with jealousy, distrust, and aversion.

7thly.—That His Highness the Soubahdar himself is supposed to be not altogether free from this contagion, and that he was known to be indisposed to the British Government previously to his accession to the musnud.

8thly.—That His Highness the present Soubahdar distinctly asserted that the British Government exercised a degree of interference in the internal concerns of his Government inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty; that the British Government was not entitled by the terms of the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded in the year 1800, to make representations to him respecting the misconduct of the Killadar in time of joint war, and that it was a matter of indifference whether His Highness' Killadars did or did not admit the British troops into his forts in time of joint war, under the general defensive alliance.

3. If such a state of affairs were to continue, it would constitute the act of dissolution of the engagements between the two States. The Governor-General is resolved not to suffer our real relations with the Government of Hyderabad to continue in this ambiguous and doubtful

1803. state; but immediately to bring the question to an issue with the Soubahdar himself.

4. The necessity of this proceeding is not diminished by the measures which His Highness the Soubahdar has adopted in consequence of your remonstrances for the punishment of the offenders, and for preventing the occurrence of similar acts of hostility on the part of His Highness' officers and of similar impediments to the progress of our military operations.

5. The Governor-General in Council is satisfied with the notice which the Government of Hyderabad has taken of the conduct of Raja Sukrudar and of the Killadars of Daulatabad, Dharur, and Badnapur. The Governor-General in Council also approves the reinstatement of the Killadar of Daulatabad at the intercession of Azim-ul-Umra; and is of opinion that the delegation to Raja Mohipat Ram of a controlling power over the officers of His Highness the Soubahdar's Western provinces under the authority of the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley is calculated to secure the professed object of that measure. But the disposition manifested by the public instruments of His Highness' Government, and especially the sentiments which His Highness himself is said to have avowed with respect to the nature of our claims under the Treaty of Hyderabad, affect the fundamental principles of our alliance with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and demanded a remedy beyond the mere redress of those particular grievances which formed the subject of your late remonstrances to the Court of Hyderabad.

6. If His Highness the Soubahdar really entertains the sentiments ascribed to him, it must be inferred that His Highness secretly approves the late conduct of his officers. At all events His Highness must either be considered to be responsible for the conduct of his public officers in points affecting the mutual obligations of the subsisting alliance, or if the Government of Hyderabad does not possess sufficient energy to control their conduct, His Highness must transfer to the British Government such a degree of authority over those officers as may secure the due fulfilment of the obligations imposed on His Highness by the stipulations of the alliance between the two States.

7. Either those stipulations must be distinctly acknowledged and faithfully fulfilled on the part of the State of Hyderabad, or the alliance must be considered to be dissolved and the British Government must be left at liberty to pursue such a course of measures as may be necessary for the security of our rights and interests, under such a state of affairs. His Highness the Soubahdar cannot expect to derive the advantage of both these predicaments.

8. The Governor-General in Council deems it expedient that these sentiments should not only be fully explained to His Highness the Soubahdar, but that they should be openly and publicly declared. The Governor-General in Council therefore directs that you will immediately demand an audience of His Highness, and that you will address to him a remonstrance in public Durbar, founded on the following topics which comprise the detail of the sentiments of the Governor-General in Council on the subjects to which they refer. 1803.

1st.—The general principle of the alliance and the obligations imposed on both parties by the stipulation of the Treaty.

2nd.—The benefits which the late Nizam derived from the operation of the alliance.

3rd.—The repeated occasions on which the dominion of the Nizam has been preserved from destruction by the interposition and protection of the British power, enumerating those occasions from the commencement of the late war with Tipu Sultan down to the present time.

4th.—A distinct intimation to His Highness Sikandar Jah that he owes his elevation to the musnud and probably his life entirely and exclusively to the support of the British power.

5th.—The liberal and equitable conduct of the British Government towards the late Nizam, and particularly towards His Highness Sikandar Jah.

6th.—That no instance can be adduced of any interference on the part of the British Government in the internal administration of the State of Hyderabad, nor of the slightest deviation on our part from the obligations of the alliance either during the lifetime of the late Nizam or since the accession of Sikandar Jah.

7th.—That, although the value of the territory assigned in payment of the Subsidiary Force was inadequate to the actual charges of that force, for which it was mutually understood as the basis of the arrangement, that those cessions were amply sufficient, and, although various pecuniary claims on the part of the Company upon the State of Hyderabad existed after the conclusion of the Treaty of 1800, no demand was ever made on the late Nizam for compensation or for payment.

8th.—That, although the peculiar situation of Sikandar Jah at the period of the late Nizam's decease added to the existence of the claims which the Company possessed to compensation as above described, would have justified the demand of concessions from Sikandar Jah as the condition of our supporting his succession to the musnud, no such demand has been made upon him. He was placed upon the musnud by the British power unconditionally, and after his accession he was merely required to recognise the obligations of subsisting Treaties, and

1803. the British Government voluntarily executed a corresponding act of recognition; thereby affording the most unequivocal proof of its determination to adhere implicitly to the principles of the established alliance.

9th.—That in the present war, and previously to its commencement, the Soubahdar has owed the security of his dominions exclusively to the exertions of the British power.

10th.—That when the combined armies of the confederates were assembled on the frontier of his dominions, their incursion was checked by the position of the British troops, and by the measures adopted by the British Government for the defence of the Deccan.

11th.—That in concluding the Treaty of Bassein the interests of the Nizam were consulted in an equal degree with those of the Company; and the stipulations which the Nizam so anxiously required from the Peshwa were rendered a condition of the alliance with the Maratha power.

12th.—That we engaged in the present war as much for the support of the rights and interests of the State of Hyderabad as for the security of our own.

13th.—That the State of Hyderabad has not in any instance fulfilled its part of the obligations of the Treaty, by affording the aid of the forces and the resources of the State for the prosecution of the war, to the extent required by the obligations of the alliance; so far from it, that the conduct of its officers has been actually hostile to the British Government. In this place it will be proper to state the conduct of Raja Sukrudar and of the Killadars of Daulatabad, Badnapur, and Dharur, with comments to the following effect:—

That the conduct of the Killadar of Daulatabad in refusing admittance to the sick and wounded of the British army is contrary, not only to every principle of the alliance but to every principle of humanity.

That the commandant of a fort belonging even to a neutral State, who should refuse an asylum to the sick and wounded of either of the contending armies, would justly be considered to have violated the principles of common humanity, recognized by every civilized State.

That in the present case the Killadar of Daulatabad refused an asylum to the sick and wounded of that army which had not only been employed in supporting the cause of his Sovereign under the sacred obligations of Treaty, but had with matchless valour and skill defeated the troops of a rapacious enemy which had ravaged the country of his Sovereign, and which intended to proceed even to the capital of that Sovereign's dominions.

Similar observations are applicable to the conduct of the Killadar of Dharur. 1803.

That the conduct of the Killadar of Badnapur in firing on the British troops was an act of direct aggressive war.

14th.—His Highness the Soubahdar should be required to state distinctly whether he avows the principle which he is said to have maintained to the Minister, as described under the 8th head.

15th.—That the maintenance of that principle will be a direct violation of the spirit of the alliance, and will place the State of Hyderabad in the condition of a public enemy to the British Government.

16th.—The Soubahdar must be required to execute an additional Article of Treaty declaring that, in time of joint war, all the Forts in His Highness' dominions shall be open to the British troops, and that all the officers of his government shall employ their power and the resources at their command in facilitating the operations of the British troops. This obligation will be made reciprocal. In the progress of the existing war, if the Soubahdar from want, either of will or power, does not correct the treachery of the Commanders of his forts, all forts necessary for the protection of the supplies and convoys of the army must be placed in Major-General Wellesley's hands.

17th.—That if the course of the war had occasioned any movements of the Soubahdar's troops within the British dominions, no similar conduct on the part of any British officer could have happened. The convoys and supplies moving towards His Highness' army in such a case would have been respected and protected with as much care as if they had been our own.

18th.—That His Highness the Soubahdar neither adheres to the spirit or even to the letter of his defensive engagements, when he justifies the officers exercising his authority, not only in refusing their aid and co-operation, but in committing acts of decided hostility against the power with which he is in alliance, with which he is united in the prosecution of a war for the preservation of his own possessions, rights, and interest, and those of his allies, and against the troops to whose exertions he owes the acquisition and actual possession of his present power.

19th.—That it is no encroachment on the Soubahdar's rights of independence to remonstrate against the conduct of his officers who withhold the supplies expressly collected for the use of the combined armies; who are believed to be guilty of treason, and to hold correspondence with the enemy; who refuse an asylum to the sick and wounded of the British army; who fire upon the British troops; and who refuse obedience to orders issued by their Sovereign for the

1803-04. declared purpose of promoting the operations of the allies against the power of the common enemy.

9. The Governor-General in Council directs that you will immediately address the Soubahdar to the effect above described, in public Durbar, and require from His Highness the most solemn and distinct recognition of all the obligations of the alliance, according to the true principles and just spirit of that alliance as herein explained."

Effect of the Marquis Wellesley's remonstrance.

This stern remonstrance was communicated by the Resident to His Highness the Nizam on the 15th December 1803, and was not without effect. A supplementary Treaty was concluded between the two governments regarding the free ingress and egress to and from the fortresses of either party, and the Nizam communicated his assent to this agreement in a letter abounding with professions of gratitude and friendship.

Inefficiency of the Nizam's Army.

Still the army of the Nizam was so inefficient that the alliance cannot be said to have been of any military utility to the British General, and when war again broke out in 1804 there was a recurrence of the previous delay in the furnishing by the Hyderabad Government of the contingent required under the Treaty of Hyderabad. As regards the inutility of the Force, General Wellesley's opinion, expressed in a letter to the Resident, dated 2nd December 1803, is interesting and instructive:—

"I think it possible that at the conclusion of the war some means may be devised to place the public force of the Nizam's Government upon a better footing, and it is very desirable that you should turn your thoughts to that subject.

In its present state it is of no use whatever. The Soubah can do nothing without the assistance of the British Government. This inconvenience will increase daily unless some remedy is applied, and in a greater proportion as the extent of the Soubah's territories may be greater. The consequence will be that the British troops will always be in the field; and indeed, if the Soubah's Military establishments are not improved, the Subsidiary Force as at present will not be equal to the duties which will be required from it."

Participation by the Nizam in the territories conquered in 1803.

The circumstances and events which have been described make it evident that the Nizam could scarcely be considered to possess any rights to a share of the territory conquered from the Marathas during this war. This view was, it is not surprising to find, taken by the Governor-General, and set forth in a Despatch to the Resident on the 30th March 1804:—

"The right of the Soubahdar of the Deccan to participate in our late conquests being founded exclusively on the degree in which he may have fulfilled the conditions under which His Highness is entitled

by Treaty to participate with the British Government in the territories acquired by the war, it is necessary to examine whether His Highness has fulfilled these conditions in a manner to entitle His Highness to the benefit of the provisions of the separate and secret Articles of the Treaty concluded at Hyderabad in the month of October 1800. 1804.

* * * * * *

9th.—The obligations imposed upon His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan by the 12th and 13th Articles of the Treaty is that in the event of war His Highness shall furnish a force consisting of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to act with the Subsidiary Force, that His Highness shall also employ every further effort in his power for the purpose of bringing into the field as speedily as possible the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, and that His Highness shall collect as many Bunjarrahs as possible and shall store as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons. In other words, His Highness is required to unite cordially with the British Government in the prosecution of the war, and to combine with the exertions of the British power all the force and resources of his own as the condition of his being entitled to participate equally with the British Government in the territories acquired by the war.

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11th.—It is true that after long and urgent solicitation on your part a body of His Highness' troops, amounting nearly to the number stipulated by Treaty, joined the Subsidiary Force, and that the general conduct of these Troops has been consistent with the obligations of Treaty. In other respects, however, the State of Hyderabad has altogether failed in the discharge of the duties of an ally, and the conduct of His Highness' officers has been of a nature actually hostile to the British Government."

Finally the Governor-General declared that the territories to be assigned to the Nizam should be considered "a gratuitous cession to His Highness on the part of the British Government, and not surrendered to His Highness on the ground of his right to participate in the conquests effected during the war."

It was under such circumstances that the rich province of Berar came into the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad, after it had been conquered at a great expenditure of British blood and money, by an act of extraordinary and perhaps unnecessary generosity on the part of the power which had preserved the very existence of the Hyderabad State. In this connection the following extract from the *Berar Gazetteer* is interesting :—

"The Duke of Wellington were he now alive might be amused to learn that the Nizam gets from the present generation of Berar natives

1804-20. all the credit of the campaign. Well informed people would tell him that the Marathas were driven out in 1803 by the Nizam, whose officers are distinguished in the despatches for their sloth and incapacity for anything but plundering. But the country was held by the Nizam up to 1853, and half a century's incessant bragging seems to have overpowered the true knowledge possessed by contemporaries." The Nizam himself appears to have acquiesced in the view taken by the Governor-General for he made no remonstrance and advanced no claim, but without hesitation affixed his seal to the Treaty of Partition, as the Marquis Wellesley observed in his reply:—

"It appears from the tenor of your despatch that His Highness is entirely satisfied with the territorial arrangement prescribed by the Treaty of Partition, that His Highness consented to execute that Treaty without hesitation, and that he received without demur your intimation that the assignment of territory under the Treaty of Partition was entirely gratuitous on the part of the British Government."

The circumstances under which Berar was acquired by the Nizam have now been fully explained. The manner in which the peace and security of that Province were maintained by the Contingent Force under British officers, and under the supervision of the British Resident has been set forth in previous chapters, where the necessity for the reform and maintenance of that Force, for the security of the Nizam's Dominions generally, has been abundantly shown. It now remains to relate the circumstances which led to the assignment of Berar to the British Government in 1853, in order to secure the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Payment of the Nizam's Contingent.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the necessity for the regular payment of troops. It is an indisputable principle inseparable from the effective administration of all armies. The inefficiency of the Nizam's troops prior to their reform was mainly ascribable to the neglect of this necessity, which has already been referred to in a previous chapter of this work on more than one occasion.

Transactions with Messrs. W. Palmer & Co.

Difficulties regarding the pay of the Nizam's Contingent began at an early stage after the reform of the Force. We find that before 1820 recourse had been had by the Minister to the famous mercantile firm of William Palmer & Co. for funds for the pay of 1,500 Sircar Horse at Aurangabad. In a despatch to the Court of Directors, dated the 21st October 1820, the pecuniary transactions with this firm are referred to in the following terms:—

"Considerable difficulty having been experienced at Aurangabad in procuring adequate funds for the payment of regular Battalions and Reformed Horse in Berar, it became absolutely necessary to substitute

some other plan for their payment in place of the prevailing 1820-42. system which had been rendered defective principally by the management of the country, the improvidence of the Government, the increasing difficulties of the Taluqdars, in some measure by the misconduct of Rajah Govind Buksh, the Governor of the Province. Repeated representations were made by the Resident to the Minister upon this subject, and the importance which Rajah Chundoo Lal saw attached to it by Mr. Russell, as deeply affecting the efficiency of the whole establishment, induced him to enter into an arrangement with the house of Messrs. W. Palmer & Co. of Hyderabad, by which they engaged, on the security of orders to be granted on the revenues of certain districts in Berar, to furnish at Aurangabad the sum of two lakhs of rupees monthly. This sum, it was calculated, would, with the addition of the jaghirs, from the produce of which part of the Reformed Horse were already paid, cover the expense of the four battalions of the Infantry, the artillery, and theee of the Risalas of the Horse. The pay of the fourth Risala had from the first been provided for by a separate engagement with the house. The assignments on the revenues of Berar, granted by the Minister to Messrs. W. Palmer & Co. nominally amounted to 30 lakhs of rupees per annum, a sum estimated necessary to meet the principal and interest of the monthly payments furnished by them at Aurangabad, as well as contingent deficiencies in the revenues."

The next stage in these transactions was the raising by the Minister of a sixty lakh loan from Messrs. W. Palmer & Co. for the purpose of carrying out certain reforms, which have already been described in a previous chapter, in the Contingent troops. Into the details connected with these dealings with the mercantile firm of Palmer & Co. it is unnecessary to enter. Suffice it to say that when Sir Charles Metcalfe succeeded Mr. Henry Russell as Resident at Hyderabad in November 1820, he found that the latter had been deceived both by the Minister and Messrs. Palmer & Co., and the perusal of the prolonged and acrimonious controversy which followed leaves but little doubt that these financial transactions were more to the benefit of the firm concerned than to the Reformed Troops, and the Court of Directors lost little time in putting an end to them. We may now pass over the next twenty years, during which great difficulty was found in providing the pay of the troops, who were constantly in arrears, while every effort was at the same time made to reduce the expenditure on the Contingent, so far as was consistent with the maintenance of its efficiency, although with little result.

In 1842 it appears from the report of General Fraser, the Resident, that the arrears for some years had varied from three to four months Arrears due to the troops.

1842. and had sometimes approached five months. Many evil consequences followed. The troops were obliged to borrow money at exorbitant interest; operations in the field or changes from one station to another were impracticable unless the Minister could be induced to make advances. An immediate difficulty arose from the proposed removal of two Company's regiments from Secunderabad and their replacement by two. Contingent Corps from Aurangabad and Ellichpur; it was feared that a comparison between the regularly paid soldiers of the Company and their ill paid comrades in the Nizam's service might lead to unpleasant results. The Minister desired to secure the Resident's guarantee to such loans as he might negociate with the bankers, and although this was not agreed to, the latter advanced the necessary funds, considering themselves sufficiently secured by the fact that the Resident had cognizance of the purpose for which the money was provided.

Advances for the payment of the Contingent.

It was at this period that, in order to provide for the future payment of the Force, General Fraser applied to the British Government in the following terms, proposing to be allowed in future emergencies to make advances from his own treasury :—

"I attach too much importance, however, to the Nizam's army being kept paid up in the manner now proposed, to leave this in any way contingent upon either the good faith of the Minister, or upon his power to negociate occasional loans with the Soucars, especially as his financial embarrassments, which are already very great, are supposed to be daily increasing, and I would, therefore, beg to suggest to the Government of India the expediency of my being authorised, in the event of any failure in the arrangement above explained, or of any sudden stoppage in the issue of pay to the army in consequence of the death of the Minister, or of any other unexpected crisis which events might present here, to surmount the difficulty by at once making advances from my own treasury, for which the requisite funds could at any time be procured by me from the Soucars, either for bills drawn on the British Government, or by such other means as the circumstances of the case might point out to be more convenient."

To this proposal the Government of India somewhat reluctantly agreed in a Despatch, dated the 12th May 1842, of which the following is an excerpt:—

"The Governor-General approves of your having anticipated any representations which might have been made by the Nizam's troops on the occasion of their having been brought from the favourite stations of Aurangabad and Ellichpur to the more expensive station of Secunderabad, and their finding troops of Government regularly paid to the

latest possible period, while they were always some months in arrear, by calling the Minister's attention to the case, and urging him to liquidate the pay due not only to the troops coming to Secunderabad but to the whole of the Nizam's army. 1842.

It is a subject of regret to the Governor-General that you should have felt yourself obliged for the purpose of procuring the immediate liquidation of two months' pay to the Nizam's Army to acquiesce in the suggestion of the Minister that it should be made known to the persons of whom the Minister borrows the necessary funds, that you were cognizant of the purpose for which the money was raised, namely, for the payment of the troops of the Nizam's Contingent.

If this communication to the lenders of money made with your knowledge was necessary to induce them to lend, and leads to their lending money to the Minister, it can do so only because the lenders consider it a virtual guarantee by you on the part of the British Government that they should not be losers by the transaction; and the Governor-General views with much disquietude any approach to a return to the injurious system of guaranteeing the loans made by the Nizam. Nevertheless the Governor-General is aware that the crisis in which our position in every part of India has been involved by the disasters in Afghanistan is not yet quite passed, and at the period when these arrangements were made at Hyderabad the more recent events in the Khyber Pass and at Jellalabad were not known, and you certainly negociated with the Minister under great disadvantages.

His Lordship is in hopes that the improved position of our affairs in Afghanistan consequent upon the successes of our troops will have diminished the difficulties under which you were then placed, and that no future necessity will arise for your giving the least appearance of guarantee or even of countenance to any loan made by the Nizam's Minister.

What you have done on the present occasion the Governor-General sanctions, the occasion for your acting having suddenly arisen; but His Lordship directs that whenever it may be possible the Government may be previously informed of all the circumstances which may induce you to recommend any similar transaction or to take any steps of importance. You suggest to the Government of India the expediency of your being authorised in the event of any failure in the arrangement you have explained, or of a sudden stoppage in the issue of pay to the army in consequence of the death of the Minister, or of any other unexpected crisis which events might present at Hyderabad to surmount the difficulty by at once making advances from your own treasury.

1842-43. The Governor-General under present circumstances gives you the authority you so ask, which you will, however, only exercise having constant regard to the caution I have given to you that in all possible cases the Government is to be previously informed of what you propose."

Desirability of securing the regular payment of the troops.

It was in this manner that the Nizam became indebted to the British Government for the financial maintenance of the Nizam's Contingent. It may here be advisable to refer again to the fact that in 1834 the British Resident had pointed out the desirability of some arrangement for the permanent security of the pay of the Force, so that it should not depend upon the caprice of Prince or Minister. The Resident's opinion expressed on that occasion may again be conveniently quoted. Without some such security "there would be little use," he said, "in any engagement for the maintenance of these troops, as this State by withholding their pay might at any time oblige us either to pay them ourselves or to disband them."

Financial difficulties of the Hyderabad Government.

In 1843 the Minister's financial difficulties again became pressing. In April the debts of the State had reached a crore of rupees, of which 44½ lakhs consisted in arrears due to the troops, and application was made to the British Government for a loan of a crore of rupees at five per cent. to be repaid by an assignment of 17 lakhs per annum on certain districts.

The Nizam had previously refused to entertain a suggestion made by the Minister for a loan of 75 lakhs in return for a perpetual cession of territory yielding 4½ lakhs. On this occasion the Resident's reports to the Government disclose "a defalcation of revenue arising from misgovernment, and a great unnecessary expenditure amounting to nearly a crore of rupees a year on account of the maintenance of useless irregular troops." The Resident again received authority to make advances for the pay of the Contingent troops, which were rightly described, as is evident from the events narrated in the previous chapters, as "the only means we have of preserving peace in the Nizam's dominions." The pay of the troops was six months in arrears. Application for aid by the Minister to the Nizam only drew forth the reply—"Look to yourself and your own affairs, nothing will be given by me." And again—"Look to yourself and your own affairs, send me my monthly allowance, and also forward the pay due to the Battalions and troops."

Retirement of Chandu Lal.

It was at this juncture that the Minister Chandu Lal resigned, being forced into retirement by the financial difficulties in which he was involved. He had for many years been a faithful friend of the British Government, and had been the restraining influence in saving Sikandar Jah from open hostility with his allies, thus preserving the independence

of the State. He now retired into private life "in the fulness of age, in peace, after so many troubles, in honour, after so much obloquy," receiving a farewell letter of thanks for his services from the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. The change of Government did not appear to be followed by any amelioration in the financial condition of the State, or in the regularity of the pay of the troops. The Contingent was steadily falling into arrears, and on the 15th February 1845, the Resident reported that he had at various times advanced sums amounting in all to Rupees 7,85,000 without demanding territorial security. Of this amount a balance of Rupees 1,05,000 remained unpaid. The pay of the troops having again fallen into arrears, General Fraser informed the Nizam that he would again be obliged to advance money from the Company's Treasury but that he would expect territorial security for its repayment. In requesting instructions from Government as to the course to be adopted in future, he added that the evil was "principally attributable to the ignorance and weakness of the Nizam himself, who trusts to his own personal administration instead of at once appointing an able and determined Minister." **1846-47.** **Continued arrears.**

In reply the Government directed the Resident to make advances when necessary, and at the same time to "give the Nizam distinctly to understand" that territorial security would be required for the repayment of the sums advanced in the event of any unnecessary delay taking place in the adjustment of the account. To avoid all misunderstanding the Governor-General himself wrote to His Highness: **Conditions of advances by the British Government.**

"I cannot permit that the troops of the Contingent commanded by British officers shall at any time remain more than four months in arrear of their pay. I have therefore directed the Resident, if any future failure in paying the troops should occur, to advance on account of the British Government the sums which may be necessary for this purpose, and to explain clearly in writing to Your Highness the terms required for the repayment."

Matters continued to show no improvement. In November 1845 the Resident reported more arrears and further advances, and enquired whether he should now demand territorial security or wait "till the debt shall reach a larger amount or His Highness evinces any ability to liquidate it." He was told to wait, and he continued to make advances until in April 1846 the debt amounted to nearly 28 lakhs. **Debt due to the British Government.**

Meanwhile the debt increased to over 37 lakhs by the beginning of 1847, the greater part of which had accumulated since the resignation of Chandu Lal, and during the personal administration of the Nizam. A new Minister, Seraj-ul-Mulk, was at length appointed, but apparently with little beneficial result, owing principally to the interference of the

1847-48. Nizam. In November 1847 the Resident was informed that the interposition of the paramount power might at some future date become necessary. At present he was told to limit his interference to the customary tender of good offices, and the policy to be pursued was clearly laid down :—

Policy of the British Government.

"You will give your advice as usual to the Nizam or his Minister, but the Governor-General sees no reason for pressing it upon His Highness in any more urgent or authoritative manner than formerly. If the payment of the British Contingent should require an advance of money, you will make it, but you will not voluntarily tender to His Highness any pecuniary assistance."

Causes of financial difficulties.

It has been averred that the indebtedness of the State was largely due to the cost of the Contingent, and the continued maintenance of that force in time of peace has been deprecated both on account of expense and on the alleged absence of its necessity. This view appears to have been held by Colonel Low, who acted as Resident during General Fraser's absence in 1848, and who addressed Government advocating the gradual reduction of the Contingent, expatiating on the facts that it entailed a heavy annual drain of forty lakhs of rupees, and that we had kept it up during 28 years of peace. The Governor-General did not concur in these views, as is evident from a minute in which he recorded the following observations :—

"Colonel Low, in his despatch of 20th July last, when remarking on the state of the finances of Hyderabad, observes that he feels it to be a painful consideration that the debt under which that State is labouring is in a great degree to be attributed to the vast sum which the Nizam is annually required to pay for the support of this Contingent Force by the British Government. He counsels a gradual reduction of the expense, which should be commenced, however, he considers, without delay.

I concur to a considerable extent with Colonel Low, so far as I have apprehended his views of the whole subject; but not to the full extent to which he goes.

The maintenance of the Contingent.

I cannot perceive or acknowledge that the British Government commits any injustice or practises any extortion whatever on the Nizam's Government in requiring that this force, fully manned, equipped, and disciplined, shall be maintained in His Highness's territories and at his expense.

The Treaty of 1800 gave us a right to demand at any moment 15,000 troops from the Nizam. Experience soon proved to us that whenever the demand was made we should receive not 15,000 troops, but as many worthless and indisciplined rabble. We rightly and justly

construed the Treaty to mean that we were to be supplied with the specified number of *effective soldiers*; and we therefore with unquestionable equity may and do demand of His Highness that certain precautions should be taken to keep on foot a regular force paid by him and officered by us, which shall be available for the maintenance of peace in those central districts of the Deccan, and we demand only 8,000 instead of 15,000 men. 1848.

This Contingent furnished by His Highness, together with the Subsidiary Force which we are bound by Treaty also to maintain in his kingdom, would be ample for its military defence. But His Highness thinks proper to maintain a very large standing army besides these two Forces; and I am of opinion that it is the expenses of this army *unnecessarily* retained, and not the expenses of the Contingent maintained by virtue of Treaty, which are eating up the resources of the State.*

I do not think that we are called upon in justice to reduce a man of that force, reserved as they are for the service of His Highness and upholding his authority and interests; and I am very certain that in policy we ought not in these days to adopt any such measure.

At the same time I agree with Colonel Low in thinking that we cause the Contingent to become a much heavier burden on the Nizam's finances than it ought to be. The staff in my humble judgment is preposterously large; the pay and allowances and charges of various kinds are far higher than they ought to be.

These evils should undoubtedly be remedied fairly and gradually as occasion arises.

The pay of the soldiers must be respected and not hastily tampered with in these or any other times. Whenever His Highness shall evince a desire to enter honestly and sincerely into an examination of the state of his dominions, and give evidence of his willingness to endeavour to find a remedy, I am ready on the part of the Government of India to make every exertion to introduce such changes into the Contingent Force as may safely diminish the cost which it imposes on the State, while it leaves the force in a state of thorough efficiency to meet the purposes contemplated in the Treaty.

More than this I am very willing to commence on the reduction of the numerous and expensive staff appointments in the force by getting rid of them as vacancies occur and opportunities arise. Beyond this I do not consider that it would be wise to go at present."

* This "standing army" consisted of 45,000 men whose pay absorbed 5-6ths of the whole estimated revenue of the State, a total sum of 106 lakhs per annum. There was in addition a Body-guard kept up at a cost of 12 lakhs more.

1849-50. Lord Dalhousie's warning.

In December of the same year Lord Dalhousie warned the Nizam that the payment of interest on the debt due must be made regularly, and that no arrears whatever should be allowed in the pay of the Contingent Force. "His Highness will understand that in the event of these demands not being attended to with regularity, the Governor-General will feel himself under the necessity of taking such measures as shall be effectual both for ensuring those objects for which its faith is virtually pledged and for maintaining the security of its own interest."

In April 1849 the debt on account of the Contingent had reached a total of nearly 55 lakhs of rupees, and the Resident pressed for a settlement. In June the Minister gave expression to the sentiment that this Force "had for many years been of the greatest service to the Government in keeping the country peaceable wherever cantoned, and that they were the only troops except those immediately about his own person on whose fidelity the Government could place the slightest reliance;" he hoped therefore that no reductions would be made in them for the present as he intended to reduce by discharge those Government troops who were really useless, and also by removing fictitious names from the muster rolls.

In September 1849 the Governor-General called upon the Nizam to pay the total amount of debt due on or before the 31st December 1850; failing liquidation the Governor-General would "feel it his duty to take such decided steps as the interests of the British Government may demand."

The debt increases.

By July 1850 the debt reached 64 lakhs. It is interesting to note that the Nizam expressed the opinion on one occasion that he had always considered that the pay of the Contingent should be first made in preference to all other disbursements. "His Highness spoke warmly on this subject, repeated his sense of the value of the services of the force, and did not drop the slightest hint that he considered the Contingent either an unnecessary burden upon his finances or otherwise than a valuable body of troops which ought at all hazards to be maintained."

Proposed cession of the whole of the Hyderabad State.

By December the debt had mounted to 71 lakhs. Matters showed no improvement. Correspondence on the subject continued; frequent warnings were addressed to the Nizam, who desired neither the abolition nor the reduction of the Contingent, but who would make no satisfactory arrangements for its payment, all promises to that effect having proved futile. In February 1851 General Fraser even proposed "the cession of the whole of the Nizam's country to our sole and exclusive management and authority for a definite number of years." But Lord Dalhousie was not prepared to go so far. At one time all recruiting

was stopped in the Contingent, but the Governor-General could not allow the abolition of the Force, and wrote to this effect in March 1851:— 1851-52

"That the Contingent should ever be done away altogether is a vain idea, impossible to be realised without the most immediate ruin of the country and final destruction of even that portion of peace and tranquillity of which the inhabitants are still left in the enjoyment; all these consequences being so palpable and certain to ensue, that the idea of disbanding or even much reducing the Contingent is, I believe, one of the last that the Nizam would entertain." Necessity for the maintenance of the Contingent.

Lord Dalhousie was, it appears, correct in his surmise as to the views of the Nizam on this subject. The Resident wrote on this point. "The Nizam does not, I believe, entertain any wish for a reduction in the Contingent or diminution of its present strength, and I know it to be the opinion of the Minister that its continued maintenance, in a state of the most unimpaired efficiency, with a view to the general good order and tranquillity of the country is indispensable;" and in an interview which he had with the Nizam, "His Highness spoke warmly on the subject, repeated his sense of the value of the services of this force, and did not drop the slightest hint that he considered the Contingent either an unnecessary burden on his finances, or otherwise than a valuable body of troops which ought at all hazards to be maintained."

In February 1852 the Resident wrote to the Minister that if the balance then due to Government were not paid, the temporary cession of part of His Highness' territory would be immediately insisted upon. A portion amounting to ten lakhs was paid, but more was not forthcoming. The Contingent was six months in arrears, and no arrangements had been made for the pay of the troops. In April the Assistant Resident had an interview with the Minister, in the course of which the latter promised immediate payment, and said that for the future orders would be given for the payment of the troops on the Taluqdars nearest the several Cantonment stations. The following conversation was reported to have ensued:—

"I asked if His Highness was aware of the measures he now proposed. He replied that he had at his last interview made His Highness fully acquainted with everything in connection with the Contingent, and that His Highness had remarked that he had received petitions mentioning that the sowars' horses were being discharged, which was unjust, and asked if any reductions in the Contingent had been ordered. The Minister questioned me regarding this, and I told him that all recruiting had been stopped, and that therefore on the death or discharge of a horseman his horse was struck off the rolls of

1852. the Regiment. The Minister asked if this did not involve a loss of the individual's property, to which I replied in the affirmative. He on this said 'Neither His Highness nor myself desire any reductions in the numbers of the Contingent.' I recommended his addressing a note on the subject to the Resident, as he (the Minister) expressed considerable surprise at his not having been made officially aware that recruiting had been stopped in the Contingent. This part of the conversation ended by his expressing his conviction that the Hyderabad Government could not be carried on by the Minister without the Contingent, and His Highness concurred fully in this conviction." On the 22nd May 1852, Lord Dalhousie reviewed the position in the following terms:—

Lord Dalhousie reviews the situation.

"The Resident at Hyderabad reports in his despatch of the 1st instant that the pay of the Nizam's Contingent is now many months in arrears beyond the regulated period, and that the troops are suffering great inconvenience in consequence thereof.

It consists with my personal knowledge that both the officers and men of the force are in great distress from the total withholding of all pay from them, I think since the month of December last.

Every effort has been made by the Resident to obtain these arrears during the time in which they have been gradually accruing; and, although he has perseveringly plied the Minister with applications, he has applied altogether in vain.

In good faith to the Contingent I think the Government of India must now interpose, and must either compel the Nizam to pay the arrears, or must itself advance them from the Residency treasury as before.

As the wants of the troops are immediate, I think the Resident should be authorised to issue a month's pay immediately. But this act will of itself produce another crisis in the affairs of the Nizam. It is a practical proof that His Highness has again violated his pledged word, and has wholly failed to make good the arrangement by which the revenues of certain districts were to be allotted for the maintenance of the Contingent alone. It is impossible that the Government of India should resume its former course of advancing habitually the monthly pay of the Contingent on vague promises of reimbursement by the Minister, which we have seen broken time after time, until the very large debt lately due to the British Government had been accumulated.

Nor must the Nizam or his Minister be permitted to delude themselves by reason of the advance now ordered into the belief that we are about to resume our former course alluded to above.

The Resident should be instructed to inform the Nizam that the Governor-General in Council has learned with regret and disappoint-

ment that the pay of the Contingent has again fallen heavily into arrears and that the pledge which His Highness gave to ensure the regular payment of the troops, by the allotment of the revenues of certain districts exclusively for that purpose, has not been kept. The Resident will inform His Highness that the Governor-General in Council will himself again shortly address His Highness on the state of his affairs with special reference to the Contingent force, and to the debt still due to the Government of India." 1853.

A portion of the debt was paid in instalments, but the arrears continued, and the men of the Force had fallen into a state of shocking destitution for want of funds. Brigadier Twemlow wrote from Aurangabad that the cavalry had been for seven months obtaining food for themselves and their horses by selling or pawning such family ornaments or property as they possessed, and it had been found necessary to countermand the usual divisional reliefs. Destitution of the Contingent for want of pay.

Meanwhile the Nizam had stated that he was not bound by Treaty to keep up the Contingent in time of peace. On this point the Resident wrote in July 1853:— Interpretation of the Treaty of 1800.

"As respects the Nizam's assertion that he is not bound by Treaty to support the Contingent, I much doubt whether either His Highness or his Minister would consider it prudent to make that remark directly to myself, as it would be immediately met by my calling this fact to their attention, that if not bound by Treaty to maintain the Contingent as now organised on a permanent footing the Nizam was yet bound by Treaty in the event of a war breaking out between the contracting parties and any other power whatever to join us with 9,000 horse and 6,000 infantry, or 15,000 of His Highness' own troops, being nearly double the amount of the Contingent, a stipulation which, in the present and past state of this Government for many years, would be absolutely and notoriously impracticable of accomplishment, however much it might have been otherwise when the Treaty was first framed.

The Treaty being thus departed from in one of its most essential and important points, it would appear that the very basis of the alliance is affected by this means, and its terms therefore rendered amenable to reversal and modification, or even eventual annulment, a result which it cannot be supposed would be willingly contemplated by the Nizam, or be otherwise than as much opposed to his inclinations as it would be adverse to his personal interests.

That the case is not now likely to occur of a war taking place in which the British Government and that of His Highness should be conjointly and equally called upon to co-operate as supposed by the 12th Article of the Treaty, does not, in my opinion, affect the question

1853. in the slightest degree. Such a conjunction of circumstances, however improbable, is possible, and we have, I conceive, every right to insist, if it suits our purpose to do so, upon the Nizam being prepared to fulfil his part of the engagement."

It is somewhat remarkable that the conjunction of circumstances considered so improbable occurred four years later, when the Contingent was employed to protect the Northern frontier of the Nizam's Dominions from the encroachments of the insurgents from Central India, who would doubtless have otherwise caused a condition of anarchy within the State.

The pay of the Contingent still continuing to fall into arrears, further advances on the part of the British Government were found necessary. The divisional commanders were complaining that their men were forced to sell even their cooking pots and the ornaments of their wives to procure food. In some cases officers and men were on the verge of starvation until relieved by a resumption of the former system of advances.

It is perhaps unnecessary to follow this matter further, sufficient having been recorded to show how Berar was restored to the Nizam as a gratuitous gift from the British Government; how it became necessary, for the benefit of both parties to the Treaty of 1800, to maintain the Contingent in a state of efficiency; and how it was found impossible so to maintain it without some satisfactory arrangement being made for the regular payment of the troops. On the 21st May 1853, after some further negociations between the two Governments, a fresh Treaty was ratified, which will be found quoted *in extenso* in an Appendix to this book, under the terms of which the province of Berar* was assigned to the British Government, the balance of the revenue, after expenses, including the cost of the Contingent, had been defrayed, being made over to the Nizam. This was followed by a re-organisation of the Contingent, involving considerable saving, as has been related in the preceding chapter.

Conclusion of a new Treaty in 1853.

* The Districts assigned also included the Raichur Doab, which was restored to the Nizam in 1860 in recognition of his loyalty during the great Mutiny.

CHAPTER XI.—THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT IN THE MUTINY.

Attitude of the Contingent on the outbreak of the Mutiny—The Mutiny at Aurangabad—The Defence of the Hyderabad Residency—Political influence of the Hyderabad Contingent.

When the great Mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out in 1857 there were considerable grounds for fearing that the conflagration would spread not only to the Native state of Hyderabad, but also to the Hyderabad Contingent, which was largely recruited from the races of Oudh, and was, in consequence, particularly liable to infection. The emissaries of the rebel Tantia Topi were, moreover, haunting the city of Hyderabad, and urging the people to join him in rising and exterminating the British. Here, too, and in many other places throughout the State, the Rohillas formed a sufficiently fanatical element to work upon, and as the bad news of the progress of the tide of rebellion in the north continued to accumulate, the situation at Hyderabad became more threatening. Nor must it be forgotten that the province of Berar had a Maratha population, and had been for a time under the domination of the neighbouring Maratha Chieftain of Nagpur, whilst the late Peshwa Baji Rao, whose adopted son was the infamous Nana Sahib who perpetrated the massacre at Cawnpore, had been deprived of his territories, adjoining the State of Hyderabad, by the British Government, as has been related in the chapter dealing with the Maratha War of 1817. Fortunately in Major Cuthbert Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, the British Government possessed an Agent whose influence was great in the Nizam's councils, whilst the loyalty of the Nizam and his famous Minister Salar Jung assisted in the preservation of peace in Southern India. But in the midst of all the turmoil and sedition that was rife throughout the country, and in spite of every inducement and opportunity to rebel in their isolated cantonments, the Hyderabad Contingent, with the exception of a few men of one regiment, remained loyal, and not only remained loyal but responded with alacrity to the call to arms and rendered splendid service in the suppression of the rebellion in Central India. And when the exception referred to occurred the remainder of the Force spontaneously submitted to their superiors' expressions of their loyalty and of their readiness to take the field wherever and whenever ordered to do so, a fact recorded with satisfaction by the Resident in his General Orders, and acknowledged with approbation by the Government of India. Addresses to this effect were received from the majority of units, as an example of which the following translation of one presented by the 1st Infantry, stationed at Warangal, may be quoted :—

1857.

1857. *Translation of a petition from the Native officers 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to the Governor-General of India.*

"After compliments—We the native officers of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, represent that we have heard with sorrow of the disaffection and mutiny of some of the Bengal Regiments and the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and on this account, no doubt, the Company Bahadur is dissatisfied; for this reason we beg to state that we are ready to march wherever we are ordered and to fight faithfully against the enemies of the Government and to do our duty with devotion wherever we are placed, and to protect whatever is entrusted to us. We beg the Government will send us wherever our services are required, because we are old servants and have long been expecting an order from Government; if Government will trust us we shall consider it a great honour. May the sun of the English power ever shine upon our heads."

Signed by the Native officers, Havildars, Naiks, and Lance Naiks of the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, who were present.

Signed by the Commandant (Capt. W. Hare) of the Corps for each company at the wish of the men, 21st June, 1857.

The mutiny at Aurangabad. In June, 1857, the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for active service, and proceeded, under command of Captain S. G. G. Orr, to join a moveable column at Malegaon in Khandesh. Its place at Aurangabad was taken by the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, which arrived from Mominabad on June 11th, under command of Captain H. D. Abbott, leaving a troop at the latter station. The other troops at Aurangabad were the 2nd Infantry and the 4th Company of Artillery. These were stationed in the Cantonment, while the lines occupied by the Cavalry were some little distance off on the far side of the Kham river, which is spanned by a bridge. The first intimation of disaffection in the 1st Cavalry was made to Captain Abbott on the afternoon of the 12th June by a Sikh Non-Commissioned officer of the corps and a sowar, his brother, who reported that the regiment was in a state of mutiny, that the men declared that they had enlisted for service in the Deccan, and would not march beyond it, and that they would not fight against their King—meaning the King of Delhi. It was said that both Hindus and Muhammadans had taken their oaths to this; they asserted that the 3rd Cavalry had been entrapped into going on service, and believed a report which was circulated that the 2nd Cavalry was to proceed to Mominabad, the 4th to Aurangabad, and the 1st to join some column which was supposed to be composed entirely of Europeans, and that the men had determined on murdering Captain Abbott, Lieutenant

Dowker—the Adjutant, and an obnoxious Ressaidar, while inspecting the horses that afternoon in the lines. Captain Abbott had ordered this inspection, which was supposed to be preparatory to a march. 1857.

Captain Abbott then sent for the Risaldar-Major and the senior Ressaidar of the corps. The Risaldar-Major appeared to be ignorant of the disturbed state of the Regiment, as he had been absent all the morning, but the Ressaidar Muhammad Barhan acknowledged "that a great disturbance had been going on in all the Troops of the Regiment during the morning; it had commenced in the 3rd Troop, and meetings had taken place in all the others. A number of men had assembled and came to his tent, and spoke of the flag of their religion, having been established, and expressed umbrage at Captain Abbott having spoken to a man on the march who had taken off his regimentals to pray."

This incident was described as follows by Captain Abbott:—

"I halted the Regiment at a nullah about ten miles from Aurangabad on the morning we reached this station, to give the men time to rest a little and water their horses; after half an hour had elapsed I sent the Risaldar-Major to tell the Regiment to mount and form up, which they did in an open spot; and as I walked my horse up to the Regiment previous to sounding the *march*, I observed a man in the nullah with his regimentals off washing himself. I turned to my orderly and asked what the man was doing and was told he was washing himself previously to saying his prayers; and I replied that though it was quite right he should say his prayers, this was not the time to do so, and that he should put on his regimentals and join the men as soon as possible. This was all that occurred, except that I mentioned it to the Risaldar-Major when I joined."

The two native officers were advised by the commandant to collect the whole of the Troop officers, and to inform them that the disaffection was believed to have originated with a few bad men, and kept alive by a few others, and that they were expected to have sufficient influence to prevent it spreading. Captain Abbott went that afternoon to the lines in company with Lieutenant Dowker. The Risaldar-Major and all the Ressaidars met them, and the former stated that the disaffection was caused by a few bad men, and that there was every hope that it would subside.

On conclusion of the inspection of the horses, the native officers were asked to accompany Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Dowker, who pointed out the folly and disgrace of such conduct. It was ascertained that the whole of the 3rd Troop, both Musalmans and Hindus, refused to move from Aurangabad if they should be ordered to march. The

1857. 1st Troop Ressaidar stated that some of his men were disaffected, but that the remainder were loyal and would obey any orders given to them. The native officers promised to bring their men to reason, and Captain Abbott informed them that he was not aware that there was any probability of their being ordered to the North.

On the 13th the Regiment appeared to have become more excited; an attempt was made at about 10 o'clock at night to saddle the horses, and many men loaded their pistols, but order was restored by the Native officers. The 1st Troop Ressaidar reported that all his endeavours to bring the men to reason were useless. His men abused him, told him he was not a Mussalman, and declared that they would refuse to march from Aurangabad, and that they would not fight against their King. The native officers were directed to assemble all the Silladars and other respectable men of the corps, and point out to them the ruin and disgrace to which such conduct must inevitably lead. Matters appeared to be taking a favourable turn, as the men seemed more amenable to reason, but still the regiment was not to be depended upon, and it was impossible to ascertain the number who would remain faithful in case of an outbreak. The Risaldar-Major considered that, at this stage, it was inadvisable to take any steps to separate the disaffected from the well-disposed men. Untruthful reports had been circulated and credited by the 1st Cavalry that the 3rd Cavalry Regiment would not proceed on the service on which they were ordered. There were few men in the Regiment ready to obey orders, and the greater part of them spoke of the son of the Delhi Emperor as their King, against whom they declared they would not fight.

On the 13th June a Sikh trooper came to Captain Abbott, and told him that the Regiment was mounting, intending to come into cantonments. He had previously heard that they had determined on planting a standard and that the Mussalmans had tied the *Nara* (pieces of red and yellow thread used during the festival of the Muharram) round their arms. It was believed by Captain Abbott that this was due to a panic caused by the posting of an infantry picket on the bridge from the Cavalry lines to the Cantonment, combined with a report spread by a follower that the infantry and guns were to be taken against them. A Jemadar of the Cavalry named Amir Khan, supposed to have been implicated in the disaffection, went to Captain Abbott and desired him to go and assure the Regiment that no such orders had previously been given, although the Infantry had turned out on the alarm being given that the Cavalry had mounted.

Captain Abbott had made every precautionary arrangement with the available force at Aurangabad to prevent a surprise. On the morning

of the 14th he had an interview with the Ressaidar of the 3rd Troop, a native of Shahjahanpur, said to be at the head of his clan, of whom many were disaffected. This native officer stated that he had tried all in his power to bring his men to a proper state, but that the universal feeling in his Troop was that they would not move beyond the Nizam's country, and that they would not act against the insurgents in Hindustan. The Troop officers were sent for, but refused to come on the plea that they feared to be arrested; but if they did come, they would make their own arrangements, meaning that they would bring a large body of disaffected men with them. At about 9 o'clock all the Ressaidars and Jemadars of the Regiment, accompanied by a number of troopers, came to the bridge, where they were stopped by the picket, and Captain Abbott went to converse with them. They were respectful in their demeanour, but talked excitedly, and no change appeared to have taken place in their previously stated determination. 1857.

After this Captain Abbott, in consultation with Captain Speid, 2nd Infantry, and Captain Sinclair, 4th Company Artillery, selected a position for the troops to coerce the Cavalry in case of any attempt at violence.

Reports were now circulated that the people in the city of Aurangabad were congregating in large numbers, and that the Cavalry were determined to leave the station and proceed to Mominabad. At about 2 o'clock on the same day a Duffadar reported to Captain Abbott that the Regiment would certainly leave, and had made up their minds to march at 3 o'clock, and that there would be considerable bloodshed on the occasion, as they had determined to take by force all the native officers and others who might wish to separate themselves. At this juncture Captain Abbott ordered out the troops at 3 o'clock, taking up a position with guns and infantry to coerce the Cavalry in case of any demonstration, and adopting measures for the protection of the cantonment. The families of the European officers and non-commissioned officers were sent away to Ahmadnagar in charge of Captain Mayne. From this moment the demeanour of the Cavalry appears to have changed, and at half past 5 o'clock, the Ressaidar of the 1st Troop reported that his Troop was ready to obey orders, that they regretted what had occurred, and each man put his seal to a written document to that effect. At Captain Abbott's desire he moved his Troop off to a place apart from the rest.

Next morning, the 15th, the Hindus of the Regiment sent word to the Commandant that they wished to join this Troop and did so. The Troop officers of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Troops then represented that their men were sorry for what had occurred. They each brought

1857. a document to the effect that "they had always done their duty and were still the servants of Government." On this Captain Abbott required that they should acknowledge their offence, and express their willingness to go wherever they might be ordered. The Regiment as a body had now become more quiet and orderly, but it was evident that they could not be relied upon. Two Duffadars of the Cavalry, Sahib Singh and Ghulam Husain Khan, showed themselves most anxious to assist Government, and were promoted Jemadars, these promotions being subsequently confirmed by the Government of India.

It was now reported by the officer commanding the Artillery Company that some doubts were entertained of the fidelity of one or two of his men, and one man was said to have invited the Cavalry to send a Troop to take possession of the Arsenal, which, for want of men, was weakly guarded. The behaviour of the 2nd Infantry was said to have been exemplary.

When affairs appeared to be taking a serious turn on the morning of the 14th, Captain Abbott applied for assistance from Ahmadnagar and Poona, but next morning countermanded this request. The Resident at Hyderabad, however, disapproved of this, and still pressed on the Bombay Government by telegraph to march the moveable column on Aurangabad for repressive measures.

On the 16th Captain Abbott reported to the Resident that the mutinous spirit had entirely subsided, and forwarded papers sent in separately by each Troop in which they expressed their deep regret at what had occurred, and their readiness to obey orders and go wherever the Government might be pleased to send them. He attributed the manifestation of this mutinous spirit to the conviction and impression in the minds of the men that the mutinous feeling which had broken out all over India had its origin in support of the Muhammadan religion, and that they would be called upon to march farther north. Under a conviction that the disaffection had entirely subsided, he wrote: "I trust the Resident will allow me to intercede for them, which I do with all the earnestness that I can express; and to state on the part of Lieutenant Dowker and myself our perfect willingness to march with the regiment to any station or on any service that we may be required."

Captain Abbott brought forward most prominently the conduct of the 4th Company Artillery under Captain Sinclair, and of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent under Captain Speid during this critical period, in the following terms:—

"I cannot speak too highly of the Artillery under Captain Sinclair and of the Infantry under Captain Speid and Lieutenant Lennox; their behaviour at such a crisis as that which has passed has been most

praiseworthy. It must be very gratifying to the Resident to feel the assurance this gives him of the perfect reliance to be placed on their courage and fidelity. They turned out with the greatest alacrity on Saturday night on the alarm being given, and from Sunday afternoon until this morning they have remained under arms and have manifested a most soldierlike spirit throughout." 1857

On the afternoon of the 17th it was discovered that not only a portion of the Artillery was disaffected, but also some men of the Infantry. A Cavalry trooper reported to Captain Abbott that an infantry sentry had told him that "a portion of the Regiment were with them, and how was it they had done nothing;" meaning that some of them had shared in the disaffection, and were sorry the cavalry had given in. Captain Sinclair, on enquiry from his Subadar, had learnt that there were certain disaffected men in his Company of Artillery. The Native officer said he had feared to report it, as he considered it inadvisable to take immediate notice of the circumstance, and added that he knew certain men had determined not to load their guns if they were called upon to act against the Cavalry.

Captain Abbott then visited these corps and was impressed with the surly, conscious demeanour of many of the men, and as he had reason to believe that they were deeply implicated, he informed the Native officers that General Woodburn's Force was expected, and exhorted them to remain quiet in the performance of their duty. During the night of the 17th many men who felt that they had committed themselves met together in small parties, and were careful to exclude those who, they thought, might give information. On the 18th Captain Abbott received a despatch from Brigadier Hill, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, directing him to relieve the Troop of the 3rd Cavalry on duty with the Assistant Commissioner at Buldana. As it was the turn of the 3rd Troop, it was immediately ordered to proceed to Buldana, and marched on the morning of the 19th. The separation of this Troop from the Regiment had a beneficial effect, as the principal movers in the mutiny belonged to it, and it was commanded by the Shahjahanpur Ressaidar, Ghulam Rasul Khan.

On the morning of June 16th the Resident at Hyderabad, having ascertained by telegraph that a Force under Major-General Woodburn, C.B., was at Ahmadnagar, applied to the Bombay Government to have it marched on Aurangabad with a view to punish the ringleaders, at the same time apprising Captain Abbott of this action. The trial of the men of the Infantry and Artillery who were implicated in the mutiny was also ordered. Subadars Takht Ram of the 4th Company Artillery and Tulji Ram of the 2nd Infantry were at the same time promoted to

1857. Subadar-Majors for their gallantry and fidelity to Government. At a later date Havildar Sankatuddin, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was promoted to the rank of Subadar, and Naiks Shaikh Bari and Siupersad of the same regiment were made Jemadars. The Havildar was commanding the picquet at the bridge already referred to on the 14th June when suddenly at 8 A.M. a strong party of the cavalry came down towards them. The Havildar directed his men to get under cover of the bank and load, while he himself advanced towards the horsemen, challenged them, and forbade their further progress. The leading sowar tried to pass, but the Havildar kept his musket at the charge, and said he could not allow anyone to pass as it was contrary to his orders. But for his coolness and presence of mind a collision would undoubtedly have ensued, as it was subsequently known that the cavalry men were deeply implicated in the mutiny and were bent on mischief.

As regards the two Naiks of the 2nd Infantry, on the night of Saturday, the 13th June, when the alarm was first given, they were the first to turn out, and with a few files were sent on in advance to hold the bridge in case of attack, on which duty they started off, setting an excellent example to the men. Shortly afterwards, when the light company had taken up its position, a small party was called for to reconnoitre in advance, and the same Naiks were again the first to volunteer for that duty, and their courage and readiness to meet the threatened danger had an immediate and most beneficial effect on the men of the Company to which they belonged. The British officers who were constantly with the advanced picquet, Lieutenants Dowker and Lennox, both spoke in terms of the highest praise of the whole picquet, and particularly of the excellent example Havildar Sankatuddin set to the party. Nor were the loyalists of the 1st Cavalry forgotten, Daffadars Sahib Singh and Ghulam Husain Khan being promoted Jemadars for their conspicuous acts of devotion to the State.

The Force under Major-General Woodburn, consisting of—

three troops, 14th Light Dragoons under Captain Gall;
one Battery, European Artillery, under Captain Woolcombe;
25th Bombay Native Infantry under Colonel Follett;

arrived at Aurangabad on the morning of the 23rd June, and, after arrangements had been made for the protection of the Cantonment, proceeded to the 1st Cavalry camp.

Captain Abbott preceded General Woodburn and ordered the men to fall in at foot parade; they did so, and the Ressaidar of the 1st Troop was called on to read out the names of the men who were most to blame, and most implicated in the mutiny. The first name read out was that of Jemadar Amir Khan, who became very violent and

exclaimed "this is very improper, and it is all false," calling on his men to prime and load. A number of men then ran off the parade and proceeded to saddle their horses. Every endeavour was made to induce them to remain and hear what was to be said to them, and with great difficulty a large portion of the men were separated and ordered to fall back in rear of the Force. The rest dispersed among the lines, refusing to return although called upon repeatedly to do so. They mounted their horses and fled, whereupon General Woodburn ordered the guns to open on them; they were pursued by the Dragoons, but only one man was killed. On the return of Captain Abbott, who had joined in the pursuit, the Ressaidar of the 1st Troop was again directed to read out the names of the remaining mutineers in his Troop. These laid down their arms when ordered, and were placed under a guard. 1857.

A Duffadar, Mir Fida Ali, fired a pistol at Captain Abbott, but missed him. The remaining Troops were dealt with in the same manner. Of the 2nd Troop, Ressaidar Muhammad Hashim, Jemadar Najib Khan, and five men alone remained. The Ressaidar was reported to have connived at the mutinous meetings of his Troop, and it was said that Jemadar Chhedi Khan of the 3rd Troop had asked him to sanction his taking a few picked men and attempting the lives of Captain Abbott and the other officers in Cantonment.

The Ressaidar and Jemadar and the few remaining men of the troop were disarmed and confined. The 5th Troop was also greatly disaffected, and a Jemadar and some of the men were arrested and confined.

The number of men disarmed and placed in confinement on the morning of the 23rd was—

1 Ressaidar.
3 Jemadars.
9 Duffadars.
76 Troopers.
4 Trumpeters.

In addition to these a Duffadar and 6 men were arrested at Mominabad by the Troop left there to protect the station under command of Ressaidar Anwar Ali Beg, while 3 troopers were apprehended by the Naib of Bir.

On the evening of the 24th June a Detachment commanded by Captain Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, and composed of—

one squadron, 14th Light Dragoons;
two guns, 4th Light Field Battery, Bombay Artillery;
two flank companies, 25th Bombay Native Infantry;

1857. two guns, 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Sinclair;

one Company 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Lennox;

marched to Buldana to coerce the mutineers of the 3rd Troop on duty there, but the Troop heard of their approach and the Ressaidar, 2 Jemadars, 3 Duffadars, 7 troopers and 2 trumpeters deserted. Of these all except 2 troopers were arrested by the Nizam's Minister in the city of Hyderabad. One Duffadar and ten troopers who had remained and were known to be disaffected were arrested, and the remainder of the Troop returned to Aurangabad with the Force. On the morning of the 24th June Mir Fida Ali was found guilty of having offered violence to his superior officer, Captain Abbott, on duty, by firing at him with a loaded pistol, and was hanged in presence of all the troops, and the other mutineers were punished according to their deserts, some being shot and some blown from guns. In reporting the details of these events to Government the Resident wrote—

"I beg to bring to notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council the determination, and under the peculiar circumstances the great judgment displayed by Captain Abbott, commanding the 1st Cavalry and Station of Aurangabad, during the whole of this trying time, and the able manner in which he was supported by Captain Speid, Lieutenant Lennox, and Lieutenant Sinclair.

The Native Commissioned officers of the 2nd Infantry, with the solitary exception of one Subadar, summarily dismissed, and those of the 4th Company Artillery have behaved with loyalty and devotion to Government."

The incipient mutiny was thus happily suppressed. No further trouble was experienced in any of the corps of the Hyderabad Contingent, while the 1st Cavalry, made up to strength by transfers from the other Regiments, soon afterwards retrieved its honour by doing good and faithful service for the Government against the mutineers in Central India.

It is interesting to note that the new platoon exercise, introduced throughout the native army, by which the men were to tear off the end of the cartridge instead of biting it, was not brought into force in the Hyderabad Contingent in 1857. The Resident, writing on 18th June 1857, considered that "the tendency of such an alteration in their drill would rather be to confirm suspicions as to the nature of the cartridges, and that its promulgation is therefore not desirable at the present moment." His view was accepted by the Governor-General in Council

The presence of turbulent spirits and of the emissaries of the rebel Tantia Topi in the city of Hyderabad has already been referred to. The British Resident, kept informed by the Minister Salar Jung, was in consequence not unprepared for attack. 1857. The attack on the Hyderabad Residency.

The British Residency at Hyderabad occupies an area of several acres on the north bank of the river Musi between two fine bridges. The dwelling house is a fine structure of palatial appearance, with a pillared portico and verandah, whilst in the grounds are separate houses for the Assistants and the Military Secretary, as well as the usual offices. The whole group of buildings is surrounded by a high wall with three gates, all of which open on to the main thoroughfare leading to the city.

The Resident's escort was usually composed of a detachment of cavalry, and a guard of infantry, but as the situation became more alarming during June the troops at the Residency were reinforced, and on July 16th consisted of—

3 guns, Madras (native) Horse Artillery under Captain G. Holmes;
2 guns, and 2 mortars, 3rd Company, Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, under Staff Sergeant Plunkett;
One troop, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Ressaidar Ismail Khan;
25 troopers, Madras Light Cavalry;
200 24th Madras Native Infantry under Captain Bradley.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Briggs, Military Secretary to the Resident, took command of the whole force; and there were in addition Major Thornhill and Captain Campbell, Assistants to the Resident, who acted as volunteers, and Captain Alan Scott, Madras Artillery, who took command of the Hyderabad Contingent guns.

At 6 P.M. on Friday, the 17th July, the Minister Salar Jung sent a messenger to the Resident to say that 500 Rohillas, headed by one Mulla Ala-ud-din and the notorious Rohilla leader Turrabaz Khan, and followed by an immense crowd of insurgents, were advancing to attack the Residency. The gates leading into the grounds had been closed and guarded, but the Rohillas occupied two large upper-storied houses with terraced roofs, which faced the western wall of the Residency and commanded the main thoroughfare. Until dusk a heavy fire was kept up from these buildings, but the assailants were kept off by the fire of Captain Holmes' guns, and although they continued a dropping fire all night, they withdrew after delivering a volley at 4 o'clock in the morning. Thirty-two men were killed by the fire of the

1857. Madras Horse Artillery guns. The rabble dispersed by daybreak, when the Resident's escort was reinforced, and the defences were strengthened to command the approaches, while the two houses from which the attack was made were blown down. Next day the Resident promoted Ressaidar Ismail Khan, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to the rank of Risaldar-Major "for his conspicuous gallantry in pushing a reconnaissance under fire" on this occasion. The result of this attack on the Residency had more far-reaching consequences than the immediate repulse of a horde of Rohilla rapscallions. Major Davidson, writing on this subject and on the services rendered during the mutiny by the Hyderabad Contingent, to the Supreme Government, said :—

"Had this detachment not stood firm at this critical moment, it is perhaps not too much to say that the whole of the Nizam's territories might have been in revolt, and the south of India from Cape Comorin to the Nerbudda, in a blaze.

Political influence of the Hyderabad Contingent.

While it is thus evident that there was no absence of rebellious feeling at Hyderabad, still it was enabled at the most critical turn of our fortunes to furnish its quota to the troops rallying at the call of the Government of India in June and July 1857; and a strong brigade, consisting of artillery 12 field guns, cavalry 1,204 sabres, and infantry 1,200, in short, half of the Contingent were pushed into the field. The achievements of this force in the Central Indian campaign under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, who called the cavalry, in his despatches, 'the wings of his army,' and at the battle of Banda under General Whitelock, require no comment here, as they are already inscribed in the annals of India.

The letters of the men of the Contingent Cavalry, mostly Mahomedans of the Deccan, to their friends and families in the city, when in the campaign, descriptive as they were of desperate encounters with the enemy, and tales of uninterrupted victory to the British arms, did more as political engines to expose the true state of the contest than all that could be urged by the British authorities. Theirs were considered inventions of the enemy, the braggadocios of the Hyderabad troopers was received as gospel, and satisfied the disaffected that the game to subvert British supremacy in India was already ended."

The deeds of the brigade above referred to by the Resident, which form the most glorious traditions of the Hyderabad Contingent, will now be narrated.

NOTE.—It should be remembered that the Nizam and his Minister were loyal in the face of great difficulties, and there can be no doubt that all solid men in the State regulated their attitude by that of their master. The Nizam can no more be held responsible for the attack on the Residency by the city rabble than was Sindhia for the far more serious defection of his contingent. The cession of Shorapur, the remission of a large debt, the permission to coin money in his own name, instead of in that of the Emperors of Delhi, testify the appreciation of the Nizam's loyalty by the British Government.

CHAPTER XII.—OPERATIONS OF THE MALWA FIELD FORCE.

The revolt in Central India—The Malwa Field Force—The action at Dhar—The Hyderabad Contingent Field Force—Capture of Piplia—Advance through Western Malwa—Combat of Rawal--March on Mandesur—Battle of Mandesur—Results of the Campaign.

The revolt which commenced in Hindustan had spread rapidly towards the South, threatening to engulf the whole of India in the flames of rebellion. It has been shown how the course of events in the Hyderabad State and the loyal attitude of the Hyderabad Contingent had tended to check the conflagration. It will now be seen how, largely with the aid of the same faithful and efficient Force, the mutiny in Central India was finally suppressed and order was restored throughout the great tract of country between the Jumna and Narbada rivers. 1857. The Revolt in Central India.

Colonel Durand, the Governor General's Agent in Central India, had abandoned Indore, where Holkar had assumed a threatening attitude. At Jhansi the small British garrison had, after a short siege, surrendered to the Rani, and, in defiance of pledges given, had been mercilessly butchered without regard for age or sex. The native garrisons of Nowgong, Mhow, Saugor and Nimach had followed suit, the two latter places being besieged by large rebel forces, whilst the treacherous troops at Kotah had attacked and slain Major Charles Æneas Burton, the British Agent, and his two sons, after overcoming their heroic resistance. The revolt had spread to the Central Provinces, and Mr. Plowden, Commissioner of Nagpur, wrote in October 1857 regarding Central India, "there is no part of India which is in a more disorganised state or presents a more defiant attitude."

The importance of the Campaign in Malwa and Central India in 1857-58 is liable to be overlooked and overshadowed by the great drama that was being enacted in Oudh and around Delhi. Yet its political effect on the course of events throughout Southern India cannot be overrated, whilst its military episodes, in which the Hyderabad Contingent bore so conspicuous a part, reflect no less glory on the British arms than do those on which the light of history has cast a deeper glamour. The Peshwa Baji Rao, whose overthrow in the war of 1817 has been described in a previous chapter, had not been forgotten in Central India and the Deccan, whilst his adopted son, the infamous Nana Sahib of Cawnpore, who succeeded to his legacy of wealth and hatred towards the British, aspired to sovereignty and was recognised by the Marathas as their legitimate chief. The spark of nationality still glowed in the heart of the Maratha people of the Deccan, and required

1857. but little encouragement to kindle into a blaze that would have fired the whole country from the Narbada to the Krishna and Tangabhadra. But it was quenched for ever by the suppression of the rebellion in Central India. It is interesting to note that the campaign in Central India was largely conducted in the same theatre of operations as the Maratha War of 1817, in which the then newly-organised Hyderabad Contingent acted so prominent a part, and where they were now to add fresh laurels to those gained forty years before. We shall meet with such familiar names as Malegaon and Mahidpur, the latter of which was already borne on their colours by a portion of the Force.

The Malwa Field Force

It has already been related how the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, had marched from Aurangabad to Malegaon in Khandesh, to join a moveable column for service in Central India. The nucleus of this column was the force which had coerced the mutineers at Aurangabad, of which Brigadier C. S. Stuart assumed command at Asirgarh, under the direction of Colonel H. M. Durand, the Political Agent in Central India. The column was joined at the pass of Simrul on July 28th by the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain S. G. G. Orr, and marched into Mhow on 2nd August 1857, having the following composition:—

Five troops, 14th Light Dragoons;
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent;
One Battery, European Horse Artillery;
25th Bombay Native Infantry;
Pontoon train.

Four companies of the 86th Foot joined a few days later. The force remained sometime in inaction at Mhow, partly because of the impassable state of the country from unusually heavy rains, and also owing to the impossibility of striking a decisive blow at the scattered forces of the enemy. Meanwhile a large body of Sindhia's revolted troops, reinforced by Afghan, Mekrani, and Mewati levies, had assembled at Mandesur, a large and important town on a tributary of the Chambal river, 120 miles from Indur. This rebel force was in September estimated at 15,000 men with 16 or 18 guns, under the command of Firoz Shah, a prince connected with the Imperial House of Delhi. This, added to other events in progress, showed that the situation in Central India was becoming desperate, and further inaction appeared impossible.

The action at Dhar.

The Cour of Dhar, at some distance from Indore, was known to be intriguing, and had given shelter to the insurgents and mounted their captured guns in the Raja's Palace. It was consequently decided to march immediately on Dhar, before which General Stuart's force,

including the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderadad Contingent, 350 sabres, arrived on October 22nd. On the approach of the British the rebels advanced to the attack, covering their movement with the fire of three brass guns posted on a hill south of the Fort. But the guns were charged and captured, and turned on their late owners, who were quickly driven into the fort, leaving numbers dead upon the field. From Captain Orr's official account of the part taken by his regiment in this action, it appears that he was posted on the left when line was formed to meet the enemy's attack. He was then ordered to detach a party of 25 sowars to oppose an attempt on the part of the hostile cavalry to turn the right, and shortly afterwards moved half his men to the right flank. Captain Orr wrote in his report:—"The enemy still threatening our right a second party of fifteen men had to be sent out, who were joined by about as many of the 14th Dragoons. The insurgents, however, emboldened by their superior numbers, met and attacked those parties on seeing which I moved up rapidly to their support with the rest of my men, and being fortunately joined at that instant by my third troop which the Brigadier had sent to my assistance, charged and utterly routed and dispersed the enemy, who fled in all directions, many abandoning their horses and seeking refuge in the sugar-cane fields. In such a scattered fight as this it is impossible to ascertain correctly the exact number of the enemy killed, but from enquiries made I think my men must have accounted for 14 or 15. Of these two fell by my own hand, and I saw Ressaidar Ahmed Bakhsh Khan kill a third; five were killed by a party with my Risaldar-Major, and many other single bodies were lying about." Captain Orr then made a complete circuit of the fort, and assisted by the 14th Light Dragoons, drove the enemy into it. The loss of the 3rd Cavalry was 1 Jemadar and 1 trooper killed; 1 Risaldar-Major very severely and 4 troopers slightly wounded. For gallantry in this action Risaldar-Major Shah Mirza Beg was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur, he having, although severely wounded at the commencement of the action, remained to the end and taken an active part in all that was done. This fine native officer had been distinguished for gallantry on many previous occasions. He was dangerously wounded in action against Rohillas at Sirpur in 1853, and was promoted for his services that year. For seizing a standard from the enemy's guns Silladar Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bargir Chand Khan were next day promoted Duffadars. In his report on this action, Major Gall of the 14th Light Dragoons drew attention to the gallantry of these and other men of the 3rd Cavalry, who, he said, "all proved themselves true and gallant soldiers, men indeed with whom I am proud to serve under the 1857

1857. same flag." Brigadier Stuart brought to notice the excellent conduct of a small party of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Jemadar Safdar Ali Beg, who had been with the force since July, attached to Captain Mayne in the Intelligence Department.

The fort of Dhar, into which the enemy had been driven, and which was now invested, was built of granite on a slight eminence. A small party of the garrison broke out on the 24th October, on which date some of the 3rd Cavalry encountered them at the village of Chiklia, inflicting some loss on the enemy, and losing a duffadar killed and a duffadar and a trooper wounded. On the 25th a sandbag battery was constructed 2,000 yards south of the fort, and the infantry, under cover of the guns, pushed forward to within 250 yards, where a breaching battery was established. The breach was practicable by the night of the 31st, but the enemy, not awaiting the onslaught of the storming party, evacuated the place and retired under cover of darkness.

The Hyderabad Contingent Field Force.

After the conclusion of the siege of Dhar, the Malwa column was joined by the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, which had been assembled at Edlabad in July, for the protection of North Berar and to prevent disaffected parties from crossing into the Nizam's Territory. This force, which was under command of Major W. A. Orr, Commandant of the 1st Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, was composed as follows:—

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain H. D. Abbott;

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Murray;

1st Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, four 6-pounder guns;

2nd Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, four 6-pounder guns;

4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, four 6-pounder guns, under Captain J. D. C. Sinclair;

Two howitzers;

A wing, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain J. Sinclair;

A wing, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant G. Hare.

The force remained in observation at Edlabad for some time, and its forward movement was further delayed by heavy rains and by a severe outbreak of cholera among the troops in camp. At length, in October, Major Orr moved forward to Hoshangabad, where he placed himself in communication with the Governor-General's Agent in Central India and the Commissioner of Nagpur, and first undertook to suppress the

insurrection in the Hoshangabad District, where some rebel Thakurs had broken out and plundered several villages. With this object he marched against Piplia, and gave an account of the capture of that place in the following Despatch, dated 28th October 1857 :— 1857.

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Resident, the arrival here yesterday morning of the Force under my command and of my having attacked and taken the Fort at this place.

Capture of Piplia.

I had been requested by Captain Wood, the Deputy Commissioner, to use my endeavours to put down the present insurrectionary movement existing throughout this part of the country headed by Dowlut Sing, the rebel Thakoor of Raghooghur—who had sacked and plundered Satwas and Nimawar—the acknowledged leader of the insurgent bands now creating disorder, and for whose capture a reward has been offered by Government.

I heard at Panee Bijwar upon what I believed good authority, that Dowlut Sing had thrown himself with five hundred of his followers into the ghury here, held by a Thakoor named Suchet Sing and who has been long assisting him with both men and supplies. I thought it a good opportunity by seizing Dowlut Sing to end the existing disturbances. I therefore made a forced march to this place and on my arrival with the 4th Cavalry, under command of Captain Murray, surrounded the Fort. We were at once fired upon. On the guns under Captain Sinclair reaching, I sent a summons to the Thakoor Suchet Sing, copy of which and of his reply I beg to annex. The artillery got into position, and fire was directed upon the place and its defences for some time, when the insurgents affected to treat for a surrender and sent out a brother of Thakoor Suchet Sing to parley. Finding, however, that it was only meant to gain time to enable darkness to set in and allow them to effect their escape, I directed Captain Sinclair of the 3rd Regiment, and Commanding the Infantry with the Force, to advance with a detachment of his men and effect an entrance by the gate. This was successfully accomplished, the gate was forced, and all those found inside were killed, resisting to the last. Those who attempted to escape by throwing themselves from the walls were either shot or made prisoners by the cavalry and skirmishing parties of infantry.

Thakoor Bhowani Sing is a prisoner, as also 42 of his band, whilst his brother Suchet Sing, with another brother, an uncle, and some relatives—all men of consequence—were killed. The prisoners, as well as possession of the Fort, I have made over to the proper authorities.

I regret to say we failed in securing Dowlut Sing, who, I found, had left the ghurry here during the night of the 26th with a large body of his men and had proceeded towards the ghaut by which the Force

1857. ascended, it is said, with the intention of disputing its passage. His party was challenged by the advance guard of cavalry, but in the dark and owing to thick jungle, they effected their escape. The cavalry as it advanced took, however, 32 of his followers prisoners.

I beg to bring to the Resident's favourable notice the highly zealous and praiseworthy exertions of every officer and soldier in this Force.

My best thanks are due to—

Captain Abbott, commanding 1st Cavalry;
" Murray, commanding 4th Cavalry;
" Sinclair, commanding Left Wing, 3rd Infantry;
" J. deC. Sinclair, commanding 4th Company Artillery;
Lieutenant Fraser, 2nd-in-command, 4th Cavalry;
" Samwell, Officiating Adjutant, 4th Cavalry;
" Johnson, Officiating Adjutant, 1st Cavalry;
Surgeon Orr, 4th Cavalry, Senior Surgeon;
Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, 1st Cavalry.

To one and all of these officers I am much indebted for their ready gallantry and the zealous and willing assistance they have at all times afforded me throughout the operations against the insurgents yesterday, as well as during the entire march from Edlabad to this. I beg particularly to bring to notice that the exertions made by Captain Sinclair commanding the artillery in bringing on a train of guns and large quantity of ordnance stores over an almost impraticable road, have been most praiseworthy.

Subadar Sooba Oopadia of the 3rd Infantry and Sepoy Sheik Ally, also of the same corps, particularly distinguished themselves, and were both severely wounded inside the Fort. I regret to say that a gun driver of the 2nd Company Artillery, Syed Hussein, was struck by a round shot from one of our own guns, and died some hours afterwards, and which same round shot took off the leg of a gun bullock."

This report is of interest in showing the names of the principal officers who proceeded with Major Orr's Force, whilst the behaviour of the troops, including the lately disaffected 1st Cavalry, in this, their first action, dissipated any doubts which may have remained with regard to their loyalty. For their gallantry on this occasion the Subadar mentioned in Major Orr's report was admitted to the third class Order of Merit, and the sepoy was promoted to the rank of Havildar.

Advance through Western Malwa.

From Piplia, Major Orr marched to Dhar, joining Brigadier Stuart's Force a day or two after the fall of that place, as already related.

Having demolished the fort at Dhar, the British force marched through Western Malwa towards Mandesur in pursuit of the rebels, who on November 8th attacked the cantonment of Mahidpur which

was garrisoned by a native levy under British officers. The majority of the garrison went over to the rebels, while the British officers, with the loss of one of their number, succeeded in escaping to the Camp of the Malwa Field Force, accompanied by half a troop of Cavalry who had remained faithful. On receipt of this news by the arrival of the fugitives in Camp, a force consisting of 337 sabres of the 1st, 3rd and 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Major Orr, was sent to attack the rebel garrison at Mahidpur. Major Orr found Mahidpur evacuated by the rebels by the road to Kesari taking with them the whole of the guns of the Mahidpur Battery with the exception of one 12-pounder siege gun. Proceeding at once in pursuit, Major Orr found the other 12-pounder on the road about two miles from the Cantonment, and in the bed of the Sipra river were discovered the two 12-pounder Howitzers complete with wagons, and two native guns of considerable calibre, as well as a number of carts containing stores. Leaving a guard in charge of these Major Orr proceeded with the column, and on approaching Rawal received intelligence that a large party of rebels were near the village, amounting to some four or five hundred men with two guns in position. On nearing Rawal he divided his force into two portions, sending one division under command of Captain Abbott to attack from the right, whilst the other, under command of Captain Murray, accompanied him and advanced from the left. 1857 Combat of Rawal.

The troops formed line as they advanced at the gallop, and, charging the two guns, each division received the fire of one, and cut down the men who worked them. The rebels broke up at once, but continued to fight to the last with much obstinacy and determination, losing about 100 killed and 74 prisoners.

In his report, Major Orr says :—

" The Force has thus been able to recover the whole of the guns seized at Mahidpur by the insurgents, as well as two others previously in their possession and a large amount of Ordnance Stores. Had these guns and stores reached Mandesur it would have added greatly to the rebel resources at that place. I regret that in their recapture the insult offered to our Government was not more signally avenged; but the lateness of the day and darkness coming on prevented the punishment being as complete as I could have wished. I have learned that many of the band went off at hearing of our approach, and others of them I regret to say got into high sugar cane and jowari fields and in the night effected their escape."

The men had been in their saddles since 4 A.M., and this gallant fight did not end until sunset. In his report Major Orr brought to notice the willing zeal and alacrity of the entire force on this expedition

1857. as well as the gallantry which marked its close, and brought to notice the services of the British officers, Captains Abbott and Murray, Lieutenant Clerk, Lieutenant Fraser, and Lieutenant Johnson, as well as Lieutenant Samwell,* Staff Officer to the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, who was dangerously wounded in the abdomen. He also expressed himself "indebted to Surgeon Orr and to Assistant Surgeon Sanderson for the active share they took in the action, as well as for the care of and attention to the wounded."

These officers all took a most active part in the fight, themselves sabreing many of the enemy, and showing a gallant example to their men; Captain Murray and Lieutenant Clerk had each a horse killed. He also particularly brought to notice the gallantry shown by Risaldar-Major Mirza Zulfikar Ali Beg, Acting Risaldar Hamil Khan, 4th Cavalry, Ressaidars Murtaza Khan, 3rd Cavalry, and Alauddin Khan, 1st Cavalry; Jemadars Sikandar Ali Beg, 3rd Cavalry, and Sahib Singh, 1st Cavalry, as well as a number of men.

For distinguished gallantry in this action and their exemplary loyalty to the State, rewards were subsequently granted as follows:—

1st Cavalry.—Jemadar Sahib Singh promoted Ressaidar, and admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Duffadar Bhairi Lal Sing promoted Jemadar, and admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Wagirahs Lal Khan, Sadhu Singh, and Bhowani Singh were promoted Duffadars.

3rd Cavalry.—Ressaidars Hamid Khan and Shaik Mohiuddin were promoted Risaldar-Majors.

Jemadar Fazal Khan was promoted Ressaidar. Duffadars Mir Nur Ali Shaikh Bahadur, Sayyid Ahmad, and Silladar Muhammad Wazir Ali Khan were made Jemadars.

Sowar Ahmad Ali and Silladar Dunde Khan were promoted Duffadars.

It is related that when the Despatch recounting this affair reached Durand, he handed it over to Major Gall to read to the 14th Dragoons and 86th Foot, so that any doubt remaining in their minds as to the loyalty of the Hyderabad Contingent might be finally dissipated.

The news of this gallant exploit had the desired effect. Henceforth throughout the arduous months of campaigning which followed, the British troops placed implicit and well merited trust in these gallant comrades in arms.

March on Mandesur.

Continuing his march Brigadier Stuart reached the Chambal river

* Lieutenant Samwell was invalided, and succeeded as Staff Officer by Lieutenant Hastings Fraser.

on November 19th, crossed it unopposed, and arrived in the vicinity of Mandesur at 9 A.M. on the morning of the 21st, where he encamped in a position covered to the front by some rising ground, flanked on the left by a little village and gardens, beyond which were several groups of trees and another village surrounded by gardens. On the right of the British position were hills and villages, and between these and the rising ground in front already referred to lay an extensive plateau, covered here and there with acres of corn. Beyond was the city of Mandesur. The British force was here on historic ground, where the Army of the Deccan had encamped during the Maratha War in 1817. In rear was the Chambal river, a stream of evil memories, in crossing which Colonel Monson's ill-fated force had been defeated during its retreat before Holkar's army in 1804. 1857.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy moved forward in force, threatening the British flanks and centre, and advancing steadily with banners flying. On approaching the right front they were charged most gallantly by a picquet of the 14th Light Dragoons, supported by the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Orr, and were driven back with heavy loss. At the same time the attack on the left was repulsed by the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, who cleared the enemy out of a village they had occupied and of which the Hyderabad Contingent then retained possession. Next morning, in order to cut the enemy's communications with Nimach, which the rebels were besieging, and from whence an attempt to break the investment of Mandesur might be expected, Brigadier Stuart moved forward in order of battle, crossing the Bahri ford of the river Saona, about 1,400 yards to the south-west of Mandesur, where he encamped facing the west of the town, with his flanks well protected by the two branches of the river.

While making a reconnaissance with the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, Major Orr obtained intelligence that some of the enemy's baggage had just left the village of Goraria on the Nimach road. They were at once pursued by a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons under Major Gall, two Troops, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Abbott, and two Troops, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Murray. After a gallop of five or six miles the hostile force was overtaken about two miles south of Piplia, and some 200 were cut up. Finding the village strongly held by the enemy's infantry, who displayed many standards, the Cavalry returned to Camp. Concluding that the infantry seen at Piplia was the advanced guard of the rebel force from Nimach, Brigadier Stuart moved forward at 8 A.M. on the 23rd, crossed the northern branch of the river, and found

Battle of Mandesur

1857. the enemy in great force to the north, appearing like dark clouds on the horizon, lit up by the flash of arms and accompanied by the rumbling thunder of distant drums. They occupied a very strong position with their left covered by a nullah and lines of date trees, their battery of six guns on rising ground with a large mud hut protecting their gunners, and their left stretching along the ridge running east from the village. Covered by a cloud of skirmishers, the British line advanced, the hostile infantry, with green banners flying, moving forward through the intervening millet fields to meet them, whilst their guns at the same time opened fire. Brigadier Stuart halted his line, and opened fire with his guns at 900 yards, subsequently moving forward and eventually capturing the enemy's guns by a brilliant charge.

During this phase of the action, in order to prevent any attempt on the left flank, the rear guard was reinforced by a detachment of two companies, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and two guns of the 1st Company of Artillery. The remainder of the Infantry and Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force advanced in line with the column and took part in the general operations, the fire of the guns being particularly effective. When their guns were captured, the enemy fled in great numbers towards the village, whereupon the 3rd Cavalry under Captain Orr swooped down on the retreating rebels and slew many of them. A further advance having been made, the village was shelled, and strong infantry picquets were posted all round it.

While this action was in progress, the rear guard was attacked by a strong body of the enemy who had issued from Mandesur. Major Orr accordingly received orders to reinforce that portion of the column with two more guns, and conceiving that it would conduce to the success of the day's operations, he at the same time moved down to the rear with the whole of his mounted troops, the 1st and 4th Cavalry, and a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons. This operation having been rapidly effected, Major Orr found that the enemy had advanced to a position about eight hundred yards from the rear guard. He accordingly directed the line to advance, the enemy was driven back by the fire of the guns, and the cavalry then charged the masses of retiring infantry, killing many and pursuing them until they took refuge in some gravel pits whence they again opened fire. The infantry now coming up, and Captain Abbott's cavalry threatening their rear, the rebels retreated to Mandesur. Next morning, the 24th November, the whole force proceeded to storm the village of Goraria, which was shelled for three hours and then taken by assault by the infantry, including the 3rd Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, under Captain Sinclair. The enemy set fire to the houses, and offered a desperate resistance until evening. Some

few surrendered; those who attempted to escape were cut up by the Cavalry, and the remainder were slain in the village, this holocaust forming a fitting conclusion to the Campaign in Malwa, where the rebellion had been effectually suppressed by the operations which have been narrated. The rebels evacuated Mandesur, and dispersed in all directions. 1857.

The casualties in the Hyderabad Contingent in this action were—

3rd Cavalry.—1 trooper killed; 4 duffadars, 4 troopers and 1 trumpeter wounded.

3rd Infantry.—1 sepoy killed; 6 sepoys wounded.

5th Infantry.—1 Naik killed; 1 havildar and 4 buglers wounded.

Regarding these actions, Brigadier Stuart wrote in his Despatch :—

"By the successful operations of the Malwa Field Force and Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, in the vicinity of Mandesur, the Nimach garrison has been relieved from the assault with which it was threatened; the insurgent rebels have been dispersed from their stronghold in which for months past they have been daily collecting all those disaffected of our rule; and peace and order will now, it is to be hoped, be re-established in these Districts. * * * *

Major Orr, Commanding Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, most ably co-operated with me on all occasions, and to him and all under his command I am very much indebted . . . of Captain Orr, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the officers and men under his Command, I have already had reason to send the most favourable report to the Resident at Hyderabad. On this last occasion nothing could surpass the bravery shown by all ranks of this regiment. Captain Orr himself is a first rate cavalry officer; his daring courage is admired by all; and in every affair in which he is engaged, his personal combats are most prominent features."

Colonel Durand added his testimony regarding the splendid services of Major Orr and the officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Major Orr brought to notice the services of all his British officers—Captains Abbott, Murray, J. Sinclair, J. deC. Sinclair; Lieutenants Hastings Fraser and Johnson; and Surgeon J. H. Orr. For their distinguished conduct in the actions about Mandesur and exemplary loyalty to the State, the following rewards were conferred on the native ranks of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent:—Ressaidars Ahmad Bakhsh Khan and Muhammad Husain Khan were promoted to the rank of Risaldar-Major.

Troopers Abbas Ali Khan, Walidad Khan, and Muhammad Hasan were promoted Duffadars. Risaldar-Major Ahmad Bakhsh

1857. Khan* was admitted, as a special case, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur, from 21st November 1857.

Results of the Campaign.

The brief campaign in Malwa had thus come to a glorious conclusion with the attainment of its object. Holkar's disaffected troops were cut off from the revolted areas of Central India, and were disarmed. The allegiance of Holkar himself was secured, and the way was opened for the second phase of the Campaign in Central India, which was about to commence under the direction of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose. The main body of the Malwa Field Force marched to Indore, the Hyderabad Contingent under Major Orr being left for a time to garrison Mandesur.

* The name of this gallant officer will be met with frequently wherever fighting takes place. He was a fine sportsman, and speared many a boar and bear during his long and distinguished service. When over 90 years old he accompanied the officers of the cavalry out pigsticking at Mominabad, where he still resides, and is now about 94 years of age. He was granted the title of Nawab on retirement in 1883.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Plan of the Campaign in Central India—Siege of Rahatgarh—Relief of Saugor—Siege of Garhakota—Battle of Madanpur Pass—March of the 1st Brigade—Capture of Chanderi—The siege of Jhansi—Battle of Betwa River—The fall of Jhansi—Lieutenant Dowker pursues the Rani—Capture of Lohari—March from Jhansi—Battle of Kunch—Movements of the Hyderabad Contingent—Action at Kotra—The Hyderabad Contingent at Kunch—Advance on Kalpi—March to Galauli—Fight at Diapura—Combat at Mutha—Attacks on Galauli and Tehri—Dispositions before Kalpi—Dispositions to meet the rebel attack—The battle of Kalpi—Pursuit of the enemy—Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch—Major Orr's report after Kalpi—Lieutenant Dowker's pursuit—The combat of Belowa—Rewards to native ranks—Sir Hugh Rose's stirring farewell order—Order by the Commander-in-Chief.

1857.

Plan of the Campaign in Central India

The general course of the revolt in Central India has been adumbrated in the previous chapter. The measures taken for the suppression of rebellion, after the conclusion of the Malwa campaign, remain to be described. The general plan of operations for the coming campaign provided for the advance of two columns, one of which, operating from Mhow under Sir Hugh Rose,* would sweep the country from that place to Kalpi on the Jumna, relieving Saugor and recapturing Jhansi, whilst a Madras Force, under General Whitlock, was to cross Bandelkhand from Jabalpur to Banda, where the rebel prince of that place had established himself in independence of the British Government.

The operations of the column under Sir Hugh Rose will first be narrated. This force, now termed the Central India Field Force, had the Malwa Field Force as its nucleus, and consisted of two Brigades, the first of which was at Mhow and the second at Sehore, when Sir Hugh Rose assumed command on the 17th December 1857. These two Brigades were composed as follows:—

1ST BRIGADE.

Brigadier C. S. Stuart, C.B.
One squadron, 14th Light Dragoons.
One troop, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
86th Regiment.
25th Bombay Infantry.
Two Batteries, European Artillery.
Sappers.

2ND BRIGADE.

Brigadier C. Steuart.
Head Quarters, 14th Light Dragoons.
Head-Quarters, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

* Afterwards Lord Strathnairn.

1858. 3rd Bombay European Regiment.
24th Bombay Infantry.
One Battery, Horse Artillery.
One Field Battery.
Madras and Bombay Sappers.
Siege train.
A Detachment of all arms of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Hare.

The 2nd Brigade, with which was Sir Hugh Rose, left Mhow on the 6th and Sehore on the 16th January, marching first on the fortress of Rahatgarh. The first Brigade, to which Major Orr with a portion of his force of the Hyderabad Contingent formed an advanced guard, marched on the 10th January, moving on Chanderi on a line parallel to the 2nd Brigade. The two Brigades were to form a junction between Chanderi and Jhansi, for the attack on the latter place.

Siege of Rahatgarh

Twenty-five miles west of Saugor the fortress of Rahatgarh stands upon the extremity of a long high hill, surrounded by dense jungle. The rocky sides of this eminence are scarped and precipitous, falling at one point sheer to the deep and rapid waters of the Bina river, and allowing of access only by a steep and narrow road. The north face of the fort was covered by a strong wall and a ditch twenty feet wide. On the west it overlooks the town and the road to Saugor, having bastions at intervals along the walls, in the angles, and flanking the gateways.

Before this formidable stronghold Sir Hugh Rose arrived with his 2nd Brigade on the 24th January 1858, finding the rebels lining the banks of the Bina river, whence they were quickly driven by the cavalry and Horse Artillery into the shelter of the town and fort, which were then completely invested, the cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, together with the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, fronting the northern face. On the 25th the General made an extensive reconnaissance of the position, and during the day the rebels, issuing from the walls and thick jungle, made several raids on the camp followers and baggage animals, and at night attacked the position on the east held by the Bhopal troops, but were repulsed with slight loss.

Early next morning an advance was made across the Saugor road with the siege guns and the guns of the Hyderabad Contingent; but the enemy fired the jungle on all sides, and Sir Hugh was obliged to turn back beyond the range of the flames, escaping with difficulty from a perilous position. He then sent his sappers to cut a road for the guns up the height to the north of the town, where the battery was posted, a fire meanwhile being kept up by the 6-pounders of the Hyderabad

Contingent, which showered shot and shell on to the fort. During these operations the remainder of the force drove the enemy out of the town and occupied it. 1858.

At 11 P.M. the mortar battery opened, and the breaching batteries were completed by the morning of the 27th, when they opened a fire that was continued during the two following days. By the night of the 28th the breach was found to be practicable, when a commotion in the rear announced the arrival of a rebel force to raise the siege. This was a body of some 2,000 insurgents under the Raja of Banpur, who advanced rapidly with great boldness, with drums beating, colours flying and the shout of warlike songs. But the courage of the Raja and his men vanished with no less rapidity when a detachment of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, advanced against them. Throwing away their arms and ammunition they fled across the river without awaiting the charge of the troops, and some few, who did not succeed in flying with sufficient celerity, were cut up.

Disheartened by this failure the garrison evacuated the fort in the night, escaping by a precipitous path. "The most amazing thing was to see the place from whence they had escaped. To look down the precipitous path made one giddy, and yet down this place, where no possible footing could be seen, they had all gone — men and women — in the dead of the night! One or two mangled bodies lay at the bottom, attesting the difficulty of the descent. Nothing but despair could have tempted them to have chosen such a way." (Dr. Lowe's *Central India during the Rebellion of 1857-58.*) The rebels were pursued, and a number cut up and taken prisoners. For conspicuous gallantry in this action, Jemadar Ghulam Husain, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, and Trooper Rahmat Ulla Khan of the same corps was promoted Duffadar.

Relief of Saugor.

Hearing that the Raja of Banpur had taken up a position fifteen miles off at Barodia, to dispute the passage of the Bina river, Sir Hugh ordered out a force in pursuit, and defeated the insurgents after some severe fighting. "The fall of Rahatgarh had effected two most important objects. It had cleared the country south of Saugor of the rebels, had reopened the road to Indur, and had made it possible for the general to march to the relief of Saugor, now beleaguered for nearly eight months." (*History of the Indian Mutiny* — Kaye and Malleson.) Marching on Saugor, Sir Hugh Rose entered that place unopposed on the morning of the 3rd February.

Before the arrival of his force, the rebels of the Bandelkhand, Shahgarh, Saugor, and Narbada Districts had invested Saugor from all

1858. sides except one, and had occupied the Fort of Rahatgarh to the west, and Sanoda and Garhakota to the east. The relief of Saugor by the 2nd Brigade had opened communications to the west and north, permitting of communication being opened by Sir Hugh Rose with Major Orr, commanding the advanced guard of the 1st Brigade at Guna on the Mhow and Agra Grand Trunk Road. It remained for the 2nd Brigade to open communications from Saugor towards the east and cut the rebel line from Jhansi to the Narbada. With this object the British General determined to attack the fort of Garhakota.

The day after their arrival at Saugor, Captain Hare with his detachment of all arms of the Hyderabad Contingent was sent to take the little fort of Sanoda, where the rebels had stores of supplies, with orders at the same time to make practicable for siege artillery, for use against Garhakota, the ford of the river Beas. The rebels fled on Captain Hare's approach, leaving large supplies of grain.

Siege of Garhakota.

On the 10th February Sir Hugh encamped near the village of Bassari, close to Garhakota. The fort was a strong one, situated between the rivers Gidari and Sonar, and surrounded, except on the East, by forest, and by the towns of Garhakota and Hardanagar; its defences were so strong that in 1818 a British force of 11,000 men, with 28 siege guns, was unable to make a breach in them, and the besiegers running short of ammunition, the garrison was allowed on that occasion to evacuate the fort with the honours of war.

Some skirmishing took place with the enemy, and the first shot from the British 8-inch howitzer, fired at a gun in the north face of the fort, blew in the embrasure, dismounted the gun, and took off the head of a sepoy who was serving it, clad in a red jacket, with an English medal and two clasps.

The enemy evacuated the fort and fled before the investment was completed. They were pursued by Captain Hare with half a troop of Horse Artillery, a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, and a troop of Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, who came up with them at the river Beas. This was crossed by the Cavalry, and the rebels were pursued until dark, 70 to 100 of them being cut up.

In his Despatch Sir Hugh Rose recommended Captain Hare "for his intelligence and activity in pursuing and coming up with the rebels."

Battle of Madanpur Pass.

After the capture of Garhakota, the British General marched back to Saugor to repair his siege guns, where the want of supplies obliged him to halt until the 27th February. This unavoidable delay in the operations inspired the rebels with fresh courage, and they again occupied strong positions in the Districts—the forts of Serai and Maraora,

and the difficult passes of Narut, Madanpur, and Dhamani in the mountainous ridges which separate the Shahgarh and Saugor Districts. Sir Hugh Rose's object was to reach Jhansi as quickly as possible, for the attack on which place it was necessary that the 1st Brigade on the west and the 2nd Brigade on the east of the Betwa river should be concentrated. He therefore determined to force these obstacles, and directed General Stuart with the 1st Brigade to move from Guna westwards, and take Chanderi, whilst he himself forced his way to the northwards, and crossing the Betwa, marched with both brigades against Jhansi. 1858.

The Pass at Narut was by the far the most difficult, and the enemy having concluded that the British Force must cross it, had increased its natural difficulties by barricading the road with abattis and parapets made of large boulders of rock 15 feet thick. The Raja of Banpur, described as both enterprising and courageous, held this pass with 10,000 men.

Marching from Saugor on the 27th February to Bijwas, a central point whence he could operate against any of the passes, where he was joined by the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, Sir Hugh Rose found that Major Orr, with his usual intelligence, had collected information which made him select the pass of Madanpur for his point of attack. In order to deceive the enemy, and to prevent the Raja of Banpur coming to the assistance of the Raja of Shahgarh, who held the Madanpur pass, the British General sent a force to make a feint upon Narut, while he himself marched on the 3rd March against Madanpur. Five hundred Cavalry, 200 Infantry, and 4 guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, together with a company of the 3rd Bombay Europeans formed the advanced guard; some guns of the Contingent Artillery were in the centre; some more guns, 50 Cavalry and 125 Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons formed the rear guard.

The enemy's skirmishers being driven in, their main forces were seen when within 800 yards of the pass, when Major Orr made some good practice at them with round shot and spherical case. The pass was formed by a sudden descent of the road into a deep, thickly-wooded glen. To the left the road was bordered by rocky and precipitous hills. Further on to the right it ran along the side of a lake.

Sir Hugh Rose says in his Despatch:—

"The ardour of an excellent officer induced him at this time to make an incautious movement with his guns to his right front, with the view to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy. But he had not taken into consideration that this movement brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of the edge of the glen, in which lay concealed some hundred

1858. sepoys who, before he could unlimber, opened a heavy fire on his guns, which he was unable to depress on them. The sepoys fortunately fired too quick and too high, and the officer retired his guns out of the range of their musketry with only a few casualties." The rebel sepoys hailed this event with exultant shouts. But their joy was short lived. A hundred of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Sinclair, charged into the glen and swept through it towards the road, across which the rebels were rapidly driven up the hill on the left, which was then taken by the 3rd Europeans. The enemy having been driven from all the hills commanding the defile, Captain Abbott* cleared the pass with the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, driving in the hostile front on the village of Madanpur, to which the insurgent forces had now retired. At this time, the rear guard being threatened by the rebels at Narut, a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons and one of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry were sent to its assistance.

The Artillery now drove the enemy out of Madanpur, and they retired towards the fort of Serai, pursued by Major Orr with the remainder of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Major Orr and Captain Abbott, pressing along the road through the jungle, came up with the rear of the rebels, consisting principally of the 52nd Bengal Infantry, and slew a number, including the notorious mutineer Lal Tribedi, the Havildar Major who was the instigator of the mutiny in the regiment, and whom they had made their Commanding Officer.

Marching several miles beyond into the open country, Sir Hugh Rose occupied without opposition the forts of Serai and Maraora, thus placing himself in rear of the passes and the enemy's defences, and turning the pass of Narut, which the rebels had considered impregnable. British authority was re-established in the District, and the Shahgarh territory was annexed. The whole country between Saugor and Jhansi to the east of the Betwa river, which had been in the hands of the insurgents since the outbreak of the rebellion, was now, with the exception of Thal-Behut, restored to the Government.

Sir Hugh in his Despatch brought to notice the services of Major Orr, Captain Abbott, and Captain Sinclair. The casualties in the Hyderabad Contingent were only two troopers of the 1st Cavalry dangerously wounded.

March of the 1st Brigade.

Leaving Mhow on the 6th February, with the 1st Brigade, Brigadier Stuart marched towards Chanderi, halting at Khukiwasas, 6 miles short of that place, on the 5th March.

* Captain Abbott had succeeded Captain S. G. G. Orr in command of the 3rd Cavalry, the latter having been invalided home on conclusion of the campaign in Malwa. Lieutenant Dowker took over command of the 1st Cavalry from Captain Abbott.

The remnants of the rebels beaten in the various actions with Sir Hugh Rose had assembled at Chanderi, a fort of great strength, which Stuart carried by assault with a portion of his force on the 17th March. The Hyderabad Contingent did not take part in the storming of this place, but a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dowker, joined the Brigadier the day before the action, with despatches from Sir Hugh Rose, after a long march, losing one man on the way. 1858. Capture of Chanderi.

On the 20th March 1858 Sir Hugh Rose arrived at Simra, one day's march from Jhansi, with his 2nd Brigade. The 1st Brigade, which had been employed as already related in the capture of Chanderi under Brigadier C. Stuart, C.B., had not yet joined him. On the same day he sent a force of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, including 476 sabres of the Hyderabad Contingent, to invest Jhansi, arriving himself the following day with the remainder of the 2nd Brigade. The fort of Jhansi was of great strength, both natural and artificial. Built of massive granite, with walls from sixteen to twenty feet in thickness, it stood on an elevated rock rising out of a plain, commanding the city and surrounding country. The Fort had extensive and elaborate outworks of the same solid construction, with front and flanking embrasures for Artillery fire, and loopholes, of which in some places there were as many as five tiers, for musketry. Guns placed on the high towers of the Fort commanded the surrounding country. One tower, called the "white turret," had lately been raised in height by the rebels, and armed with heavy ordnance. The fortress was surrounded by the city on all sides except the west and part of the south face. The steepness of the rock protected the west; the fortified city wall with bastions springing from the centre of its south face, running south and ending in a high mound or mamelon, covered the southern aspect by a flanking fire. The mound was fortified by a strong circular bastion for five guns, round part of which was drawn a ditch of solid masonry, 12 feet deep and 15 feet broad. The Siege of Jhansi.

The city of Jhansi was about 4½ miles in circumference, surrounded by a fortified and massive wall from 6 to 12 feet thick, and varying in height from 18 to 30 feet, with numerous flanking bastions armed as batteries with ordnance, and loopholes, with a banquette for infantry. Outside the walls the city was girt with forest, except some parts on the east and south fronts. On the east was a picturesque lake and water palace; to the south lay the ruined cantonments and residences of the murdered English. Temples with their gardens—one, the Jokan Bagh, the scene of the horrid butchery—and two rocky ridges, the eastmost called the Kapu Tekri, both important positions, faced and threatened the south face of the city wall and Fort. Such was the apparently

1858. impregnable stronghold of the rebels under the Rani of Jhansi, before which the British Force encamped on March 21st 1858.

Sir Hugh Rose established seven flying cavalry camps for the investment of the place. These camps detached outposts and vedettes which watched and prevented all egress from the city by day and night; each camp, on any attempt being made to force its line, was to call on the others for help. The road from the city was obstructed by trenches and abattis, and the cavalry were supplied with some Horse Artillery and 9-pounder guns.

The garrison was estimated at about 12,000, including 400 Cavalry, with 30 or 40 guns under a first-rate artilleryman. The attack on Jhansi offered serious difficulties, as the fort could only be breached from the south, which was flanked by the city wall and mound, whilst the rocky ridge described was too far off to serve as a base for offensive operations. It was evident that the capture of the mound must be the first important operation.

The first object, therefore, was to concentrate a heavy fire on the mound and on the south of the city in order to drive the enemy out of them and facilitate their capture; to breach the wall close to the mound and to dismantle the enemy's defences, which protected the mound and opposed an attack. This was effected, first by placing batteries on a rocky knoll, the right attack, which took in reverse the mound and two walls running from it; secondly—on the rocky ridge, the left attack. The rocky ridge, the left attack, was on the 24th March occupied by a strong picquet of the Hyderabad Contingent under Captain Hare, with two 5½ inch Mortars which played on the mound and houses adjacent to it. On the 25th several towers, including the "white turret," were destroyed by the siege guns, and the powder magazine was blown up in the Fort. By the 30th the British batteries had dismantled the defences of the Fort and city, or disabled their guns, and their best artillerymen had all been killed, whilst, the breach being practicable, preparations were made for the assault on that day. Meanwhile, however, the besiegers were threatened with a fresh danger.

Battle of Betwa River. Tantia Topi, a relation and agent of Nana Sahib, had collected and organized a large body of troops in the neighbourhood of Mhow and Nowgong, which was called "the army of the Peshwa," and displayed the standard of that obsolete authority. After the fall of Chirkari, where he had captured 24 guns and 3 lakhs of rupees, Tantia, at the urgent request of the Rani, marched against the British Camp before Jhansi at the head of a force of 22,000 men and 28 guns. Sir Hugh heard of the approach of this army on March 30th. Hoping to bring the enemy to an engagement with the river in his rear, Sir Hugh

marched at 9 P.M. on that day with the 1st Brigade to the village of Bapoba which commanded the fords at Rajpur and Kolwar, by which the enemy coming from Burra Saugor must cross the Betwa. 1858.

No sign of the hostile force being found, the British General came to the conclusion that they would not cross the river while he was close to it, and he therefore withdrew on the 31st towards the Camp, leaving outposts to watch the fords. The ruse was successful, and the rebels crossed the Rajpur ford the same day, and after sunset took up a position in order of battle opposite the rear of the Camp of the 2nd Brigade. At sunset they lit an immense bonfire as a signal to Jhansi; it was answered from the fort and city by salvoes of artillery and by shouts of joy. Sir Hugh Rose made skilful dispositions for the enemy's discomfiture. Sufficient forces drawn from both Brigades were left to keep up the investment of Jhansi.

On the evening of the 31st the 2nd Brigade was drawn up across the road from the Betwa, half a mile from the Camp, some Contingent cavalry under Lieutenant Clark being posted on the right, and guns and detachments of infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent on the left flank of the 1st line. The Contingent Cavalry also furnished troops on the left flank of the 2nd line, and picquets and lines of vedettes to the front and flanks. Major Orr with some of his cavalry had meanwhile been sent along the road to the Betwa to watch the enemy's movements.

Shortly after midnight a sowar of the Contingent Cavalry galloped in with information that the enemy were crossing the lower or Kolwar ford in great numbers. Brigadier Stuart was at once deatched with the remainder of the 1st Brigade, including a troop of the 1st Cavalry and one of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, total 107 sabres, under Lieutenant Johnson, to march to Borgaon, 8 miles from Jhansi, close to the river Betwa, from whence he could oppose and outflank the enemy, who had crossed above that point.

At daybreak the hostile force, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, advanced against the weakened British line, the picquets and vedettes retiring steadily to the flanks before them, to clear the field of fire for the guns. Sir Hugh Rose thus describes his dispositions in his Despatch:—

"Before my line was uncovered, the enemy took ground to his right. I conformed, to prevent his outflanking my left, but very cautiously lest he should draw me away too much to the left, and then fall on my right flank. This was probably his intention, for a body of horse was seen to my right. I halted and fronted, the enemy did the

1858. same and instantly opened a heavy artillery, musket, and matchlock fire on my line from the whole of his front, to which my Batteries answered steadily.

"The enemy had taken up an excellent position, a little in rear of a rising ground, which made it difficult to bring an effective fire on him. I ordered my front line of Infantry to be drawn up, the troop of horse artillery to take ground diagonally to the right, and enfilade the enemy's left flank. In this movement a round shot broke the wheel of a horse artillery gun."

These dispositions were effective. The enemy suffered severely from the fire of the guns, and were then charged and routed by the general himself at the head of a troop of the 14th Dragoons and a strong troop of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. A general advance of the whole line was then ordered, and the retreat of the rebels became a rout. Pursued by the horse artillery and cavalry, the enemy fled towards the Betwa, losing many men and guns. This was the first line of the hostile force; the second line, under Tantia Topi in person, was some three miles in rear, and retired before the pursuing cavalry and guns towards Rajpur ford, where they made a stand, and fired the dry jungle to try and check their pursuers. But the mounted troops galloped through the burning forest, and two troops of the 14th Light Dragoons and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry crossed the river, which was crowded with the enemy's heavy guns and stores. The rebels kept up a heavy fire on the cavalry while it was crossing the ford, but the dragoons and contingent sowars pressed on, ascended the steep bank on the other side, and, surmounting all opposition, sabred such of the insurgents as still held their ground. Parties were sent in pursuit, and the whole of the guns and two standards were captured. Brigadier Stuart's force meanwhile, finding none of the enemy at Borgaon, had marched back towards the sound of the battle and arrived in time to take part in the action, while his cavalry joined in the pursuit.

The loss of the enemy was computed at 1,500 killed; 18 guns were captured, as well as a large quantity of ordnance stores, some elephants and camels.

The action was important both in its actual and moral results, lowering the spirits of the besieged and raising those of the besiegers before Jhansi. Sir Hugh Rose in his despatch brought to notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of the force which, "without relaxing in the least the arduous siege and investment of a very strong fort and fortified city garrisoned by 10,000 desperate men, fought with the few numbers left in camp a grand action with a relieving army; beat

and pursued them nine miles, killing 1,500 of them, and taking from them all their artillery, stores, and ammunition." 1858.

He particularly brought to notice, for their zeal and assistance during the action, Major Orr and Captain Hare of the Hyderabad Contingent, while Brigadier Stuart wrote in his report:—

"The conduct of Ressaidar Allah-ud-din Khan of the 1st, and Ressaidar Sikandar Ali Beg of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was also marked by great bravery, the latter officer, I regret to say, has received two very severe and dangerous wounds."

The losses of the Hyderabad Contingent in this engagement were:—

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—1 Duffadar and 1 sowar killed; Lieutenant Henry Clark, Ressaidar Sikandar Ali Beg, and 2 troopers wounded.

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—1 trooper killed and 4 wounded.

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Two troopers killed; Jemadar Sayyid Nur Ali and 1 trooper wounded.

3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Four men wounded, including 1 bhisti and 2 sepoys burnt.

5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—One killed (burnt) and 5 wounded, including 1 bhisti and 1 man burnt.

The fall of Jhansi.

After the defeat of Tantia Topi's army, the siege of Jhansi was vigorously renewed. On the 2nd April all necessary preparations were made for the escalade, and a division order was issued for the assault of the defences of the city wall. The attack took place on the 3rd in two columns, the Hyderabad Contingent being with the 3rd Europeans in the right attack. A large portion of the city having been occupied, the assaults were concentrated on the palace, which was taken after desperate hand to hand fighting, and the fort was captured next day. Information having been received on the morning of the 4th that the Rani had fled in the night, detachments of cavalry were sent in pursuit. At the town of Bandiri, 21 miles from Jhansi, the Rani's irregular horse was sighted, and Lieutenant Dowker,* passing through the town with a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, saw traces of her hasty flight, and her tent in which was an unfinished breakfast. On the other side of the town Lieutenant Dowker came up with and cut up forty of the enemy—Rohillas and Bengal irregular cavalry—and was gaining fast on the Rani, who, with four attendants, was seen escaping on a grey horse, when he was dismounted by a

Lieutenant Dowker pursues the Rani.

* Now General H. C. Dowker, C.B.

1858. severe wound, and obliged to abandon the pursuit. Meanwhile desperate fighting was proceeding in Jhansi. From the time, however, of the capture of the Palace, the rebels lost heart and began to leave the town and fort. Nothing could prove more the efficiency of the investment than the number of them cut up by the picquets of the flying camps. The woods, gardens, and roads round the town were strewed with the corpses of the fugitive rebels. The Rani's flight was the signal for a general retreat. Early in the morning the outskirts of the city were scoured by cavalry and infantry, and it will give some idea of the destruction of insurgents which ensued when it is related that a party of the 14th Light Dragoons alone killed two hundred in one patrol. The rebels generally sold their lives as dearly as they could, fighting to the last with their usual dexterity and firmness. A band of forty desperadoes barricaded themselves in a spacious house with a courtyard and vaults. This was attacked by a detachment of Hyderabad Contingent Infantry under Captain Hare and Captain Sinclair of the 3rd Infantry, who was killed, and of whom Sir Hugh Rose made honourable mention in his despatch. Reinforcements and several pieces of siege artillery were then brought up by Major Orr, but even when the house had been breached and knocked to pieces, the rebels continued to resist in the ruined passages and vaults. They were all, as usual, destroyed, but not without casualties on the attacking side. Captain Abbott spoke highly of the gallantry with which Lieutenant E. W. Dun, with dismounted detachments of the 1st and 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, stormed a house and garden obstinately held by fugitives. Thus terminated this memorable siege, in which the British troops "had to contend against an enemy more than double their numbers, behind formidable fortifications, who defended themselves afterwards from house to house in a spacious city, often under the fire of the fort, afterwards in suburbs, and in very difficult ground outside the walls. The investing cavalry force were day and night for 17 days on arduous duty, the men not taking their clothes off, the horses saddled and bridled up at night. The nature of the defence and strictness of the investment gave rise to continued and fierce combats; for the rebels having no hope sought to sell their lives as dearly as they could. But the discipline and gallant spirit of the troops enabled them to overcome difficulties and opposition of every sort, to take the fortified city of Jhansi by storm, subduing the strongest fortress in Central India, and killing 5,000 of its rebel garrison." (Sir H. Rose's Despatch.)

Of the Hyderabad Contingent, Major Orr, Captains Abbott and Hare, and Lieutenants Dowker and Dun were mentioned in the

Despatch, as well as 13 Native Officers and men. The casualties in the Hyderabad Contingent were:— 1858.

1st Cavalry.—Captain H. D. Abbott slightly and Lieutenant H. C. Dowker severely wounded; 1 trooper killed, 1 Jemadar, 1 Duffadar and 6 troopers wounded.

4th Cavalry.—Captain W. Murray slightly wounded; 1 Duffadar and 2 troopers killed; 2 Jemadars, 1 Trumpet Major, and 4 troopers wounded.

1st Company Artillery.—One man wounded.

2nd Company Artillery.—One Subadar and 1 Havildar killed; 1 man wounded.

3rd Infantry.—Captain J. Sinclair and 4 men killed; 8 men wounded.

5th Infantry.—One sepoy killed; 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar and 9 men wounded.

Rewards for conspicuous gallantry in the action at Jhansi:—

1st Cavalry.

Bargir Jeymat Singh	Promoted Jemadar.
" Karim Ali Khan	" "
Silladar Prem Singh	" Duffadar.
Bargir Jiwan Singh	" "
" Ganesh Singh	" "
Ressaidar Ala-ud-din	3rd Class Order of Merit.
Jemadar Md. Din Khan	" "
" Mir Karim Ali	" "
Duffadar Jiwan Singh	" "
" Ganesh Singh	" "

4th Cavalry.

Trooper Bhagwan Singh	Promoted Duffadar.
" Khairulla Khan	" "
" Khari Md. Khan	" "
" Yakub Khan	" "
Jemadar Hanuman Singh	3rd Class Order of Merit.
" Mir Nur Ali	" "
Duffadar Himmat Khan	" "
" Bhagwan Singh	" "

3rd Infantry.

Naik Ashar Gowla	Promoted Havildar.
Jemadar Matadin	3rd Class Order of Merit.

5th Infantry.

Private Hira Lal	Promoted Havildar.
" Amir Khan.	" Naik.
" Busawan	" "
" Sahib Lal	" "
" Siudath	" "
Jemadar Ganga Singh	3rd Class Order of Merit.

1858. In G. G. O. No. 636 of 1859, the following promotions were made in consideration of the distinguished gallantry of the men at the siege and capture of Jhansi :—

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Ressaidar Ala-ud-din Khan promoted Risaldar Major.

Troopers Tejmal Singh, Mir Ahmed Ali, and Nanu Singh, promoted Duffadars.

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Troopers Khan Muhammad Khan and Tabul Khan promoted Duffadars.

While Sir Hugh Rose was detained at Jhansi by the necessity for protecting that place against the Kotah rebels and the late Chanderi Garrison, who made an incursion on the road from Jhansi to Guna, he sent Major Orr with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force across the Betwa to clear Mhow, on the road from Jhansi to Chirkari, where the rebels were said to have re-assembled, with orders to proceed northwards to Gurserai, the chief of which District was loyal; to gain all possible information from him, and move against Kotra, an important ford across the Betwa, said to be occupied by rebels. Major Orr was to co-operate with Major Gall, who had been sent along the road from Jhansi to Kalpi with—

One Squadron, 14th Light Dragoons;
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent;
3 guns, Bombay Artillery.

Major Orr found no enemy in Mhow, but between Gurserai and the Betwa he came upon a fort occupied by the rebels, some of whom escaped, whilst 40 surrendered with 3 guns. Finding that Gurserai was occupied, not by rebels but by the allied Gurserai Troops, Major Orr marched to the ford of Erich, across the Betwa to the west of Kotra, and entered into communication with Major Gall, who advanced as far as Punch, and ascertained that the enemy were in force in that town, intending to oppose the British army when it marched on Kalpi.

Capture of Lohari.

Major Gall, in order better to observe the enemy, had a Jemadar's party of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Lohari, a village and mud fort about 8 miles from Punch, garrisoned by 70 or 80 men of the Rajah of Sampta, who was said to be an ally. These men, however, betrayed the party of Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry in the basest manner to the rebel cavalry at Kunch, but the former managed to cut their way out with great difficulty, with the loss of one man killed, some camp followers, and all their baggage. On his arrival at Punch Sir Hugh Rose sent Major Gall with a detachment including 100 sabres of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to punish the treacherous garrison of Lohari, who turned out to be

disguised sepoys of the 12th Bengal Infantry, a regiment which had mutinied. 1858.

On the 2nd May Major Gall marched at 2 A.M., and invested the place with his Cavalry. The fort was then stormed by the infantry, the gate being blown in by a bag of powder. The garrison defended themselves desperately, but were eventually killed to a man, the total amounting to about 90 men.

Sir Hugh Rose commenced a very characteristic Despatch regarding the operations that attended the capture of Kalpi, dated Gwalior, 22nd June 1858, as follows:—

"In reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, my operations against Kalpi, it is my duty, in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the troops under my command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them after leaving Jhansi. They had to contend, not only against the rebel army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers, and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist, a Bengal Sun, at its maximum of heat. This fomidable ally of the rebel cause was more dangerous than the rebels themselves." March from Jhansi.

It is interesting to note that the British General complained of the Enfield Rifles which "had made up a good deal for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, now no longer existed. The heat and other causes had had such an effect on the ammunition of the rifles that, their loading becoming difficult and their fire uncertain, the men lost confidence in their arms."

Kalpi was the best fortified stronghold of the rebels in Central India, and contained an arsenal full of warlike stores, while its position on the right bank of the Jumna prevented the concentration of the British armies of the west with those of the east of India. The rebel leaders were the Nawab of Banda, the Rani of Jhansi, and Rao Sahib, a nephew of the Nana of Bithur, whilst the army was composed of the Gwalior Contingent—whom Sir Hugh Rose describes as "the finest men, best drilled and organised native troops of all arms in India"—several revolted regiments, and a force of all arms belonging to the Nawab of Banda.

Leaving Jhansi at midnight on April 25th, the British General marched with the 1st Brigade, having sent a detachment under Major Gall to watch the rebel garrison of Kota, and leaving orders for the 2nd Brigade to follow two days later. Major Orr had previously been despatched with the greater part of the Hyderabad Contingent to prevent any of the rebels from crossing the Betwa, and doubling back

1858. towards the south. To meet the advance of the British, the Rani of Jhansi sent an army under Tantia Topi to Kunch, a town 42 miles from Kalpi on the Jhansi road, where a strong intrenched position was taken up, covered by woods and gardens, with temples at intervals, and surrounded by a strong wall. On May 1st, Major Gall reached Punch, 14 miles from Kunch, and was joined the same day by the 1st Brigade under Sir Hugh Rose.

Battle of Kunch.

On May 5th, Sir Hugh was joined by the 2nd Brigade, reinforced by the 71st Highlanders, and he at once marched on Lohari, the fort at which place was occupied by the rebels, who were attacked and exterminated by Major Gall, with a wing of the 3rd Europeans, some artillery, and dragoons. With a view to turning the enemy's flank, the British General marched on the morning of the 6th fourteen miles to a position two miles from and facing the unfortified side of the town of Kunch, and threatening the line of the insurgents' retreat to Kalpi. The 1st Brigade, forming the British left, rested on Nagapura; the 2nd Brigade occupied the village of Chumer in the centre, whilst Major Orr with the Hyderabad Contingent, occupying Umri, formed the right.

Major Gall was now sent to reconnoitre the gardens and temples that lay between the British army and the town of Kunch, his advance being covered by artillery fire, while at the same time the siege-guns took up a position to bombard the town.

It was found that the enemy had retreated through the wood to that part of it which was adjacent to the town, into which the fire of the artillery had driven them, but some still occupied the outworks.

The wood and outworks were soon cleared by the 1st Brigade, which drove a portion of the rebels into the plain beyond the town, cutting their force in two. When about to enter the town, a large force of rebel infantry was observed strongly posted in cultivated ground, threatening the right of the line of attack of the 1st Brigade. When these retreated before the Infantry of the 2nd Brigade, which moved down on them from another direction, they were charged and broken by the Cavalry, including a Troop of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The hostile line of defence being cut in two, the enemy retired in masses from Kunch towards Orai and Kalpi, pursued by the cavalry and horse artillery, including Captain Abbott's cavalry, who charged and captured a gun under heavy fire.

Movements of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The Hyderabad Contingent Field Force had been despatched from Jhansi to try and prevent the Rajahs of Banpur and Shahgarh, and any body of rebels, crossing the Betwa and doubling back southwards. The two Rajahs, for the purpose of carrying out this very manœuvre,

had separated from the rebels at Kunch, and drove the troops of the Rajah of Gurserai, who held Kotra, commanding a ford across the Betwa, to the south bank of the river. 1858.

Major Orr crossed the Betwa, engaged the Rajahs, drove them from their position at Kotra, and took one of their guns; but he found it impossible to cut off the retreat of the enemy, who, whilst he was attacking one part of their force, retired precipitately with the remainder some distance down the river, where they crossed by a ford and took the road southwards. Major Orr was then directed to march on Kunch, where he arrived in time to take part in the battle, during which he advanced from the front of the village of Umri direct upon Kunch. In his immediate front were some walls and enclosures held in force by the enemy, who directed a heavy fire on the advancing line. But their fire was quickly silenced by Captain Douglas' guns, and the gardens and enclosures were then cleared by two companies of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Partridge. At the same time the cavalry moved round to the right, drove off the enemy's horsemen who were threatening that flank, and afterwards joined in the pursuit.

Action at Kotra.

The Hyderabad Contingent at Kunch.

The Contingent troops which took part in this action were, in addition to the 3rd Cavalry under Captain Abbott :—

1st Cavalry, 182 Sabres, Lieut. Dowker.
4th „ 147 „ Captain Murray.

1st Company Artillery,	two 6-pounder guns.		Captain Douglas, commanding.
2nd „ „	three „ „		
4th „ „	two 12-pounder Howitzers two 5½-inch Mortars.		

Left Wing, 3rd Infantry, 333 Bayonets, Lieut. Macquoid.
5th Infantry, 241 Bayonets, Captain G. Hare.

The services of Captains Hare and Murray; Lieutenants Dowker, Macquoid, Dun, Fraser, Westmacott, Johnson and Partridge; Surgeon Orr and Assistant Surgeons Burn and Sanderson were again brought to notice.

The casualties were :—

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—1 killed and 2 wounded.

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Ressaidar Safdar Ali Beg killed; Risaldar Zulfikar Ali Beg and 7 men wounded.

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.—1 trooper killed and 5 wounded.

1st Company Artillery.—1 killed and 2 wounded.

2nd Company Artillery.—1 Jemadar wounded.

5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—5 sepoys wounded.

1858. Advance on Kalpi.

After their defeat at Kunch the rebels retreated on the road to Kalpi, where they covered their retirement by a cloud of skirmishers, who for some time kept the pursuing cavalry and horse artillery at a distance. At length, many having been killed, and all their guns having been captured, the survivors were driven in on the main body, and crowded along the Kalpi road in a long and straggling line. The cavalry, however, were too exhausted to follow and complete the rout, and the enemy retired on Kalpi with a loss of six hundred men, including most of the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Infantry, who covered their retreat, as well as nine guns and a quantity of stores and ammunition. The British loss amounted to three officers and fifty-nine men killed and wounded, as well as many casualties from sunstroke. In the pursuit Captain Abbott led his men in his usual gallant and efficient manner, and showed that on such service no weapon is equal to the lance.

Marching at 2 A.M. on the 9th May, Sir Hugh was obliged to halt at Hardawi, the 2nd Brigade, which had received orders to follow the next day, having been delayed by a terrific storm.

March to Galauli.

On the 16th he arrived at Galauli, six miles below Kalpi on the Jumna, with the 1st Brigade, meeting with no opposition except an attack on the baggage by the rebel cavalry. Major Orr's force was on the way directed to drive in a strong picquet of the enemy, of all arms, posted on the road, to cover subsequently the march of the rear-guard to Galauli, and to encamp at the village of Tehri to keep up the communications with the 2nd Brigade, and assist its march to the adjacent village of Diapura. Arrived at Galauli, two men of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry were despatched across the river to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who had been ordered to co-operate and who was thirty miles distant, with directions to move up the river immediately. These men reached their destination in safety. At the same time two pontoon rafts, which had been brought from Poona, were floated on the Jumna to establish communication with the other bank, the rebels having destroyed or removed all the boats.

Fight at Diapura.

The rear-guard of the 2nd Brigade, under Major J. Forbes, C.B., including 200 of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry under Captain Murray, had some hard work in covering the march of its main body to Diapura but was assisted in repulsing the enemy with loss by Major Orr's force, which had been detached for this purpose. The Brigade was followed from its last encampment at Etawah by 4,000 or 5,000 rebels, including some 1,200 cavalry, who threatened the left flank by repeated advances with both horse and artillery, but were repulsed on

every occasion. Hearing that Major Forbes was hard-pressed, Sir Hugh Rose marched from Galauli to his assistance with— 1858.

½ Troop, Horse Artillery,
1 Troop, 4th Light Dragoons,
1 Troop, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry,
3 Guns, No. 4 Light Field Battery,
38th and 25th Native Infantry;

and found on arrival that Major Forbes had reached Diapura, but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear-guard, had taken ground to the left and, reinforced from Kalpi, were preparing to storm the neighbouring village of Mutha.

Combat at Mutha.

This village dominated the camp at Diapura, and was occupied by a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who, finding himself hard-pressed, had given orders to evacuate it, when Sir Hugh opportunely arrived. The retirement was at once stopped, and re-inforcements ordered up, including half the Hyderabad Contingent Battery, the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, and two companies of Hyderabad Contingent Infantry. The enemy were soon driven off, largely by the fire of the Contingent Artillery under Captain Douglas, who had four 6-pounders posted on the right of Mutha, and "burst shrapnel just over the heads of the rebels in the ravines with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's riflemen." (Sir H. Rose's Despatch).

Attacks on Galauli and Tehri.

On the same day, taking advantage of the absence of the force sent to Mutha from the 1st Brigade, the enemy attacked Galauli and Tehri, the latter place garrisoned by the Hyderabad Contingent under Captain Hare. The rebels were repulsed at both points. Captain Hare was mentioned in the General's Despatch for his conduct on this occasion.

Next afternoon, the 17th, the enemy again attacked Diapura, but was repulsed with loss by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell with the assistance of Major Orr's force.

Dispositions before Kalpi.

Meanwhile Colonel Maxwell arrived on the other side of the river, and took up a position to shell the fort of Kalpi with his Mortar Batteries, and having instructions also to blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, and destroy the defences of the Fort facing the Galauli position; as well as to shell the part of the town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy holding those localities in force when attacked. Another Mortar Battery was to be placed lower down the Jumna opposite the village of Rehri, where the enemy had a force and a battery posted to repulse the right column of the British attack on Kalpi.

1858. On the morning of the 19th the 2nd Brigade and the Hyderabad Field Force were brought in from Diapura and Tehri to the camp on the Jumna. The force, meanwhile, suffered severely from the heat, the thermometer registering 118° in the shade, whilst at the same time the enemy's continual attacks had to be beaten off, and in Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch a vivid picture is painted of the great difficulties his troops had to contend with at this important point of the campaign.

Colonel Maxwell's batteries opened fire at noon on May 22nd and soon cleared the village of Rehri.

Meanwhile Sir Hugh had made his dispositions as follows on the 21st:—

"The right flank facing the left of Kalpi, rested on the ravines running down to the Jumna ; in these ravines stood the villages of Salauli and Galauli. Both these villages were held and protected by strong pickets, and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st Brigade, my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Jumna, facing the belt of ravines, and the left front of Kalpi, on the table-land, immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st Brigade facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep outward, and the 2nd Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force, facing the table-land or plain stretching from Kalpi to Jalalpur, were thrown back *en potence*. This ground was adapted to the movements of Artillery and Cavalry.

My whole front was guarded by strong outposts with advanced sentries in the ravines, and pickets."

Sir Hugh had received information on the 21st that the rebel army intended to make a general attack on his position at Galauli at 8 A.M., the following day, and that they had sworn an oath on the sacred waters of the Jumna that they would drive his force into the river or die in the attempt; and that large quantities of opium had been issued to the troops to nerve them for the battle. To meet this expected attack the British General made the following dispositions on the morning of the 22nd May :—

Dispositions to meet the rebel attack.

"The pickets on the right front of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 3rd Europeans were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order, their right resting on the Jumna. In support were 3 guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery; the remainder of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson. My left centre facing the plain and the village of Tehri was guarded by No. 1 Bombay Troop, Horse Artillery, supported by two Troops, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. The siege guns, two 18-pounders, one 24-pounder, two

8-inch Howitzers, each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3rd Europeans, formed the centre, supported by the wing of Her Majesty's 71st, one squadron of the 14th, a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and Captain Field's Royal Artillery 9-pounders. 1858.

The left was formed by the Camel Corps and No. 18 Light Field Battery, supported by a detachment of the Sikh Corps, the Hyderabad Field Force covering my extreme left."

Shortly after 8 A.M. on the 22nd May 1858, the enemy advanced in great force from Kalpi and its environs towards the belt of ravines on the British right, and along the Jalalpur and Kalpi road against the left, manœuvring so skilfully that they got unperceived into the ravines on the right, where their real attack was carried out. Meanwhile the hostile right, consisting of some 1,400 Cavalry, with several battalions of infantry, and Horse Artillery, 9-pounders, continuing their advance along the Jalalpur road, brought their left shoulders up when opposite the village of Tehri, in front of the British centre, whence they strongly reinforced their picquets in the ravines opposite the right centre, while their guns and cavalry threatened to outflank the British left. The battle of Kalpi.

Sir Hugh Rose was not, however, deceived by these manœuvres, and still regarded his right as the threatened flank. Reinforcing his left with the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Abbott, he directed the latter to retire slowly before the enemy, and obliquely across his front, to conceal his heavy guns, and draw the rebel cavalry into their fire, afterwards placing his regiment perpendicular to the front to charge the right flank of the advancing cavalry. This manœuvre partially succeeded, the enemy's horse losing heavily from the fire of the guns, but keeping out of the way of the British Cavalry.

Meanwhile, to seek for the enemy who he felt assured were concealed in the ravines on his right, the General pushed forward a Company of the 3rd Europeans, who discovered the lurking rebels. A general engagement immediately began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehri, the rebels advancing in thick chains of skirmishers, with masses in support. Sir Hugh Rose, watching the action from the left of the village of Tehri, observed a slackening of the British fire on the right, and an increase in that of the enemy. Hastening to the threatened flank, which was the key of his position, with the Camel Corps, he found the situation critical. Volleys of musketry from the rebel sepoys, who were firing from the gullies from which they were advancing into the ravines, swept the crest and the Mortar battery and guns there posted. The guns had ceased firing. The rebels, with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium and fury, advanced

1858. across the level, and Brigadier Stuart, on foot at the guns, was ordering the Artillerymen to draw their swords and defend their pieces. But the undaunted British General, charging at the head of the dismounted Camel Corps, joined by the Rifle Brigade and the 80th, quickly turned the tide of battle. The enemy wavered, broke, and fled before this furious onslaught, pursued through the ravines, where numbers of them were shot and bayonetted.

The half of No. 4 Light Field Battery was rapidly ordered up to a knoll in the ravines, whence they fired grape into the nearest insurgents and round shot into their more distant masses, who made a precipitate retreat.

The battle on the British right was at an end. On the left the enemy had advanced simultaneously and with equal vigour, but was driven back with horrid carnage. The whole British line now advanced, and the survivors of the hostile force broke and fled in all directions, followed by the infantry and pursued for many miles by the horse artillery and cavalry.

Giving the enemy no rest, the British General marched upon Kalpi at daybreak, covering his advance with the Camel Corps and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, and by 10 A.M., having met with slight opposition, he entered the town and fort, which the rebels had abandoned, dismayed at their signal defeat.

Pursuit of the enemy.

The enemy was supposed to be retiring by the Jalun or Gwalior road, and Major Gall was at once directed to take up the pursuit, which he did with the following force:—

14th Dragoons—153 sabres.
6 Guns, Horse Artillery.
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Subsequently increased by—

14th Dragoons—48 sabres.
1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—50 sabres.

Captain Abbott having brought information that a large Mussalman tomb about half a mile off the Jhansi Road was occupied by 300 of the enemy, the force proceeded to the spot, being joined *en route* by 50 of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Dowker. The building was found to have been vacated, but the rebels were perceived retiring in great numbers across the plain beyond.

The retiring line was at once charged and dispersed, a great many being slain, while Lieutenant Dowker captured two guns, and four elephants were shortly afterwards taken.

On the left in front of all, Captain Abbott at the head of the 3rd Cavalry charged along the road to Jalun, capturing on the way a

9-pounder gun, which though loaded was not discharged, and having two of his men wounded. In this combat Trooper Sher Ali especially distinguished himself, losing his hand by a musket shot during the pursuit, while Troopers Muhammad Khan and Nathu Khan were also mentioned, as well as Risaldar-Majors Shah Mirza Beg, Bahadur, Mastijab Khan, Ahmad Baksh Khan and Muhammad Husain Khan, who exhibited their usual gallantry in action. In his Despatch reporting this pursuit Major Gall said: "I cannot speak too highly of Captain Abbott's conduct during the pursuit, which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his Regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed." "Captain Barrett's men (14th Dragoons) did great execution among the rebels, and the Sowars of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, led by Lieutenant Dowker emulated them." He brought the services of both these officers to special notice. 1858.

The losses of the Hyderabad Contingent in the operations from the 15th up to the capture of Kalpi were :—

1st Cavalry.—1 trooper killed and 1 wounded.

3rd Cavalry.—1 Duffadar wounded, 1 trooper killed, and 1 wounded.

4th Cavalry.—1 Jemadar and 3 troopers killed, 2 Duffadars and 1 trooper wounded.

Left Wing, 3rd Infantry.—Subadar Bhairu Singh, severely, 1 Havildar, and 9 sepoys wounded. Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. J. Moore died of sunstroke, and there were many casualties among the men from this cause.

5th Infantry.—1 sepoy killed, 1 Havildar and 2 sepoys wounded.

In his Despatch reporting the operations before Kalpi, Sir Hugh Rose said: "So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hyderabad Contingent which formed part of my Force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, for the proof of confidence which he placed in me by putting at my disposal troops whose organisation in the three arms, light equipment, knowledge of the Indian language and country, combined with their high military qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations." Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch.

In the same Despatch he brought to notice the following in particular :—

Dr. Mackenzie, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, "has been most active, and his exertions at the storming of Jhansi in carrying on the duties of Dr. Stack, when shot dead, were most useful and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment."

1858. Captain Douglas. "Gallantly and skilfully placing his guns at Muttra, under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of rebels on the 17th of May."

Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Field Force. "Efficient aid to the 2nd Brigade at Diapura on the 18th May."

Sergeant Judgson, Hyderabad Artillery. "Excellent conduct under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the Mortar Battery on the left bank of the Jumna."

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. "Useful service when left in charge of the camp on 22nd May."

Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. "Useful service and constant zeal under Captain Hare on the 22nd May and other occasions."

Captain Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. "Guarding well on 22nd May the outposts on the left, and executing skilfully and successfully a retrograde movement to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns."

Risaldar Majors Mastijab Khan, Muhammad Husain Khan, and Ahmed Bakhsh Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, were admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit in consideration of their gallant conduct at the capture of Kalpi; and Duffadar Sadhu Singh, 1st Cavalry, was promoted Jemadar and admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit.

Major Orr's report after Kalpi.

Major W. A. Orr sent in the following report of the share taken by the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force under his command in the operations before Kalpi:—

"On the morning of the 15th May 1858 the Force marched with the 1st Brigade from Etowa towards Galauli, and halted at the village of Tehri. The enemy's cavalry being observed in strength on the left flank, the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was directed by the Major-General to remain on the Jubbulpore road to protect the baggage of the 1st Brigade. About noon an alarm was given that the rebel Horsemen had broken through the long line of Camp Followers and cut up a number of them. The Field Force of the Hyderabad Contingent turned out, and I proceeded with—

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,
100 bayonets, 3rd Infantry,
2 guns, 1st Company Artillery,

to secure the further progress of the baggage, and ensure its safely reaching camp.

3. On the night of the 15th a Detachment of 100 sabres, 1st Cavalry, and 100, 4th Cavalry, under Captain Murray, was detached to Etowa to

cover the march of the 2nd Brigade towards Diapura. Heavy fire being heard during the forenoon of the 16th in the Etowa direction, I moved out from the camp with— 1858.

2 guns, 2nd Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent,

2 guns, 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent,

2 Companies, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent;

and proceeded to the assistance of the rear-guard, under command of Major Forbes, then hotly engaged. The enemy appeared in great numbers, their Cavalry amounting to about 1,000 or 1,200 with 4 guns. They contented themselves with a distant cannonade, to which our guns replied. About 4 P.M. a body of rebel Infantry, creeping through the ravines, attacked the village of Muttra, on the right flank of the 2nd Brigade Camp, and held by a picquet of the 71st Regiment. The guns and Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent Force immediately advanced to the support of the picquet, and the ravines were shelled with good effect. The enemy suffered very considerably. Their efforts ceased as night approached, and the troops returned to Camp.

4. On the 17th the enemy having moved out of Kalpi, and shown in great force on the front and flank of the 2nd Brigade Camp at Diapura, I received an urgent requisition from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, in charge of the 2nd Brigade, to reinforce him.

I marched with—

2 Companies, 5th Infantry,

2 guns, 1st Company Artillery,

1 gun, 2nd Company Artillery,

1st Cavalry and Picquets of 4th Cavalry;

and aligned my force with that of the 2nd Brigade. The enemy pursued the tactics of the day before and appeared satisfied with a distant fire on our troops from their guns, of which they had several, and which caused some casualties. They did not attempt any more active demonstration, and as night fell they drew off on their return to Kalpi.

5. Early on the 22nd an alarm was given that the enemy was advancing, and troops were at once ordered under arms. About noon I received the orders of the Major-General to move forward a portion of my force to the left of the 2nd Brigade, and extending from that towards the left to check any attempt upon that flank. I moved accordingly with the following troops in echelon:—

4th Cavalry, Captain Murray, Commanding.

2 guns, 2nd Company, and 2 guns, 4th Company Artillery—Captain Douglas, Commanding.

5th Infantry, Captain Hare, Commanding.

I found the 2nd Brigade warmly engaged with the enemy, consisting

1858. of both Cavalry and Infantry supported by guns. The rebel cavalry was moving in force to the left, evidently intending to sweep ro und that flank, and make a descent on the rear of both our camp and that of the 2nd Brigade. Our opportune arrival effectually prevented this, and a fire of shrapnel I opened on their masses of Cavalry soon drove them back, and they retired on their main body, which very shortly afterwards began also to retire, covered by their guns. I advanced the Force some distance, on the Horse Artillery and Cavalry on the right moving forward.

6. Agreeably to Field Force Orders of the 22nd, issued by the Major-General Commanding, the Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, furnished the following detachments for the duties specified during the advance upon and attack of Kalpi :—

2 guns, 2nd Company Artillery. 1 gun, 1st Company Artillery. 1st troop, 4th Cavalry, Lieutenant Dun, Commanding. Left Wing, 3rd Infantry, Lieutenant Macquoid, Commanding. 5th Infantry.	Under command of Captain Hare for protection of Camp.

REAR GUARD.

1 gun, 1st Company Artillery. 2 howitzers, 4th Company Artillery. 150 sabres, 1st and 4th Cavalry, Captain Murray, Commanding.	Under command of Captain Douglas.

The remainder of the Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, consisting of the 1st Cavalry, accompanied the column, and took part in the several operations of the day. On the flight of the enemy and advance of the Cavalry column in pursuit, the 1st Cavalry also joined, and did good service."

Major Orr brought to notice the following officers for their intelligence and devotion to duty :—

Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Artillery, Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Murray, Commanding 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Dowker, Commanding 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

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Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent and Commanding Left Wing, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Dun, 2nd-in-Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Fraser, Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Staff Officer, Field Force.

Lieutenant Westmacott, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Johnson, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Partridge, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Surgeon Orr, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Senior Surgeon, Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent.

Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Assistant Surgeon Burn, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Dowker's pursuit.

Lieutenant H. C. Dowker gave the following account of his action in the pursuit with his troop of the 1st Cavalry :—

"Agreeably with instructions conveyed to me this day, I have the honour to report that upon the near approach of the Force on Kalpi, I was sent out with a troop to skirmish. The skirmishers on the extreme left reported to me that there were some 300 men in a tomb. I immediately informed Colonel Wetherall of this, and was desired by Major Orr to join in the pursuit when ordered. On our nearing the tomb we saw two or three sepoys trying to escape; these were cut up. Stragglers now came in sight, and proceeding a short distance further, the retreating enemy came in view. I proceeded with my men to the right of the main road, and cut up some 25 Bengal sepoys. After proceeding some three miles, 2 guns were seen; on our charging, a slight fire was opened upon us by Infantry in support, but the main body of Infantry, some two or three hundred yards in rear of the guns, offered no resistance to our taking them. I left a Duffadar's party in charge of them, and proceeded on with the rest of the Force in pursuit, and cut up some 25 more men. I had only 35 sabres with me altogether, otherwise the amount of the enemy killed would have been much greater. Duffadar Sadhu Singh on this, as on every other occasion, made himself conspicuous by his dash and gallantry. I saw him kill some five or six sepoys. Troopers Jiwan Singh, Gunesh Singh, and Sayyid Ali did most excellent service."

The combat of Belowa.

After the battle of Kalpi Major Orr was sent with a Force down the road to Jhansi to clear it of a band of rebels under the Chief of Belowa

1858. who were endeavouring again to reorganise, and cut off Sir Hugh Rose's communications with Jhansi.

In his Despatch forwarding Major Orr's Report, the British General wrote :—

"Major Orr, in crushing rapidly and effectually this rebel, did essential service to the Government and my Force, for which I beg to recommend him strongly to His Excellency, submitting to his favourable notice at the same time, the officers named in his Despatch, as well as the Native officers and men who have been recommended to me by him for distinguished conduct."

Major Orr's report, dated 31st May 1858, was as follows :—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding in Central India, that I attacked the rebel Thakur Barjur Singh this morning, killing and dispersing his whole band.

2. Late yesterday evening, being then at Orai, I received from Captain Pinkney information, which I thought might be relied upon, that Barjur Singh was at his stronghold of Belowa. I determined to move at once, and by making a forced march, surprise and surround him. I accordingly moved from Orai at 10 P.M. with the whole of my Force—

1st Cavalry, 165 Sabres, Lieutenant Dowker, Commanding.
4th Cavalry, 162 Sabres, Lieutenant Dun, Commanding.
1st Company Artillery, two 6-pounder guns.
4th Company Artillery, two 12-pounder howitzers; two 5½ inch Mortars.
Left Wing, 3rd Infantry, 344 Bayonets, Lieutenant Macquoid Commanding.
Siege Train attached { One 18-pounder gun. Two 8-inch Mortars.
Sappers and Miners attached, 22 Bayonets.

From Girtan, a village half way to this, I pushed on ahead with the Cavalry at a rapid pace. The distance from Orai to this (Belowa) is about 19 miles.

3. We arrived about daybreak. I at once threw my Cavalry round the whole place, and waited for the Infantry and guns. The alarm was speedily given, and a fire opened upon us from the Ghurry (fort), which, however, did no execution. The rebels in a short time appeared outside the fort and town in a large mass, numbering from 200 to 250. Under cover of a garden they formed up, and moved forward in a compact body, and in regular formation. Collecting some of my picquets, but keeping others to watch the Ghurry, I advanced with 81 Sabres against this mass, with the view to embarrass and impede their progress

until the Artillery and Infantry, which then appeared in sight, should come up. 1858.

4. The guns of the Light Field Battery having got within range, I opened with shell and shrapnel with good effect. The Cavalry then charged and cut up a number of both horsemen and foot; but the rebels threw themselves into some deep and strong ravines running towards the Betwa, to attack or dislodge them from which was very difficult. These ravines are of the same nature as those about Kalpi, and many of them are filled with a mass of prickly thorn bushes. The enemy fought desperately. In such ground, and fighting under such disadvantages, it was to be expected that our loss would be heavy. I much regret to say that our casualties are even heavier than I feared would be the case, and we have lost 7 killed and 4 wounded in the Infantry alone. Barjur Singh was present, but I much regret to say, effected his escape. His horse and standard were taken, and he himself only got away by threading the ravines on foot, and having stripped himself of almost all his clothing. He lost everything he had with him. His horses, camels, and all his property were captured.

5. But though he has this time escaped capture, his power and influence must for the present be completely broken by the death or dispersion of his entire band; and I trust the example will have a good effect throughout this disturbed part of the country. I estimate the killed at between 120 and 130, and I have 35 prisoners who will be brought to trial upon the charge of being in arms against the British Government."

Major Orr brought to notice in his Despatch for gallantry, alacrity, and zeal, Lieutenants Dowker, Macquoid, Dun, Fraser, and Westmacott, Surgeon Orr, and Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, as well as some Native officers and men. The casualties were:—

1st Cavalry.—One Duffadar and 1 trooper wounded.

4th Cavalry.—Lieutenant Westmacott severely, and 1 trooper slightly, wounded.

Left Wing, 3rd Infantry.—Seven men killed; 1 Subadar and 3 men wounded.

For conspicuous gallantry in the action at Belowa on 31st May 1858 the following rewards were given:— **Rewards to native ranks.**

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—

Jemadar Sadhu Singh and Duffadar Jiwan Singh were made Members of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit.

Trooper Kudrat Ali Khan promoted Duffadar, and made Member of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

1858.

Troopers Shah Mir Khan and Shah Nur Khan promoted Duffadars.

3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—

Subadar Shaikh Ahmed Ali promoted Subadar Major, and a Member of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

Sepoy Shaikh Abdullah, promoted Havildar, and made a Member of the 3rd class Order of Merit.

Havildars Sindni and Lachman Pande were promoted Jemadars and Privates Shaikh Kammu and Shaikh Sarwar made Havildars.

It was thought that, with the fall of Kalpi, the campaign in Central India had come to a close. The enemy had been defeated wherever met with and his forces were scattered in every direction. The British General even issued a farewell order to the troops, and the Hyderabad Contingent turned towards the Deccan to seek a well-earned repose in their Cantonments. Sir Hugh Rose's stirring order to the troops, dated the 1st June 1858, may well be quoted here, before we proceed to a description of the final phase of the campaign against the rebel hosts who gathered fresh strength under the able leadership of Tantia Topi.

Sir Hugh Rose's order.

"Soldiers! You have marched more than a thousand miles and captured more than a hundred guns. You have forced your way through mountain passes, and intricate jungles, and over rivers. You have captured the strongest forts and beat the enemy, no matter what the odds, wherever you have met him. You have restored extensive districts to the Government, and peace and order now where before for a twelvemonth were tyranny and rebellion. You have done all this, and you have never had a check. I thank you with all my sincerity for your bravery, your devotion, and your discipline.

When you first marched I told you that you as British soldiers had more than enough of courage for the work that was before you, but that courage without discipline was of no avail, and I expected you to let discipline be your watchword. You have attended to my orders. In hardships, in temptation and danger you have never left your ranks. You have fought against the strong, and you have protected the rights of the weak and defenceless, of foes as well as of friends.

I have seen you in the ardour of the combat preserve and place children out of harm's way. This is the discipline of Christian soldiers, and it is what has brought you triumphant from the shores of Western India to the waters of the Jumna, and establishes without doubt that you will find no place to equal the glory of our Arms."

The Commander-in-Chief issued the following General Order to the Forces in the field on the 28th May 1858:— 1858.

"In the month of October 1857 the Garrison of Lucknow was still shut up, the road from Calcutta to Cawnpore was unsafe, the communications with the North-West were entirely closed, and the Civil and Military functionaries had disappeared altogether from wide and numerous Provinces. Order by the C.-in-C.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a large plan was designed, by which the resources of the three Presidencies, after the arrival of reinforcements from England, should be made available for combined action.

Thus, while the Army of Bengal, gathering strength from day to day, has recovered the Gangetic Doab, restored the communications from the North-West of the Empire, relieved the old garrison of Lucknow, afterwards taking that city, re-occupying Rohilkhand, and finally assuring in great measure the tranquillity of the old provinces, the three columns put in movement from Madras and Bombay have rendered like great and efficient services in their long and difficult marches to the Jumna, through Central India, and in Rajputana.

These columns, under the command of Major-Generals Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Whitlock, and Roberts, have admirably performed their share in the general combination arranged under the orders of His Lordship the Governor-General.

That combination was spread over a surface ranging from the boundaries of Bombay and Madras to the extreme North-West of India.

By their patient endurance of fatigue, their unfailing obedience, and their steadfast gallantry, the troops have enabled the generals to fulfil their instructions.

In no war has it ever happened that troops have been more often engaged than during the campaigns which have now terminated.

In no war has it ever happened that troops should always contend against immense numerical odds, as has been invariably the case in every encounter during the struggle of the last year, and in no war has constant success without a check been more conspicuously achieved.

It has not occurred that one column here, or another there, has won more honour than the other portions of the Army.

The various corps have done like hard work, have struggled through the difficulties of a hot-weather campaign, and have compensated for paucity of numbers in the vast area of operations, by continuous and unexampled marching, notwithstanding the season.

It is probable that much yet remains for the army to perform, but now that the Commander-in-Chief is able to give the greater part of it

1858. rest for a time, he chooses this moment to congratulate the Generals and the troops on the great results which have attended their labours.

He can fairly say that they have accomplished in a few months what was believed by the ill-wishers of England to be either beyond her strength, or to be the work of many years."

CHAPTER XIV.—THE GWALIOR CAMPAIGN, AND GENERAL WHITLOCK'S OPERATIONS.

Pursuit of the fugitives from Kalpi—The insurgents seize Gwalior—Advance on Gwalior—Battle at Morar—Abbott's pursuit of the rebels—Battle of Gwalior—General Napier's pursuit—Gallantry of Lieutenant Hastings Fraser—Rewards to native ranks—Notification by the Governor-General—Order by the Commander-in-Chief—Brigadier Stuart's farewell order to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Letter from Sir H. Rose to the Resident—General Whitlock's operations—Combat of Koni Pass—Dispersal of insurgents at Jhigaon—Battle of Banda—Gallant charge by the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Advance on Kirwi—Action at Panghati—Rewards to native ranks—Order by the Resident on conclusion of the campaign in Central India—Additional honours and rewards—Pensioners at Lucknow.

After the capture of Kalpi, the rebels were pursued by a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, composed of— **1858.**

Pursuit of the fugitives from Kalpi.

3 Troops, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,
150 Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry,
No. 18 Light Field Battery,
8 Companies, 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

With these troops, subsequently reinforced, Colonel Robertson followed the line to the west taken by the rebels, got into communication with the loyal Raja of Rampura, and ascertained that the enemy had taken the road to Gwalior. Nine miles from that place the Rebel Army attacked Sindhia, at Bahadurpur, where his troops, with the exception of a few of the Body Guard, went over *en masse* to the enemy. Sindhia fled to Agra with a few attendants, and the rebels entered his capital, seized the vast treasure and warlike stores found there, and occupied the fortress, one of the strongest in India, the Garrison opening the gates after a mock resistance.

The insurgents seize Gwalior.

Thus the insurgents who had fled in disorder from Kalpi were provided with abundance of artillery, money, and material of all descriptions, as well as fresh allies, in Sindhia's troops, which were the best organised and drilled of all the Native Levies. The geographical position of the Gwalior State rendered its immediate reduction necessary, and no one could foresee the extent of the evil if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the rebels, and if Tantia Topi, with the immense acquisition of political influence and military strength which that place gave to the rebel cause, had time to reorganise the Kalpi Army, which he could easily do with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. As Sir Hugh Rose wrote in his Despatch "The worst forebodings would have come to pass if Tantia Topi, leaving either the Kalpi or the Gwalior Army at Gwalior for its defence, marched with the other southwards,

1858. unfurled the standard of the Peshwa in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas."

Advance on Gwalior.

Sir Hugh Rose lost no time in making his arrangements for the recovery of Sindhia's capital. A column under Brigadier Stuart had already been ordered to reinforce Colonel Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the rebels.

Another column, of horse-artillery and cavalry, was directed, on the 6th June, to follow Brigadier Stuart by forced marches, on the road to Gwalior by Jalun. Regarding the movements of the Hyderabad Contingent, Sir Hugh Rose wrote in his Despatch:—"The Hyderabad Contingent, after their hard service, had received permission and orders to return home; almost all of these troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent which had formed part of the Central India Field Force instantly countermarched and moved towards Gwalior on the wish being intimated to the officers commanding their separate bodies that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Government."

Sir Hugh Rose's plan was to invest Gwalior as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it on its weakest side, the investing troops cutting off the escape of the rebels. In order to invest the place from the South, Major Orr, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, was directed to move from Jhansi to Puniar, on the road from Gwalior to Sipri, where, although too weak to attack from that quarter, he was perfectly placed for cutting off the rebels from the South, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing corps. Marching on June 6th Sir Hugh Rose reached Bahadurpur, five miles from Morar, on the 16th, where he detached Captain Abbott with his Contingent Cavalry to reconnoitre. Abbott having reported that the rebels were in force in front of the Cantonments, the Commander himself reconnoitred their position closely, and found that the Cantonments in front of him were occupied by strong bodies of cavalry, with guns and some infantry on their right.

In his Despatch, Sir Hugh Rose gives the following account of the action that ensued:—

Battle at Morar.

"My force had a long and fatiguing march and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in the sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand, Morar looked inviting with several good buildings not yet burnt; they would be good quarters for a portion of the force; if I delayed the attack until next day the enemy was sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the rebels than a

procrastinated one. I therefore countermanded the arrangements for encamping, and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy. I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier Stuart, the second line, under Brigadier-General Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2nd Brigade, as the rest of it was at Kalpi. 1858.

Captain Abbott, Hyderabad Cavalry, covered the advance."

Sir Hugh, who accompanied the first line, proceeds:—"Under the guidance of Sindhia's Agent, I took ground diagonally to the right in order to get on the road which led to the Cantonments and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road. In the meantime we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked battery in the enemy's centre concealed by trees, and the guns on their right, opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Captain Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry, who showed admirable steadiness."

The rebels were put to flight after some hard fighting, and Abbott's Cavalry, which had been held under cover during the progress of the action, joined in the pursuit.

Abbott's pursuit of the rebels.

Captain Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the meantime had contrived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and wheeling to his left, galloped through the Cantonments, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy who retired from their right. Captain Abbott turned the flying foe into the plain, where they were cut up by a squadron of the 14th Dragoons. Meanwhile General Robert Napier was advancing with the 2nd Brigade, with which were 100 Contingent Cavalry under Lieutenant Johnson. These Cavalry do not appear to have come into action, but in his Despatch General Napier says that their conduct gave him "very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day, without food or shelter, for many hours after the rest of the troops had withdrawn to the Cantonment." The Hyderabad Contingent Infantry and Artillery were on rear-guard duty during this action.

Meanwhile a force under Brigadier M. W. Smith had been advancing on Gwalior from the south-east, and on the 17th met with and defeated a large number of the enemy at Kotah-Ka-Serai. In this action the Rani of Jhansi, the bravest and best military leader of the rebels, was killed.

On the 18th June Sir Hugh Rose marched for Kotah-Ka-Serai, with a force which included the wing of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. He left at Morar, under Brigadier-General Napier, for the

1858. protection of the Cantonment, the investment of Gwalior, and the pursuit of the enemy when they should retreat, a force composed of:—

1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery,
3 Troops, 14th Light Dragoons,
3 Troops, 3rd Light Cavalry,
50 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,
2 Squadrons, Meade's Horse,
21st Company, Royal Engineers,
Wing, 3rd Bombay Europeans,
4 Companies, 24th Bombay Native Infantry,
3 Guns, Hyderabad Contingent Artillery.

Battle of Gwalior.

The troops arrived at Kotah-Ka-Serai, four miles south-east of Gwalior, in a somewhat exhausted state after their twenty-mile march, and next morning the British General, finding himself in a disadvantageous position, resolved to attack without delay. Between Gwalior and Sir Hugh Rose was a range of hills, divided into two portions by a canal, the hither part being occupied by Brigadier Smith, whilst a gorge through the hills led to Gwalior. The enemy, by occupying positions in the hills so far from and unsupported by Gwalior, was liable to be cut off.

The rebels were soon driven from the heights by the 86th under Brigadier Smith, who captured the guns there posted, and pressed on in pursuit of the fugitives. At the same time the 95th and some Bombay Infantry attacked the other heights on the enemy's left, and the whole range was soon in possession of the British, who now looked down upon Gwalior lying at their feet, with the rebels in the plain below seeking refuge among the walls and enclosures of the city.

Sir Hugh Rose at once made dispositions for a further advance, which was carried out by the troops with their usual gallantry. By nightfall the whole city and the palace were in possession of the British, and the fort, which alone held out, was closely invested, but was taken early next morning, and its garrison entirely destroyed, by Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Infantry, with a detachment of his regiment.

General Napier's pursuit.

Meanwhile, on the morning of the 20th, orders had been sent to Brigadier-General Napier* to pursue the enemy. Marching before 7 A.M. with detachments of—

1st Troop, Horse Artillery,
14th Light Dragoons,
3rd Light Cavalry,
3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, 2 officers and 243 men,
Meade's Horse,

* Afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala.

he reached Samaoli, 25 miles distant, in the evening, and there learnt that the enemy had gone on to Jaora-Alipur with 12,000 men and 22 guns. Marching at 4 A.M. on the 21st he found the rebels strongly posted with their right resting on Alipur, guns and infantry in the centre, and cavalry on both flanks. General Napier gave the following account of the action in his Despatch:— 1858.

"A rising ground hid our approach and enabled me to reconnoitre their position, in security, from a distance of 1,200 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their Artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover. The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my artillery. I directed Captain Lightfoot (commanding the Artillery) to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line; and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack: Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry in advance; Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery, supported by Captain Prettijohn's Troop of 14th Light Dragoons and two troops, 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Dick, with a detachment of Meade's Horse under Lieutenant Burlton in reserve. When the troops came into view of the enemy after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole advanced at a gallop, and as soon as the Artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the rebels at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up and advanced at a gallop, and Captain Abbott with his Hyderabad Cavalry charged at the same moment. The movement was spontaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry, and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's batteries and camp, and past the villages into the open plain, driving before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachments of the Cavalry charged a body of the fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them. Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their cavalry made a move to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad Cavalry, left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction throwing away their arms;

1858. 25 guns had been captured and were lying broadcast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted and it was necessary to retrace our steps. The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two guns and a party of Abbott's Cavalry were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted cavalry by their swords and carbines. Besides the guns a considerable quantity of ammunition, an elephant, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands. Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between three and four hundred.

Captain Abbott, Commanding Hyderabad Cavalry, distinguished himself greatly by his activity and intelligence generally, and by the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's batteries."

In this action four were killed and eight wounded on the British side, the Contingent Cavalry having one killed and three wounded. Captain Abbott shortly afterwards recommended 22 men of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and three of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for the Order of Merit. In the action before Gwalior two of the 3rd Cavalry had been killed and three wounded.

Gallantry of Lieutenant Hastings Fraser.

In forwarding the Despatches to Government, Sir Hugh Rose specially mentioned Lieutenant Fraser,* Staff Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, for "gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwa, and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign of the Central India Field Force."

Rewards to Native ranks.

In *Gazette of India* No. 319 of 1859, the following were admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit in consideration of their gallant conduct in the field, brought to notice in Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch reporting the capture of Gwalior:—

1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Jemadar Alif Khan.
Duffadar Ganga Singh.
Trooper Mukarrim Khan.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Duffadar Shaikh Ghulam Nabi.
" Nahar Khan.
Trooper Nathe Khan.
" Ladolla Khan.
" Muhammad Khan.

* Afterwards Colonel Hastings Fraser, for many years Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

1858.

Trooper Jafer Khan.
„ Mahtab Khan.
„ Saadat Khan.
„ Lala Khan.
„ Nur Khan.
„ Shaikh Miran.
„ Shaikh Umar.
„ Jafer Ali Beg.
„ Shaik Muhammad.
„ Badrudin Khan.
„ Abdul Karim Khan.
„ Shaikh Kabiruddin.
„ Devi Singh.
„ Sayyid Usman.
„ Nathe Khan.

The capture of Gwalior was announced in the following notification from the Foreign Department, dated 24th June 1858 :—

Notification by the Governor-General.

"The Right Honourable the Governor General has the highest gratification in announcing that the town and fort of Gwalior were conquered by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, on the 19th instant, after a general action, in which the rebels who had usurped the authority of the Maharaja Sindhia were totally defeated. On the 20th June the Maharaja Sindhia, attended by the Governor General's Agent for Central India and Sir Hugh Rose, and escorted by British troops, was restored to the Palace of his ancestors and was welcomed by his subjects with every mark of loyalty and attachment. It was on the 1st June that the rebels, aided by the treachery of some of Maharaja Sindhia's troops, seized the capital of His Highness' Kingdom, and hoped to establish a new Government under a Pretender in His Highness' territory. Eighteen days had not elapsed before they were compelled to evacuate the town and fort of Gwalior, and to relinquish the authority which they had endeavoured to usurp. The promptitude and success with which the strength of the British Government has been put forth for the restoration of its faithful ally to the capital of his territory, and the continued presence of the British troops at Gwalior to support His Highness in the re-establishment of his administration, offer to all a convincing proof that the British Government has the will and the power to defend those who, like Maharaja Sindhia, do not shrink from their obligation, or hesitate to avow their loyalty. The Right Honourable the Governor-General, in order to mark his appreciation of the Maharaja Sindhia's friendship, and his gratification at the re-establishment of His

1858. Highness' authority in his ancestral dominions, is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute shall be fired at every principal station in India."

Order by the C.-in-C. On the same occasion the following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 26th June 1858, was published :—

"The Commander-in-Chief congratulates Major-General Sir Hugh Rose very heartily on the successful result of his rapid advance on Gwalior.

2. The restoration of the Maharaja Sindhia to his Capital by the Force under the command of the Major-General is a happy termination of the brilliant campaign through which the Central India Field Force has passed under his able direction.

3. That campaign has been illustrated by many engagements in the open field, by the relief of Saugor, the capture of Ratgarh, Shahgarh, and Chanderi; by the memorable siege of Jhansi; by the fall of Kalpi and lastly by the re-occupation of Gwalior.

4. His Excellency again offers his hearty thanks and congratulations to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose and the gallant troops under his command.

5. It must not be forgotten that the advance of the Central India Field Force formed part of a large combination, and was rendered possible by the movement of Major-General Roberts, of the Bombay Army, into Rajputana, on the one side, and of Major-General Whitlock of the Madras Army, on the other, and by the support they respectively gave to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose as he moved onwards in obedience to his instructions.

6. The two Major-Generals have well sustained the honour of their Presidencies.

7. The siege of Kota and the action of Banda take rank among the best achievements of the war.

8. The Commander-in-Chief offers his best thanks to Major-General Roberts, to Major-General Whitlock, and the various Corps under their Command."

The following Brigade Order by Brigadier C. S. Stuart, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade, Central India Field Force, was published on the 28th June 1858 :—

"The 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, being about to leave this Brigade, Brigadier Stuart considers that he simply discharges an act of duty in adding his testimony to the worth of this distinguished Regiment. For upwards of a year the men of this corps have been unceasingly engaged in most arduous and trying duties; they have ever shown the greatest cheerfulness, and on every occasion of their coming in contact with the enemy, their gallant conduct, and marked success

have been conspicuous. The Regiment leaves this Brigade carrying with it the sincere regret and esteem of its late comrades of all ranks; greater praise than this the Brigadier considers it would be difficult to convey to Captain Abbott, his officers and men." 1858.

In a demi-official letter to Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, the Resident, dated the 1st December 1858, Sir Hugh Rose wrote:— Letter from Sir Hugh Rose to the Resident.

"Will you allow me to bring to your notice the claims of some gallant soldiers of your Contingent to the promotion for which I recommended them for their conduct at Jhansi? Their names are in the enclosed list. They were mentioned specially in my Despatch for storming, dismounted, a house defended desperately by a party of Wilaities and Pathans who had escaped from the city.

I owe so much to the assistance of your excellent Contingent that I am very anxious that the good services of these men should not remain without the reward which they have so honourably earned, and I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would have the kindness to promote them.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you, my dear Sir, most cordially, for having allowed me to have command of a large portion of your force, which owes so much of its efficiency to the excellent organization which you introduced into the corps. I shall always remember the never-failing good-will which its officers and men displayed towards myself, and the good which they did to the cause of my Queen and country."

While the events which have been narrated were taking place in Central India, a force had been assembled at Jabalpur to join Brigadier-General Whitlock, who was operating in the direction of Banda. This column consisted of some six hundred Madras Light Cavalry, nine hundred Madras Infantry, and a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, one hundred and fifty strong, under Captain A. W. Macintire. General Whitlock's operations.

This force had been collected some time previously, and had been engaged in some minor operations under Colonel Millar, and was joined by the Brigadier on the 6th February.

Leaving Camp at 6 A.M. on 27th December 1857, Colonel Millar marched with a detachment consisting of Head-quarters and 1 Troop 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, commanded by Captain Macintire, 2 guns, and 300 of the 33rd Madras Infantry to attack rebels on the Koni Pass, near his camp at Patan. There were about 1,000 rebels on the brow and sides of the hill, with an advanced picquet about a third of the way up the ascent, where they had made a stone breast work and mounted a small gun. A skirmishing line led by Lieutenants Watson Combat of Koni pass.

1858. and Dun cleared the slope of the hill, supported by artillery, and Captain Macintire and his Cavalry pursuing the enemy over rough ground at a great pace, cut down and captured a considerable number.

As has already been related, Colonel Millar's force marched to Jabalpur, and there joined Brigadier General Whitlock's column, which set out on the 17th February, and entered Saugor, which had already been relieved by Sir Hugh Rose, on the 5th March. Marching thence by way of Damoh and Mandla towards Banda early in April, General Whitlock heard that 2,000 rebels had assembled at Jhigaon, 17 miles from Chatarpur, and decided on making a night march to surprise them on the 9th April 1858.

Dispersal of insurgents at Jhigaon.

The Force marched at 8 P.M., but at 5 A.M. next morning was still four miles from Jhigaon. As the only chance of a surprise was now to be taken by sending on a mounted force, some Horse Artillery and Cavalry, including a detachment of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was pushed forward. The rebels being surprised evacuated their position, pursued by the Cavalry, and endeavoured to effect their retreat under a fire of matchlocks, and by setting fire to the jungle. The Cavalry, however, got well into them, killing 97 and taking 39 prisoners, the only casualties on the British side being two troopers of the Hyderabad Contingent wounded.

As the troops approached Banda they found a force posted in ambush by the rebel Nawab, at Kabrai, whence they were driven with some loss by the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry and the Horse Artillery. On the 18th April 1858, Nawab Ali Bahadur of Banda took up a position to oppose General Whitlock's advance five miles from the left bank of the river Kane, selected with consummate judgment, and in every respect well adapted for the protection of his capital. The rebels, 6,000 in position with 3,000 in reserve, under the personal command of the Nawab, were composed of the three arms, the infantry having percussion muskets. The Artillery commanded the main road on which the British Force was moving, and the front was covered by numerous ravines and nullahs occupied by a swarm of skirmishers. General Whitlock's force amounted to a total of 1,899 of all arms, including a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 136 strong under command of Captain Macintire.

Battle of Banda.

A reconnaissance disclosed the enemy's position, from which a sharp fire of artillery was opened. The nullahs were soon cleared by the British Infantry, when, it becoming necessary to dislodge a battery of two guns on the right flank of the advance, the fire of which had checked the British skirmishers, a fine charge was made by the Contingent Cavalry, and one gun taken. Regarding this incident, General

Gallant charge by the 2nd Cavalry.

Whitlock wrote in his Despatch: "No men ever charged more nobly than the squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under their gallant leader Captain Macintire." The enemy fell back slowly when the British main body advanced, occupying every available position for defence. The Cavalry and guns, however, acted vigorously on their flanks. The Nawab at length fled, leaving 800 dead upon the field, while many were captured, and hanged within a few hours. 1858.

The mutineers evacuated the town, which, together with the palace of the Nawab, were occupied by the British Forces. In concluding his Despatch, General Whitlock wrote :—"It is a pleasing duty to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the name of Captain Macintire, commanding a squadron of the 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, always distinguished for his zeal, a soldier's spirit, and a judgment well fitting him for his command ; his charge on the enemy's guns was the admiration of all who witnessed the affair, and his men followed their leader with an ardour with which his high bearing has inspired them, and I cannot express myself in too high terms of their spirit and their gallantry."

It was this charge which enabled the Infantry to reach the enemy with comparatively trifling loss.

Although they amounted to but a small proportion of the total force, the casualties in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry were more than half the total British loss of 34. These were—killed, 1 native officer and 3 rank and file; wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 native officer, 2 Duffadars, and 11 rank and file.

Advance to Kirwi.

From Banda the British Force moved on Kirwi, the infant Raja of which was reported to be inimical to the British Government. No opposition was, however, experienced, and the place is principally noted for the immense amount of treasure captured there, subsequently the subject of so much controversy.

Action at Panghati.

Brigadier Carpenter marched from Kirwi with a force including 23 of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, on an expedition into the hills south of Tirohan and Chitra Kot to clear the country of rebels and marauders numbering not less than 7,000 men.

On September 5th, when encamped 6 miles from Entawa and 15 or 16 miles from Kothi, he heard that some 5,000 had rallied near the latter place, intending to dispute the pass of Panghati. Marching at 4 A.M. next morning, his guns and Infantry cleared the heights, and on the far side of the pass numbers of the enemy were cut up by a dashing charge of the Sikh Horse, and Hyderabad Contingent sowars under Jemadar Inayat Ulla Beg.

1858. On the conclusion of the operations which have been detailed, the Hyderabad Contingent troops returned to their Cantonments in the Deccan.

Rewards to native ranks.

For conspicuous gallantry in the action at Banda the following rewards were conferred:—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Ressaidar	Sarfaraz Ali Beg	promoted	Risaldar-Major.
Duffadar	Bakshi Ali	„	Ressaidar.
„	Mir Akbar Ali	„	Jemadar.
„	Inayat Ulla Beg	„	„
„	Mir Khairat Ali	„	„
Silladar	Beg Muhammad Khan	„	„
Bargir	Shaikh Chand	„	„
Trumpeter	Richard Collishaw	„	„
Bargir	Muzaffar Khan	„	Duffadar.
„	Shaikh Asalat	„	„
„	Abib Khan	„	„
Wagirah	Shaik Manulla	„	„

Risaldar-Major Mir Dilawar Hussein, Ressaidar Bakshi Ali, and Jemadars Mir Akbar Ali and Beg Muhammad Khan were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

The following were subsequently rewarded for gallantry in this action:—

Duffadar	Alam Ali Beg	promoted	Ressaidar.
„	Mir Fazal Ali	„	Jemadar.

Order by the Resident on conclusion of the campaign in Central India.

On 17th July 1858, the Resident at Hyderabad published the following General Order:—

1. The different corps and detachments of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the exception of two detachments of Cavalry, having been ordered to return from the Field Service on which they have been engaged in Central India, the Resident takes this opportunity of congratulating Major Orr and all the officers and men who were employed in the abovementioned service, on the proved devotion and gallantry with which they have upheld the name and fame of the Hyderabad Contingent in a campaign of the most arduous description.

2. Fortunate in a General who inspired all ranks with confidence and who never failed to lead his army to victory, the Hyderabad Contingent as a component part of that army has repeatedly elicited Major-General Sir Hugh Rose's public recognition of its services.

3. Brigadier Hill and all the officers commanding corps in the Hyderabad Contingent, when mutiny and revolt broke out in Hindustan,

at the unanimous desire of their men, volunteered their services wherever required by the Government of India, and nobly have they responded to the confidence which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General reposed in them by his acceptance of their proffered services. 1858.

4. On the 22nd July 1857, a force was assembled and a camp formed at Edlabad consisting of 12 field guns, 400 Cavalry, and 1,200 Infantry, the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 468 sabres, having been previously placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

5. The whole Contingent were anxious to take the field, but all could not be spared from the Deccan.

6. While waiting at Edlabad to be ordered on to meet the enemy in Central India, amidst the first torrents of the monsoon, the fell and fatal disease cholera broke out and devastated the Camp. This of itself would have discouraged most native troops; but the reports which at that time reached the Resident gave him confidence as to the result of future events. They were all expressive of high hope, constancy, and courage.

* * * * * *

8. The different actions in which the services of the Hyderabad Contingent have been engaged are:—

Dhar.	Jhansi.
Piplia.	Betwa river.
Rawal.	Banda.
Mandesur.	Kunch.
Ratgarh.	Kalpi.
Madanpur.	Bilawa.
Chanderi.	Gwalior.
Garakota.	

9. The European officers who so well upheld the military renown and honour of the Contingent are:—

Major W. A. Orr	Commandant, 1st Company Artillery, and Commanding Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent.
Captain S. G. G. Orr.	3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" A. W. Macintire	2nd " " "
" H. D. Abbott	1st " " "
" George Hare	5th Infantry " "
" J. B. Speid	2nd " " "
" W. Murray.	4th Cavalry " "
" J. de C. Sinclair	4th Co. Artillery " "
" John Sinclair	3rd Infantry " "
Lieutenant H. Clerk	3rd Cavalry " "
" H. C. Dowker	1st " " "
" R. K. Macquoid	2nd Infantry " "
" E. W. Dun	4th Cavalry " "
" H. Fraser	4th " " "

1858.

Lieutenant F. Samwell	4th Cavalry,	Hyderabad	Contingent.	
„ H. J. E. Teed	3rd	„	„	„
Surgeon W. H. Bradley	2nd	„	„	„
Lieutenant A. A. Johnson	1st	„	„	„
„ R. C. Stuart	6th Infantry		„	„
Surgeon W. Mackenzie	3rd Cavalry		„	„
„ J. H. Orr	4th	„	„	„
Assistant-Surgeon A. Sanderson	1st	„	„	„
„ „ G. A. Burn	5th Infantry		„	„
Captain Douglas	4th Co. Artillery		„	„
Lieutenant Westmacott	4th Cavalry		„	„
„ Partridge	5th Infantry		„	„
„ Ryall	2nd Cavalry		„	„
Warrant Quartermaster W. Thompson	2nd Co. Artillery		„	„
Sub-Conductor S. Chapman	Ordnance Department, Aurangabad.			
Sergeant-Major Greany	2nd Infantry,	Hyderabad	Contingent.	
„ „ Dixon	5th	„	„	„
Quartermaster Sergeant Moore	3rd	„	„	„
„ „ Scanlon	2nd	„	„	„
„ „ Wilson	5th	„	„	„
Staff Sergeant Judgson	1st Co., Artillery		„	„
„ „ Macdonald	4th Co.	„	„	„

10. Of these the Resident regrets the following have been killed, wounded, and obliged to return to their native land for the restoration of their health:—

Captain John Sinclair	Killed.
Lieutenant R. C. Stuart	Killed.
Captain H. D. Abbott	Wounded.
„ W. Murray	Wounded.
Lieutenant H. Clerk	Severely wounded.
„ H. C. Dowker	Severely wounded.
„ F. Samwell	Wounded.
„ Westmacott	Severely wounded.
„ Ryall	Wounded.
Captain S. G. G. Orr	Proceeded to Europe (sick).
„ J. de C. Sinclair	Do. do.
Warrant Quartermaster Thompson	Wounded.
Sub-Conductor Chapman	Dead.
Sergeant Major Dixon	Wounded; dead.
Quartermaster Sergeant Moore	Dead.
„ „ Wilson	Dead.

11. The rewards and honours conferred by the Government of India on the native officers and men for distinguished conduct and conspicuous gallantry in action have been bestowed with no sparing hand, as the following list proves:—

1st class Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.	3.
2nd class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur	1, subsequently increased to 6.
3rd class Order of Merit	19, subsequently increased to 71.

1858.

Promotions.

Cavalry.—Rissaldar-Majors	7.				
Ressaidars	5,	subsequently increased to		6.	
Jemadars	18,	Do.	do.	23.	
Duffadars	24,	Do.	do.	29.	
Infantry.—Subadar Major	1.				
Subadars	1.				
Jemadars	4.				
Havildars	3,	subsequently increased to		7.	
Naiks	4.				

Additional honours and rewards.

The following rewards were given in addition to those for particular actions already mentioned.

In the *London Gazette* of 16th November 1858, Major W. A. Orr was promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel from 24th March 1858.

Captains H. D. Abbott, A. W. Macintire, and George Hare were promoted Brevet-Majors from the same date, and Major A. W. Macintire and Surgeon John Henry Orr, were made extra members of the Military Division of the third class or Companions of the Order of the Bath.

In the *London Gazette* of 22nd March 1859, the following were given C. Bs. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Orr.

Major H. D. Abbott.

Major George Hare (deceased).

Surgeon William Mackenzie.

Lieutenant Dowker was at a later date promoted to a Brevet-Majority on attaining the rank of Captain, and was subsequently made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his distinguished services in the campaign in Central India.

In the *London Gazette* of July 29th 1859, Captain William Murray was promoted Brevet-Major, and Captain H. M. Clogstoun, V.C., was promoted Brevet-Major in the Gazette of March 13th, 1860.

In G. G. O. No. 422 of 1858, the Governor General in Council conferred the rank of Ensign unattached on the following non-commissioned officers, who were considered eminently deserving of reward :—

Sergeant Dixon, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (deceased),

Staff Sergeant Macdonald, 4th Co. Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent,

" " Judgson, 1st Co. Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent,

and at a later date the same rank was conferred on Quartermaster Thompson, 2nd Co. Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, for having distinguished himself in several actions.

The following additional rewards were subsequently conferred on native ranks :—

1st Cavalry.—Ressaidar Mirza Anwar Ali Beg was admitted to the 1st class of the Order of Merit "for faithful and zealous service to the State in 1857."

1858. Risaldar-Major Mirza Zulfikar Ali Beg was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India.

Ressaidar Abdul Rahman Khan was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with effect from the 6th June 1858, "in consideration of his gallant conduct in the destruction of a party of rebels in the village of Diaparah on that day."

For exemplary loyalty in the mutiny at Aurangabad, and subsequent gallantry in the field, the following promotions were made:—

Jemadar Safdar Ali Beg	promoted	Ressaidar.
Duffadar Kallian Singh	,,	Jemadar.
,, Abbas Ali Beg	,,	,,
Trooper Rahman Khan	,,	Duffadar.
,, Ghulam Abbas	,,	,,

"For faithful and zealous service to the State in 1857," Duffadar Kasim Hussain Beg was admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

Duffadar Kallandar Beg was promoted Jemadar, and admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

Duffadars Akbar Khan and Lal Khan were promoted Jemadars, and Trooper Sayyid Rasul was promoted Duffadar.

2nd Cavalry.—For gallantry and good conduct Trooper Shaikh Hyder was promoted Duffadar. Bargir Muhammad Sharif was promoted Duffadar, and admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

3rd Cavalry.—For gallantry and good service in the field during the campaign in Central India:—

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Hussan Khan was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India.

Jemadar Vilayat Ali Beg* was promoted Ressaidar and admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit with effect from the 30th April 1858.

The following were admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

Daffadar Mir Karamat Ali.
,, Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg.
,, Sultan Khan.
Trooper Ruza Beg.

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* This gallant officer was Sir Hugh Rose's orderly throughout the campaign, on conclusion of which the General presented him with a sword of honour which is a valued heir-loom in the possession of his son, Nawab Muhammad Ali Beg, Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., etc., Commander-in-Chief of H. H. the Nizam's Army, who himself rose to the rank of Jemadar in the 3rd Cavalry before he entered the Nizam's service. He was Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3rd Cavalry until that regiment was broken up, since when he has been attached as Honorary Lieutenant Colonel to the 20th Deccan Horse (late 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent), and he has taken part in several campaigns.

1858.

Trooper Muhammad Khan.
" Shaikh Muhammad Ali.
" Muhammad Uzgar.
" Inayat Ali Beg.
" Husain Khan.
" Shaik Karamat Husain.
" Ghulam Ghose Khan.
" Mir Hashim Ali.
" Amir Khan.
" Nazim Uddin Khan.
" Salar Bakhsh Khan.
" Faizulla Khan.
" Sher Ali.

4th Cavalry.—Risaldar-Major Muhammad Umar Khan was admitted to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur, as a special case, in consideration of his conspicuous acts of loyalty to the State. Ressaidars Fazil Khan and Didar Bakhsh Khan were admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

Trumpeter Fateh Khan was promoted Trumpet-Major. For gallantry in an engagement with marauding Arabs and Rohillas, near Bhosi on the 13th November 1859, Sowars Tankul Khan and Mahbub Beg were admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

1st Company Artillery.—"For gallant and good service rendered to the State throughout the operations in Central India," Subadar Beni Singh was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and Havildar-Major Sayyid Mir was promoted Jemadar.

4th Company Artillery.—Subadar-Major Takat Ram was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and acting Havildar-Major Thakur Persad was promoted Jemadar.

2nd Infantry.—Private Rahim Khan was promoted Jemadar for distinguished bravery in action with Bhils near Nandgaon, from 20th January 1858.

6th Infantry.—Lance Naik Siubakhsh was promoted Havildar for gallantry and good conduct.

Services of pensioners at Lucknow.

It was not only in the Central India campaign that men of the Hyderabad Contingent rendered good service to the State. In G. G. O. 599 of 1858, rewards as follows were conferred on pensioners who served in the Lucknow Garrison, "in consideration of their eminent loyalty to the State and of the very valuable services rendered by them during the siege of that Garrison :—

Havildar Buldee—1st Nizam's Infantry. To receive as pension

1858. the full pay of Havildar and a donation of Rs. 84 to cover any losses he may have sustained.

Naik Kullunder—5th Nizam's Infantry. To receive as pension the full pay of a Naik, and a donation of Rs. 72 as above.

Naik Kooseal—7th Nizam's Infantry. The same.

Sepoy Narrain } 1st Nizam's Infantry. To receive as pension
" Lall } the full pay of Sepoy, and a donation of Rs. 42 as above."

At a later date these pensioners were all admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit as an additional reward for their very valuable services during the siege.

CHAPTER XV.—BRIGADIER HILL'S CAMPAIGN IN BERAR; AND SERVICES OF THE CONTINGENT TO 1886.

State of the Nizam's Dominions after the mutiny—The capture of Shorapur—Assault on Kopaldrug—Fight with Bhils—Brigadier Hill's campaign in Berar—Operations in the Gawilgarh Hills—The fight at Chichamba—Brave conduct of Risaldar-Majors Shah Mirza Beg and Ahmed Bakhsh Khan—Gallantry of Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale—Captain Clogstoun awarded the Victoria Cross—Rewards to native ranks—Pursuit of Rohillas—Fight at Jintur—Encounter with Bhils—Operations in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles—Rohillas at Chandur—The second Afghan War.

1858. State of the Nizam's Dominions after the Mutiny.

After the last embers of the mutiny had been quenched there remained but little for the Hyderabad Contingent to do. Some few wandering bands of marauding Rohillas had to be dealt with, and occasional parties of Bhil and other robbers had to be suppressed, but, mainly owing to the services rendered by the Contingent during the past forty years, the country generally was by now completely pacified. The Force had been thoroughly reorganised after the Treaty of 1853; it had been fully trained and had proved its loyalty and its military value during the troublous years from 1857 to 1859, and it was now in a condition of efficiency unsurpassed by that of any other native troops in India.

During the progress of the mutiny and after its conclusion, various desultory operations took place.

Capture of Shorapur.

A wing of the 4th Infantry, 40 troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, and the 3rd Company Artillery, under command of Captain Arthur Wyndham, co-operated with the Belgaum and Karnul moveable column in the operations at Shorapur in February 1858. The civil officer at Shorapur was Colonel Meadows Taylor, well known as the author of *The Confessions of a Thug*, and other books, and formerly an officer of the Nizam's Contingent. Captain Wyndham arrived at Shorapur on the 7th February, and encamped near the town on an open plain. At night he was attacked by the Raja's whole force of Bedars and foreign mercenaries, but held his position until relieved by Colonel Hughes' column from Deodrug. The Bedars were then attacked, and driven from the hills into the town with severe loss. There were few casualties on the British side, but Captain Newberry, of the Madras Cavalry, was killed, and his subaltern, Lieutenant R. C. Stewart,* severely wounded, in cutting their way through a body of rebels. The Raja took to flight and his mercenaries dispersed the same evening, and the British troops entered the city without further opposition. The Bedars of Shorapur were overawed. The Raja gave himself up, and committed suicide a few days later when a prisoner on the way to Madras.

* Afterwards General Sir Richard Stewart, K.C.B., who commanded the Hyderabad Contingent from 1886 to 1890.

1858.

Assault on Kopaldrug.

On the 28th May 1858, a moveable column under Colonel Hughes, consisting of the 74th Highlanders, some Madras troops, and the 3rd Company Artillery and 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieutenant Pedler, was ordered to proceed against the hill fort of Kopaldrug, which had been seized and occupied by a body of four hundred rebels under Bhim Rao Dessai from the Southern Maratha country. This fort, it is interesting to note, had been taken in 1819 by a force which included a portion of the Nizam's Contingent.

The place was stormed on the 1st June, when Bhim Rao and a hundred of his men were killed, and a hundred and fifty taken prisoners. The Contingent Cavalry rendered effective service in cutting off and preventing the escape of a body of the insurgents.

Fight with Bhils.

On the 13th March 1858, two companies of the 6th Infantry were engaged with insurgent Bhils at Nandgaon, when Lieutenant R. C. Stuart, who commanded the detachment, was killed, together with a Subadar and five of his men, 11 of whom were wounded.

Brigadier Hill's campaign in Berar.

In November 1858, the following Hyderabad Contingent troops assembled at Amraoti under Brigadier Hill, for the pursuit of Tantia Topi and the protection of the Berar frontier.

From Bolarum.—3 Troops, 2nd Cavalry, 6 Companies, 1st Infantry.

From Aurangabad.—3rd Cavalry, two guns, 4th Company Artillery, 6th Infantry.

From Hingoli.—A wing, 4th Cavalry, 4 guns, 1st Company Artillery, 6 Companies, 3rd Infantry.

From Mominabad.—1st Cavalry.

From Ellichpur.—A wing, 4th Cavalry, 2 guns, 2nd Company Artillery.

A field detachment of the Subsidiary Force left Secunderabad on the 16th November 1858 to co-operate with Brigadier Hill.

Tantia Topi did not venture far south, but bodies of insurgents and marauding Arabs and Rohillas were met with during Brigadier Hill's operations, which lasted until March 1859, when the force was broken up and returned to cantonments.

Operations in the Gawilgarh Hills.

On 8th December 1858, Brigadier Hill came upon the tracks of a rebel force in the hills west of Gawilgarh, consisting of an advanced guard of 30 or 40 Cavalry, who, being surprised, fled in all directions and were lost sight of in the dense jungle. Concluding that the main body was at hand, General Hill started in pursuit, with Captain Clogstoun and the 2nd Cavalry, and for some miles found the road strewed with baggage, and nearly blocked by horses and bullocks abandoned by their owners, who had fled to the jungle. He pursued the enemy 12 miles, but could find few, owing to the dense forest.

Captain Scott commanding 6th Infantry, extended his men on both sides of the road, and captured a few. Three of the enemy were killed, and the prisoners were shot next morning. 1858-59

At 6 A.M. on the 9th, Captain Clogstoun was detached from the camp at Hindi to reconnoitre towards Sendwa, and escort supplies expected from that direction, taking with him a detachment of his regiment, 100 strong, and 87 of the 6th Infantry under Lieutenant Henchy of the Artillery. Having proceeded 15 miles from Hindi, the track taken by the rebels who escaped the previous day was pointed out to Captain Clogstoun, and he ascertained that a large body of men and horses had recently entered the jungle by it.

He at once commenced to pursue through dense jungles over a succession of low hills and rocky ravines clothed with bamboo and long grass. Having proceeded 8 miles, the close proximity of the enemy became apparent, and he ordered 20 men of the Infantry to precede the Cavalry, which had hitherto led. On emerging from a thick mass of jungle into a comparatively clear space some hundreds of yards in extent to the front and right, Captain Clogstoun perceived the enemy filing through long grass, quite unconscious of his approach, and at once dashed at them, followed by his Orderly Sowar. The troop, led by Ressaidar Muhammad Shah, galloped past the Infantry and joined in the attack and ensuing melée. The enemy, after a short resistance, fled in all directions.

Lieutenant Henchy meanwhile moved to the right and intercepted the enemy's retreat, numbers being shot down.

In his report Captain Clogstoun brought to notice the gallant conduct of his orderly trooper Shaikh Haidar, whom he saw spear two of the enemy at the commencement of the attack. Ressaidar Muhammad Shah also showed great bravery, and Naik Siu Bakhsh of the 6th Infantry exhibited great courage and set an excellent example to the men.

In his Despatch to Government the Resident brought to notice the gallant conduct of Captain Clogstoun. The trooper mentioned was promoted Duffadar, and the Lance Naik to the rank of Havildar. Lieutenant Henchy also was favourably mentioned in the Despatches, which were published in the *Gazette of India*.

On the 15th January 1859, Brigadier Hill, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force, was approaching the village of Wakhad, 35 miles west of Hingoli with a portion of his force, intending to encamp there after a 36 miles' march, when he received a note from Captain Ivie Campbell, the Inam Commissioner at the neighbouring village of Rissod, informing him that a large body of Arabs and The fight at Chichamba.

1859. Rohillas had entered that place and were plundering it. Moving rapidly on to Rissod with his force, consisting of—

one squadron, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain H. Clogstoun,
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain G. Nightingale,
one wing (110 men), 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain McKinnon,
one troop, 12th Lancers,
four 6-pounder guns, Madras Horse Artillery,

Brigadier Hill found that the enemy had left with their plunder, and taken the road to Jintur. Captain Clogstoun, who had arrived first with his squadron, had already taken up the pursuit, and after a hard gallop of six or seven miles, came up with the rebels, who were then passing the village of Chichamba. Only a few of his men had been able to keep up with the pace, but, seeing the necessity of delaying the retreat of the enemy, who were approaching ground favourable to their escape, he gallantly attacked them at once with eight men, and drove them into the village and enclosures, losing four killed, including Risaldar-Major Ismail Khan, and three wounded out of his small party, and being himself wounded. He then moved into the plain and formed up his detachment as it galloped up. The 3rd Cavalry under Captain Nightingale and Lieutenant Johnson then joined him, and the Cavalry was posted round the village to prevent the enemy's escape, the 2nd Cavalry to the north-east, and the 3rd on rising ground to the westward.

The village consisted of the usual scattered houses with a fort in the middle, in which the rebels had taken refuge. On his arrival with the guns and Infantry, Brigadier Hill himself took command of the attacking force, the other European officers with him being Captain McKinnon, and his Brigade-Major, Captain Hoseason. The party advanced with skirmishers, supported by the guns on the flanks, and a few men fell on entering the village. On nearing the fort the firing became heavier, and Captain McKinnon fell mortally wounded; Captain Hoseason was dangerously wounded shortly afterwards, and the Brigadier's orderly was shot dead at his side. Brigadier Hill now tried to urge his men to follow him and gain possession of the fort by a rush, but finding that many of the men crowded round their wounded Commander to carry him out of action, and that he was left unsupported, he had no alternative but to withdraw, which he did under a heavy fire.

In order to prevent the enemy from escaping the Brigadier directed the line of cavalry posts to be withdrawn just before sunset, as if with

the intention of retiring, but as soon as it became dark, they were to resume their former positions. These dispositions were carried out.

The moon rose and shone upon the plain, lighting up the scene, outlining the scattered trees and bushes, and the more distant hills. No sound broke the silent watches of the night, and friend and enemy alike appeared to have retired to rest. But the sentries were alert. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a dull murmur arose from within the walls of Chichamba, and gathered in volume as the insurgents broke from the village, and commenced their retreat across the plain, moving in the direction of the hills. They marched in a dense phalanx—some four hundred strong, Rohillas, Arabs, and Deccanis—sullen and fierce, and bristling with arms. The cavalry, eager for the fray, closed in upon them on every side, followed them with difficulty across the plain, which was intersected by numerous ravines, and pressed on in pursuit up the hill, where a flat plateau offered more favourable ground for their action. From the dense mass of the enemy the flash of firearms pierced the shadows of the night, the rebels firing with steadiness, fighting with the greatest courage, neither asking for nor receiving quarter, and resisting to the last with sword and dagger. But the troopers showed the greatest gallantry, closing in on every side, and carrying on the fight across the hills, until the shattered remnants of the enemy were driven headlong into a deep ravine, impassable for the pursuers, where they made their escape into dense jungle. The fight had been short and fierce, and the enemy suffered severely, for the ground between the picquets and the ravine into which they had finally plunged was strewn with their dead and wounded.

Many individual acts of gallantry are recorded. The Risaldar-Major of the 2nd Cavalry was killed in the encounter when the enemy were first driven into the village. Of the same regiment Ressaidars Muhammad Shah and Mir Dilawar Ali showed great pluck, as did Jemadar Saadat Khan, who was one of the party who charged with Captain Clogstoun in the morning, when one of his brothers was killed and another dangerously wounded. Trooper Muhammad Nur Khan, although wounded in the head during the day, came to the front, and alone dashed into the hostile column, when he was again severely wounded, and had his horse shot under him; and Zulfikar Khan, whose brother had been slain in the morning, was severely wounded after killing two of the enemy.

Brave conduct of Shah Mirza Beg and Ahmad Bakhsh Khan.

Of the 3rd Cavalry, Risaldar-Major Shah Mirza Beg, charging with his usual gallantry, was very severely wounded by a sword cut from a Rohilla, while in the act of wounding another man. Risaldar-Major Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, ever foremost in the fight, killed two men, and

1859. his son Wazir Khan showed the greatest courage and coolness. Over a hundred of the enemy were killed. The casualties in the Contingent, besides those of British officers already mentioned, were:—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—5 killed and 13 wounded.
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—3 wounded.
3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—3 killed and 4 wounded.

Gallantry of Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale.

In his Despatch to the Resident, Brigadier Hill said: "I feel that I cannot describe too highly the gallantry of Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale* on the night in question, as well as those who were engaged with them, who though so very unequally pitted against three or four hundred men moving in a mass across strong and rough ground and keeping up a very heavy fire all the time, nevertheless these officers endeavoured to break and scatter them, but were prevented doing so by their approaching ravines, when cavalry could no longer follow them.

I should, however, fail in my duty were I not to notice in a more prominent manner the good fortune which led to Captain Clogstoun's conspicuous gallantry on being the first to reach Chichumba and successfully to check the further retreat of the rebels, and by his rapid pursuit compelled them to enter Chichumba and abandon their plunder on the morning of our arrival.

The personal encounter which Captain Clogstoun had with the rebels, which led to this fortunate result, was obtained, however, with the loss of 7 out of 8 men who charged with him. Captain Clogstoun was himself wounded by a musket ball, and was nearly knocked off his horse by a blow from a musket, while at the same time his horse was wounded under him. This act of personal bravery is beyond praise.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which both officers and men of the force performed most arduous and fatiguing duties, who, having marched a distance of 36 miles, were actually employed during the remainder of the day and the whole night without intermission, with the exception of a short interval when relieved for procuring food."

In forwarding the Despatch to Government, the Resident brought to notice, in addition to those mentioned, "the gallantry with which Brigadier Hill in person, Captains McKinnon and Hoseason led the assault on the Ghurree of Chichumba."

The Despatches were published in the *Gazette of India.*

Captain Clogstoun awarded the Victoria Cross.

In the *London Gazette* of 21st October 1859, the Victoria Cross was conferred on Captain Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun, for "conspicuous bravery in charging the rebels into Chichumbah, with only eight men of his Regiment (the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent), compelling

* Captain Nightingale was a famous big-game hunter, whose name is still remembered in the Deccan. He died at Bolarum in 1868 when in the act of spearing a panther.

1859.

them to re-enter the town, and finally to abandon their plunder. He was severely wounded himself, and lost 7 out of the 8 men who accompanied him."

In a later Gazette Captain Clogstoun was promoted Brevet-Major. He died at Hingoli a few years afterwards.

Rewards to native ranks

To the native ranks, the following rewards were given* :—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Jemadar Sadat Khan	To be Ressaidar.
Trooper Mahomed Noor Khan	To be Duffadar, and a Member of the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit."
Trooper Zulfikar Khan	To be Duffadar.
Ressaidar Meer Mahomed Shah	To be a Member of the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit."
Trooper Meer Hossain Alli „ Sheik Chand „ Emom Alli Khan „ Sheik Hyder	To be Members of the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit."

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Waghira Wassil Khan	To be Jemadar.
Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse	To be a Member of the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit."
Trooper Mahomed Khan „ Alla Dawd Khan „ Myboob Khan „ Ghoolam Dustagheer „ Nuttay Khan „ Ali Sher Khan „ Fukroodeen	To be Members of the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit."
Ressaldar-Major Shah Mirza Beg Bahadoor	To be a Member of the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.

Pursuit of Rohillas.

In February 1859, detachments of the 1st Cavalry under Captain Murray at Udgir and Captain Grant at Gangakher pursued and captured a party of 150 Rohillas who had plundered the village of Nelingah. A mixed force of Madras and Contingent troops, the latter consisting of detachments of the 2nd and 4th Cavalry, two guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 1st Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. Orr, were at the same time employed against Arabs and Rohillas.

Fight at Jintur.

A force under Captain Abbott, composed of the 4th Cavalry, 1st Company Artillery, and 3rd Infantry, left Hingoli on the 31st October 1859, and attacked and defeated a party of Rohillas at Jintur, forty

* Extract from Gazette

1859-78. miles east of that place, on the 3rd November, losing one man killed and eight wounded.

Encounter with Bhils.

A detachment of 130 men 3rd Cavalry, and 3 guns, 4th Company Artillery, marched from Aurangabad on the 17th November 1859, under command of Lieutenant Pedler, against a party of Bhils in the vicinity of Byzapur. Lieutenant Pedler came up with the Bhils, about 400 in number, at Walela, on the 20th November, and attacked and defeated them, killing between 40 and 50, and wounding as many more, whilst the rest escaped into the jungles under cover of darkness. Lieutenant Pedler had one man killed and eight wounded.

Operations in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles.

In May and June 1860, a field force from Hingoli, consisting of a detachment, 2nd Cavalry, 4 guns, 1st Company Artillery, and the 3rd Infantry, under command of Captain Prescott, was employed in the pursuit of Rohillas in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles.

Rohillas at Chandur.

At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, East Berar, a troop of the 2nd Cavalry was sent from Ellichpur to reduce a party of Rohillas who were threatening the town of Chandur, on the 24th November 1860.

From 1860 until the Burma War in 1886 the Hyderabad Contingent found little employment. The Nizam's dominions had been entirely pacified by the force during over 40 years of almost constant active service. It was, however, found useful as furnishing a reserve of officers, and many served in the second Afghan War in various capacities.

The Afghan War.

Only one regiment, the 3rd Cavalry, proceeded on service during the second Afghan War, and was placed on the line of communications where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The movement from Mominabad to Karachi was, however, a very smart piece of work and deserves some mention here. Mominabad is 82 miles from the railway station, the way lying across country which was at this time in great part under water. The 3rd Cavalry marched at four o'clock one morning, only fourteen hours after the receipt of orders. On the morning of the fourth day they were all entrained (450 men and horses and 300 ponies) with followers and baggage complete. On the 6th day all were embarked in five transports at Bombay. It is worthy of note that, as there were only two British officers with the regiment, the detachments in three of the transports were commanded by native officers, a fact which speaks for their great efficiency. Major C. J. O. FitzGerald, who was in temporary command, received the thanks of the Government of India for this service. A portion of the regiment proceeded across the frontier, but had not the fortune to engage in any active operations of war. Colonel Dowker, the Commandant, subsequently assumed command.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE THIRD BURMESE WAR.

The operations in Burma—Conquest of the Kingdom of Ava—State of Upper Burma—Military situation—Nature of the operations—The Hyderabad Contingent in Burma—3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Pursuit of Nga Yine—Attack on Thalaya—Death of Boh Topi and Boh Che—Pursuit of Hla-U—Occupation of Wuntho—Attack on Captain Gubbins' camp—Action at Laka—Attacks on dacoits—Combats in the Hnaw Forest—Operations near Baw—Operations in the Hnaw Forest—Fight with the Hlagaing Prince—Operations against Boh Nandiya—Gallant conduct of a Duffadar and a Trooper—Dacoits killed and captured—The Shweli river expedition—Casualties in the 3rd Cavalry—3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Fight near Minhla—Operations against Boh Shwe—Operations to the West—Attack on a dacoit camp—2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Operations in the Chindwin District—Operations against Maung Thagyi—Reinforcements sent to Pagyi—Attack on Chinbyit—Death of Major Kennedy—The Kalewa column—4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—Engagement with Boh Tok—Combats with dacoits—Casualties in the Regiment—Summary of the operations—Honours and Rewards.

1885.

The Operations in Burma.

The operations of regular warfare which took place in 1885, and led to the downfall of King Thibaw, had come to a close before the Hyderabad Contingent was called upon, in August 1886, to furnish its quota for service in Burma. But a brief resumé of the campaign from its commencement in November 1885 may be conveniently given so that the situation of affairs may be understood. The subsequent operations in Burma were not of the nature of regular warfare, and did not comprise a continuous campaign. It is therefore difficult to give any connected account of these operations, and, in recording the part taken in them by the Hyderabad Contingent, the best plan would appear to be, first—to give a general account of the nature of the services that had to be performed, and then to follow each corps of the Force that participated in them, detailing the desultory fighting and the main events in which they were concerned.

Conquest of the Kingdom of Ava.

In the middle of November 1885 the palace and redoubt of Minhla were taken, being bombarded by armed steamers from the river Irrawaddy, and attacked by the troops on land. The fall of other strongholds followed. King Thibaw surrendered before Ava was reached by the fleet, and Mandalay was occupied on the 29th November. Shwebo and Bhamo were seized before the end of the year, and by the 31st March 1886 the country was strategically occupied by the British troops; Mandalay, the capital, was strongly held, and surrounded by a cordon of posts, and there were posts at convenient distances along the Irrawaddy from Thayetmyo to Bhamo, at Alon on the Chindwin, and from the railway terminus at Tonghoo to Myingyan and Mandalay. All

1886. Thibaw's strong forts were in possession of the British, together with his war-ships, arsenals, and small-arms factory, while the greater portion of his army had been disbanded. In February 1886 the Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Dufferin, made a kind of triumphal progress to Mandalay, and the country appeared to have been completely conquered. The cessation of hostilities was, however, only temporary. The overthrow of the Kingdom of Ava was followed by a state of anarchy throughout the country, involving much bush-fighting which continued for some years before Upper Burma was finally pacified.

State of Upper Burma.

In a Despatch from Mandalay, dated the 18th August 1886, Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Burma Field Force, gave the following account of the condition of affairs at that time:—

"The fall of Mandalay, followed by the disbanding of the Burmese Army, a large percentage of whom carried off their arms, and the stoppage of the machinery of civil Government, naturally led to a state of anarchy in Upper Burma, which, by the beginning of April 1886, had developed into a wide-spread rebellion; several pretenders to the throne had sprung up, who found no difficulty in obtaining a following from amongst the ex-officials, the disbanded soldiery, most of them armed, the disaffected generally, and the criminal classes. Every man in power with a grudge against another took advantage of the general confusion to settle old scores, whilst the dacoit leaders, whose opportunity in Burma has ever been in troublesome times, did not neglect to take advantage of the unsettled state of the country to collect their bands and roam about the district on their own account in search of plunder. Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay an attempt was made to govern the country through the agency of the *Hlutdaw*, or Royal Council, with the Chief Political Officer as President, but it was soon found that the Hlutdaw, without the means which had previously existed of enforcing its decrees, and some of the members of which were more than suspected of bad faith, was powerless. It was accordingly abolished and the districts hitherto under its orders were placed under the immediate control of British officers. All these causes, as might be expected, produced a state of affairs in Upper Burma with which our officers, Civil and Military, have had great trouble in contending, and on my assumption of command on the 1st April, the military aspect of the situation may, I think, be briefly described thus—There was no organised enemy in the field against us, and therefore there was no particular object in requiring the concentration of large masses of troops, but the country generally was overrun by armed bands. In Mandalay for some time past vague rumours of revolts and risings against our power at the

Military situation.

beginning of the Burmese new year (14th April) had been industriously spread, and there was a general feeling of distrust and insecurity. 1886.

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It had been found by experience round Mandalay that mere visits from flying columns to different parts of the country were quite insufficient to maintain our ascendancy, and that it would be absolutely necessary, for its pacification and the suppression of dacoity, to establish military posts throughout the districts, of sufficient strength to maintain order in their immediate neighbourhood, and to afford contingents for flying columns when necessary, or in other words, to closely occupy the country."

Writing of the work that had to be done by the troops during the period from April to August, Sir George White proceeds :— Nature of the operations.

"The following details, while giving some idea of the work in which the troops have been engaged during the past four months, are by no means a record of all their labours; the accounts of many abortive expeditions and marches have been omitted; the numerous convoys over unbridged and unmetalled roads, often through flooded paddy fields in the hot weather and rains, have not been touched upon; whilst the maintenance of communications, telegraphic and postal, and the collection of intelligence has required the daily employment of constant patrols and detachments. All these duties, many of them irksome and monotonous, have been well and quickly performed by the officers and men to whom they have been entrusted; they have entailed much exposure to a trying climate and a consequent heavy sick and death-rate. All local information, including the opinion of the leading Burmese officials, led up to the supposition that the commencement of the rainy season would cause the dispersion of many of these bands of insurgents and dacoits, but our record shows that this had not been the case. The actual resistance offered to our troops has not been very trying to disciplined and well-armed soldiers, but small bodies of those soldiers have often had to stand up against bands whose numbers were estimated in thousands. The favourite field of the dacoits is in a jungle, where the range and precision of the rifle is of little avail, and the troops have been called upon, not infrequently, to drive them from well selected positions, such as are afforded by walled pagodas, which abound throughout the province." Such was the condition of affairs from April to August 1886, nor had the state of the country undergone much change or amelioration from the operations that had taken place during the period under review. The difficulties of climate and of terrain, as well as those offered by the opposition of this elusive enemy, and the other obstacles detailed in the foregoing despatch, remained much the

1886. same during the period when a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent was employed in Burma from September 1886 to March 1888.

The Hyderabad Contingent in Burma. In August 1886 the 3rd Cavalry and the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, received orders to proceed to Burma, where they arrived in September. For operations of the nature which has been described the Hyderabad Contingent troops were peculiarly fitted. Stationed in remote and isolated cantonments in the Deccan, they had been afforded special opportunities for practice in jungle warfare, whilst the fact that many officers of the Force had been addicted to big game shooting in the forests in the vicinity of their stations could not but add to their efficiency, and to that of their men, who had been in the habit of accompanying them on such expeditions. The 3rd Cavalry had previously attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, who had personally observed how efficiently the regiment had been trained in dismounted service, the Commandant having long realised the importance of such training, whilst the regiment was the best shooting Irregular Cavalry Corps in India. The result proved, particularly in the case of the 3rd Cavalry, that their mode of life and training had not been without its advantages, and the skill acquired in the chase of wild beasts was found of great service in the pursuit of dacoits through the dense and wild jungles of Upper Burma. The 3rd Cavalry maintained the traditions and added to the laurels obtained on many a field from Nowah to the suppression of the Mutiny in Central India. On arrival in Upper Burma, the 3rd Cavalry, which had been posted to the 5th Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, proceeded to headquarters at Shwebo, and on the 1st November 1886 was distributed as follows:—

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

At Shwebo	118 sabres.
En route to Shwebo	200 sabres.
At Shemaga	37 sabres.
En route to Shemaga	50 sabres.

The British officers who served with the regiment were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, Commandant.
Captain C. E. Gubbins, 2nd-in-Command.
Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade.
" E. F. H. McSwiney.
Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie.

Attached.

Captain H. M. Mason, 1st Cavalry.
Lieutenant E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry.
" R. Wapshare, 4th Cavalry.

Subsequently the regiment was distributed in numerous detachments at the following posts:— 1886.

East of the Mu River, in the Shwebo District.

1. Shemaga.	9. Male.
2. Yuathit.	10. Tokashat.
3. Shwe-go-gyi-phya.	11. Pegone.
4. Hladaw.	12. Okangyi.
5. Kyok-myoung.	13. Kawlin.
6. Shwebo.	14. Singone.
7. Kinu.	15. Wuntho.
8. Htantabin.	

West of the Mu River.

1. Hluttaik.	6. Konon.
2. Kyunla.	7. Poungdoung-ko.
3. Nabekgyi.	8. Myagan.
4. Mudaingyin.	9. Sinebin.
5. Ye-u.	10. Magyiok.

It will be understood, from this extensive distribution, that considerable responsibility was thrown on both British and Native officers, especially in view of the paucity of the former, who were much fewer in number than was the case with other Indian cavalry regiments.

The operations carried out so successfully by the 3rd Cavalry, besides those of a desultory nature, may be divided into distinct phases including (1) the pacification of the Ye-u District, (2) the pursuit of the dacoit leader Hla-U, (3) the occupation of Wuntho, (4) pursuit of the Hlagaing princes in the Hnaw Forest.

Pursuit of Nga-Yine, November 1886.

The regiment was engaged in active operations very shortly after its arrival. On the 31st October 1886 a squadron under Colonel Fitz-Gerald, accompanied by General Stewart, marched from Shwebo to the village of Hladaw, 15 miles distant. Information having been received that the dacoit leader Nga-Yine was at Ywatha, the cavalry advanced against that place early next morning, when heavy rain was falling and the march was impeded by the deep mud and water. The attack had advanced close to the village, when it was seen that the dacoits had evacuated it, and occupied a Kyoung, a thousand yards to the south. A smart gallop brought the force to the place, when it was found that Nga-Yine and his followers had fled on the approach of the horsemen. They were, however, pursued for many miles, and although the ground was broken, swampy, and overgrown with brushwood and long grass, eighteen were killed and many wounded, the band being completely dispersed.

1886.

Attack on dacoits at Thalaya, November 23rd.

The squadron, after some further search of the country, returned to Shwebo on the 10th November. Meanwhile Captain Gubbins, with the 1st squadron, had been co-operating in these operations. On the night of the 23rd November Captain Gubbins surrounded the village of Thalaya, and, rushing it at dawn, killed 14 dacoits. Leaving a post under a Native officer at Shwekugyi-Paya, Captain Gubbins marched into Shwebo on the 8th December.

Expedition against Hla-U, November 1886.

A squadron of the regiment under Lieutenant Wapshare had been posted at Ye-U, and was joined at a later date by Colonel FitzGerald with thirty lances. In November 1886 operations were undertaken against the chief Hla-U, by four columns between the rivers Mu and Chindwin. The Ye-U column, under Colonel Middleton, consisted of—

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Colonel Fitz-Gerald and Lieutenant Wapshare.	115 lances.
King's Own Light Infantry	50 rifles.
Mule Battery	2 guns.
21st Madras Infantry	100 men.

Hla-U was reported to be in the Pyambaga jungles, six or eight miles south of Magyiok, and Colonel Middleton marched on the 17th November, with orders to reconnoitre and gain all possible information, in co-operation with a column under Major P. Symons, north of Magyiok, at the same time closing the northern road should Hla-U attempt to escape in that direction. Columns were to be amply supplied, and able to keep the field for ten days at least; the objects aimed at were the dispersal and heavy punishment of all bands of dacoits, and the capture or killing of their leaders, particularly Hla-U.

Hla-U fled on the approach of the pursuing columns, and was followed by the cavalry. Proceeding rapidly, and utilising some of the trained shikaris of his regiment to work out the trail of the fugitives, Colonel FitzGerald with his squadron pressed on through the thick jungle which lies between the Mu and Chindwin rivers. On the 23rd November he came upon Hla-U's recently evacuated camp and traced him to Natyindaung from whence the dacoit leader had doubled back to his old haunts near Magyiok. On the morning of the 27th November the cavalry captured some of Hla-U's chiefs, including his chief magistrate and father-in-law, and the pursuit was pressed close upon the heels of the fugitive, who finally escaped into the Sagaing district.

During the nine days the pursuit lasted the cavalry had marched through dense jungle at the rate of twenty miles a day, bivouacking by night, and tracking the dacoits by day. The operations were not without result, although the leader was not captured. For between the 20th and 28th November his followers dwindled from some 330 men to 30.

During these operations the other squadrons of the regiment were co-operating, the 2nd squadron under Lieutenant Wright patrolling the east bank of the Mu in the neighbourhood of Mahabu and Hladaw, disarming and keeping the district quiet, while the third squadron under Lieutenant McSwiney, was ordered to patrol the left bank of the Mu towards Nyaungbintha and Mutha, and prevent Hla-U from breaking across in that direction. On the 20th November Lieutenant Huggins of the 21st Madras Infantry, with 40 rifles of his regiment and 11 sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, encountered some dacoits north-west of Nabekgyi, and killed 4. The cavalry pursued, captured some carts and charged a small band in the open, killing 7 and having 1 trooper wounded. 1886.

On the 3rd December Lieutenant McSwiney attacked a gang of dacoits at Pindin, a village fifteen miles south-east of Htantabin, killing one dacoit and capturing 20 with 19 guns, a large number of dahs and spears, and some 30 head of cattle. On the 7th December the camp of Boh Nga-Nge was captured and two of his men who were on outpost duty were slain, the remainder making their escape into the dense Lingodan jungle.

Action at Pindin, 3rd December 1886.

Capture of Nga-Nge's Camp, 7th December 1886.

At Choungwa, six miles north of Htantabin, on the 11th December the same officer surprised a small dacoit camp, killed the leader Boh Che and 12 others, and took 9 prisoners and a number of guns, swords, and spears, having 2 troopers severely and 2 slightly wounded in the encounter.

Fight at Choungwa, 11th December 1886.

On the 22nd December Lieutenant McSwiney captured the Kawlin Woon at Indine, killed 9 dacoits, and took a number of cattle, guns and dahs. As a result of this cavalry raid the remaining dacoits ultimately retreated in a northerly direction into Wuntho territory. On the 10th December 1886 Lieutenant Wapshare had left Mongan with 30 lances of the 4th Squadron, and proceeded in the direction of Sinebin. Hearing that Boh Palu with his gang was in the vicinity of Sale in the Hnaw forest he surrounded that place at dawn after a march of 56 miles. The dacoits escaped but some arms and cattle were captured.

Capture of the Kawlin Woon, December 1886.

On the 20th December Jemadar Wajid Mir Khan with 12 lances attacked a gang of 250 dacoits, killing four, and taking 23 prisoners and a quantity of arms. Next day the same Native officer surrounded the village of Saboday, rushed the place, and killed 7 dacoits out of a gang of 125 who occupied it.

Encounters at Ismabinda and Saboday, December 1886.

The operations up to the close of the year had been very successful. Between the 16th November and 23rd December 1886 some 500 of Hla-U's Bohs, followers, and village dacoits had surrendered to Colonel FitzGerald, and a large number of arms had been collected in the Ye-U

Results of the operations, 1886.

1887.

Renewed operations against Hla-U, January 1887.

District, the pacification of the country being in great measure due to the tireless energy of that officer and his regiment.

In January 1887 operations were renewed in the Sagaing District against Hla-U, who was first given seven days' grace to make his submission. During the seven days Colonel FitzGerald was not inactive, but proceeded to the borders of the Hnaw forest, and succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the inhabitants, who had not hitherto seen British troops.

On the 28th January, the seven days' grace having expired, a force of 60 lances under Colonel FitzGerald, divided into four parties, worked southwards along the Nwe-kwe-thong range of hills in search of Hla-U. Many traces of the dacoit chief were discovered, but he had fled northwards in the direction of Noungyine, accompanied by only some half dozen followers, and he eluded all attempts to capture him. These and the preceding operations, however, were not without result, for it is recorded that "out of the gang which followed his fortunes and enabled him to establish a reign of terror among the villages across the Mu, it is satisfactory to record that over 60 Bohs, some 200 branded dacoits of Hla-U's own personal body guard, 200 ordinary dacoits, 550 guns, and upwards of 200 dahs and spears were either captured by, or surrendered to, the troops of the 5th Brigade before the end of January 1887."

Hla-U was eventually killed by one of his own followers.

Occupation of Wuntho.

The district of Wuntho is situated to the west of the Bhamo District, north of the Shwebo District, and east of the Upper Chindwin. The Tsawbwa having refused to acknowledge British supremacy in Upper Burma, it was decided in December 1886 to send a force to seize and temporarily to control his capital. For this purpose a column, based on Katha, was to advance from the north in January, whilst at the same time a detachment under Colonel Farrington, including two squadrons of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Gubbins and Lieutenant McSwiney, was to co-operate from the south.

The Shwebo column commenced its march on the 3rd January 1887. Advantage was taken of this advance to the Wuntho frontier to scour the country lying north of Shwebo between the Mu and the Irrawaddy, in which bands of dacoits were known to be in hiding.

One hundred of the South Yorkshire Regiment and 60 lances 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Gubbins, were sent *viâ* Sabenatha to arrive at Shahgyin on the 10th January. This party came on a band of dacoits near Sabenatha on the 4th January and routed them with loss.

On the 6th January the dacoits were again attacked and five killed at the same place.

1887.

The advanced guard of the Shwebo column under Captain Gubbins arrived at Kawlin on 20th January, the Katha column having already entered Wuntho on the flight of the Tsawbwa. Leaving the cavalry at Kawlin, where grass was plentiful, the main body of the Shwebo column marched into Wuntho on 26th January. On Sunday, 1st February, in consequence of a report received that Nabekgyi had been attacked, a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Gubbins was despatched to the assistance of that post. Taking 82 lances of his 1st Squadron and 22 of the 3rd Squadron, Captain Gubbins marched towards Hlutaik, and encamped at Nyaungu on 2nd February. At 2 A.M. his camp was attacked by two or three hundred dacoits, and the sentries at both ends of the camp were shot down simultaneously, one being killed outright, and the other, Bazid Khan, although severely wounded, remaining at his post and continuing to return the enemy's fire. For this brave action he was afterwards admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit "for conspicuous gallantry when the camp was attacked by a large number of dacoits, on which occasion, while on sentry duty, he, although severely wounded, resolutely maintained his post until reinforced." A duffadar was also wounded, and a horse and three ponies shot. The attack lasted some time, but fortunately the bullets went high, owing to the formation of the ground. The enemy's loss was unknown, but marks of blood were found in the vicinity. Captain Gubbins attempted to pursue at daybreak, but found the ground impracticable for cavalry near the confluence of the Dunga and Mu rivers, and marched to Okan, where he encamped.

Attack on Captain Gubbins' Camp.

On the 4th February, hearing that these dacoits were assembled six miles off at Laka, Captain Gubbins surprised them with 50 men and killed 16, while some escaped wounded.

Action at Laka, February 1887.

The troops were withdrawn to Kawlin on 1st April, the Tsawbwa having complied with the terms offered him. The squadron was then broken up to garrison various outposts. During this period the horses suffered severely from *kamri*, 90 horses and 18 ponies being lost from this cause. Towards the end of January the village of Nabekgyi was attacked by dacoits under Prince Thinka-yaza and Boh Hantha, the raiders subsequently going to Chaungzone, twenty miles off. Marching from Letpan through Ye-U, Lieutenant Wapshare with 25 Lances of the 3rd Cavalry and 50 rifles of the 21st Madras Infantry, proceeded to Nabekgyi and pushed on with 17 lances to Chaungzone on the 2nd February, where he surprised the prince's camp, killed 3 dacoits, and took 17 prisoners. On the 4th February the same officer received orders to push on to Thetsechowya, some 17 miles distant. After proceeding some four miles, when passing through dense bamboo

Expedition against Boh Hantha, February 1887.

1887. jungle, a heavy fire was opened by the dacoits, who were at once charged by the Cavalry and put to flight, with a loss of eight men killed and many wounded. The 3rd Cavalry had two men and two horses wounded in this action.

On the 24th February, having in the meantime marched through the Hnaw Forest with Colonel Middleton's column, Lieutenant Wapshare with a force of 40 lances and accompanied by Mr. Porter, the Civil Officer, pushed on to Ganzama, and captured Maung Joung and two branded dacoits. Pursuing Boh Hantha into the Hnaw Forest, the cavalry, on the 4th March, approached the village of Puluswa, where a party of three men under a duffadar came upon the whole gang of 250 men drawn up with their rear protected by a rocky hill. These four men kept the dacoits at bay until Lieutenant Wapshare came up with the remainder of the force, when the enemy commenced to retreat in a southerly direction, and took up another position on the top of a steep hill, a party, however, remaining in the village. The men on the hill were driven off and put to flight by the cavalry dismounted. The village was then rushed, and all the dacoits shot down, Boh Hantha and 39 dacoits being killed, and many wounded. Lieutenant Wapshare received the thanks of the Chief Commissioner for this service. He returned to Aingyi, having covered upwards of 400 miles since the expedition started on the 28th January.

Fight at Kinbin, 4th March 1887.

Combat at Singyi, 6th February 1887.

Action at Sudpore, 15th March 1887.

On the 4th March a party of the 3rd Cavalry surrounded the village of Kinbin, killed two dacoits and captured others. A party of 150 dacoits was attacked on the 6th February near Singyi by Lieutenant Hendley, 21st Madras Infantry, with 15 lances under Duffadar Muhammad Khan, who killed 27 and wounded many. On the 15th March Jemadar Sirdar Khan with 19 lances, accompanied by some of the King's Own Light Infantry under Lieutenant Griffith, was ordered to attack a body of 200 dacoits at the village of Sudpore, ten miles from Hluttaik. Advancing at a rapid pace, the cavalry suddenly came on the dacoit advanced guard, numbering some 30 men, who were quickly driven in upon the main body. The enemy then opened fire, but the cavalry charged home with their lances, and routed the dacoits, killing 23 and wounding 24. The Jemadar was mortally wounded, and two troopers were severely wounded. Jemadar Sirdar Khan lived long enough to receive his promotion to Ressaidar, and a silver cup subscribed for by the detachment of the King's Own Light Infantry at Hluttaik in recognition of his gallant services.

Combats in the Hnaw Forest.

On the 30th May 1887, Ressaidar Shaikh Muhammad Ali when in command of the Konon post, hearing that there was a gathering of dacoits in the Hnaw forest, marched 45 miles to Tungal, and attacked

their camp, killing one and capturing a prisoner. Expecting an attack, the native officer formed a laager of carts, and at 2 A.M. a fire was suddenly opened on his camp from all sides. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, and without any casualties in the cavalry. 1887.

On the 21st June the same native officer, hearing of a gathering of dacoits in the Hnaw forest, marched with 18 lances; and on the 24th at Songun, 50 miles south-west of Konon, came upon their stockade near a nullah. Dismounting his men, he stormed the stockade, and drove the dacoits out, killing 8 men and burning the stockade and the Boh's hut. **Fight at Songun, June 24, 1887.**

On June 17th and 18th four small columns, under the direction of Lieutenant McSwiney, left Tantabin, Pegon, and Ukingyi, to visit the neighbourhood of Baw. Coming upon the main body of the dacoits near Theo, Lieutenant McSwiney attacked them with 31 of his men, killing two leaders and 9 other men. In this action Jemadar Abdul Aziz Khan had a hand to hand fight with Boh Nga Nge, whom he killed, being himself severely wounded in the encounter. Lieutenant Mc Swiney received the thanks of the Major-General Commanding the Upper Burma Field Force, and the Order of Merit of the 3rd class was conferred on the Jemadar "for conspicuous gallantry in going to the assistance of and rescuing Trooper Ghafur Khan, who was wounded and helpless, and surrounded by dacoits." Trooper Ghafur Khan received the same reward for singly charging and engaging a band of about a dozen dacoits. **Operations near Baw.**

On July 14 Colonel FitzGerald received orders to proceed against the Hlagaing Princes who had collected a large following in the Kani district, and were making raids into Ye-u. He at once decided to advance in four columns to try and surround the Princes and prevent their crossing the Chindwin. The 1st column, 20 lances under Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, advancing from Nabekgyi, was to operate south-west through Mudaingyin, Kinbin, Anigyi, and Puluywa. **Expedition against the Hlagaing Princes.**

2nd column, 30 lances under Colonel FitzGerald, accompanied by Mr. Porter, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, from Paungdaungu towards Puluywa.

3rd column, 20 lances under Captain Jenkinson, Sherwood Foresters, from Magyiok, *viâ* Songun to cut off the retreat of the enemy westwards into the Kani district.

4th column, 20 lances under Lieutenant Wapshare from Konon, north-westerly towards Wapyadaung and Shwegyin.

Early on the morning of the 15th the columns were in motion through the dense forest, where communications were maintained with difficulty. On arriving at Shityaik Colonel FitzGerald received intelligence that the younger Prince with 250 followers was retreating in a

1887. south-westerly direction before the first column. Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, having this information, pushed on rapidly to Yaungbinyi, finding that the enemy had just vacated that place. Here he

Night attack at Yaungbinyi, 17th July 1887.

bivouacked for the night in "sangars," storing his baggage in a neighbouring shed. The weather being very inclement, the Risaldar-Major purposely left this habitation unoccupied, as he expected an attack, and rightly concluded that the enemy would open fire on that place as it alone afforded shelter from the rain. Soon after dark a heavy fire was opened by the dacoits, but without effect, owing to the precautions taken by the native officer. The dacoits were driven off with some loss, six being found dead in the morning, whilst others had been carried away wounded.

Fight at Kantha, 19th July 1887.

Colonel FitzGerald made a march in a southerly direction and then turned northwards towards the Chindwin in order to cut off the enemy who were reported to be making for Yin, where was the only crossing over that river. On the night of the 18th July he made a forced march from Imbaung to Yin, and at 8 A.M. next day came up with the younger Prince's forces, marching in a southerly direction near the village of Kantha. The enemy, 200 strong, with 120 guns, 5 Bohs, and 8 mounted men, was formed up in a strong position. Seeing the advanced party of the cavalry they greeted them with yells, brandishing their arms, waving their standards, and opening fire on the advancing foe. Colonel FitzGerald assembled his men, the trumpeter sounded the trot, gallop, and charge, and the enemy was quickly dispersed with a loss of 9 killed, many wounded, and some prisoners. Their camp was burnt, and some arms and golden umbrellas were captured. The cavalry had had a very hard day, having marched 60 miles in 24 hours, and been 18 hours in the saddle. For this action Colonel FitzGerald received the thanks of the Major-General Commanding the Upper Burma Field Force.

Combat near Puluzwa, 20th July 1887.

The fugitives from this action fled in a westerly direction towards Puluzwa, where they fell in with the 1st column under the Risaldar-Major, who killed three and took others prisoners, while the survivors were driven over the hills to the westward.

Results of the operations.

The younger Prince was afterwards pursued near the Chindwin, but made his escape. The operations were, however, entirely successful. The forces of the Princes were dispersed and broken up, and the elder Prince shortly afterwards died of fever and starvation.

At 2-30 A.M. on the 9th August Captain Jenkinson left Magyiok with 11 lances of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and 12 Mounted Police, and after a march of 6 miles surprised a dacoit camp near Niakin, killing 40, including the Hpungyi Boh Nandiya, whilst many

were wounded. The camp was rushed, and the dacoits were driven through a belt of jungle by the troopers on foot into the open rice fields, where they were charged by the cavalry who had mounted in the meantime. Captain Jenkinson was severely wounded, and his life was saved by Duffadar Muhammad Khan and Trooper Hussein Ali Khan, who were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for their conspicuous gallantry on this occasion. **1887.** **Gallant conduct of Duffadar and Trooper.**

On 1st November 1887, Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade with 30 lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and 10 police attacked a band of dacoits under Bohs Nga Thu and Kambaw at Nagyidon near Kinu, killed 12 and took 15 prisoners. **Dacoits killed and captured, 1st November 1887.**

In November Lieutenant McSwiney with a native officer and 28 sowars took part in the Shweli river expedition, performing much hard work and suffering severely from fever, although no opposition from the enemy was met with. **The Shweli river expedition, October 1887.**

The following list of casualties among men and horses of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, from October 1886 to October 1887, is interesting and instructive. **Casualties in the 3rd Cavalry.**

The regiment left Madras 497 strong with 367 followers, 529 horses and 295 ponies. Two men were killed in action, 1 Native officer died of his wounds, 12 men were wounded, 20 died of disease, and 26 were invalided. Of the followers—1 was killed in action, 14 died of disease, and 17 were invalided.

Casualties among horses.—Two died on the voyage; 221 died of "kamri," mostly in February, March, July, August and September 1888; 1 died of fever, 37 of other diseases; 4 were killed in action, and 7 wounded.

The regiment returned to India in January and February 1888, having received valedictory notices in Brigade Orders at Shwebo, and having had their services publicly acknowledged in the course of an address by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, at Ye-u.

On its arrival in Upper Burma, the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was posted to the 6th Brigade under Brigadier-General R. Low, C.B., and was, on the 1st November 1886, distributed as follows:— **3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.**

At Minbu	Head quarters and 92 rifles.
At Singaung	78 rifles.
At Segu	177 "
At Legaing	77 "
At Sun	14 "
At Kyaunbin	38 "
At Pylonjaw	179 "
At Salinmyo	103 "

1887. Fight near Minhla.

On October 3rd, Lieutenant Young, 5th Madras Infantry, while proceeding to Myothit with an escort of 30 rifles of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was attacked by a large band of dacoits when two marches from Minhla, and compelled to fight his way back to that station, having two sepoys severely and two slightly wounded.

Operations against Boh Shwe.

The 6th Brigade was employed between October 1886 and January 1887 in operations against Boh Shwe and OoTama Hpungyi and the partizans of those powerful dacoits. On October 21st Major Salmon, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Commanding at Pylonjaw with 130 rifles of his regiment, made a reconnaissance of the village of Okpho, two miles north-east of his post, where he found and attacked a band of 300 dacoits, who fled leaving 11 dead, including Boh Seni, one of Boh Shwe's head officers.

On the 17th November a column under command of Major Salmon had a skirmish with dacoits on the west of the hills near the Irrawaddy, in which Captain Jones of the Madras Lancers was severely wounded.

During November and December columns of the 6th Brigade were continually on the move on both banks of the Irrawaddy from, Thyetmyo to Pokoko, in the districts of Pagan and Minbu.

Operations to the West.

In the middle of December a general advance to the West was made; one column under command of Colonel Way, Hyderabad Contingent, moved from Salin by forced marches and occupied Sidotia on 16th December 1886, meeting with no opposition. Another column under General Low occupied and established posts at various points, with slight resistance. Two privates of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, were wounded during these operations. On 2nd January, 1887, Captain Golightly with 50 mounted infantry and 70 rifles 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, started from Pylonjaw in pursuit of Ottia and OoTama. Making a forced march of nearly 30 miles, he surprised the dacoit camp the same evening at dusk about 2 miles south-west of Taungdyi, a village 20 miles from Salin on the Sidotia road. Seven of the enemy were killed, and many wounded; 10 ponies, all the camp, clothes, documents and a number of guns, rifles, swords, and saddles were taken. Some of the dacoits, who numbered about 150, returned and fired into the camp, but were driven off without loss.

Attack on a dacoit camp.

On the 14th January 1887 Lieutenant W. H. Lewin with 50 Rifles 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was in the country west of Pylonjaw when his camp was attacked at daybreak by a party of OoTama's men, who after some time retired.

The regiment returned to India early in 1888.

The following British officers served with the 3rd Infantry during the campaign :— 1887

Colonel T. H. Way.
Major W. H. Salmon.
Captain C. J. Orr.
Lieutenant S. M. Mason.
" C. R. Elliot.
" H. T. Duhan.
Surgeon H. G. L. Wortabet.

Attached.

Lieutenant W. H. Lewin, 2nd Infantry.
" F. V. Whittall, 1st Infantry.
" A. W. Leonard, 4th Infantry.
" G. S. Frazer, 6th Infantry.

2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Major J. J. Kennedy, arrived in Burma on the 24th December 1886, and was employed at first in the Bhamo District.

On 18th March Captain Lushington with 60 rifles of the regiment and 20 of the 26th Punjab Infantry surrounded some villages on the opposite bank of the river from Shwegugyi. His advanced guard was fired upon, and one man slightly wounded, while on the enemy's side 7 Kachins were shot, and some muskets and swords were captured.

Operations in the Chindwin District.

In June the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, relieved the 18th Bengal Infantry in the Chindwin District, being posted in detachments at Mingin, Kindat and Alon.

On the 18th July a party of 50 rifles of the regiment under Lieutenant Plumer was sent from Alon to co-operate with the troops moving from Yeu against the Hlagaing Princes, and met Colonel FitzGerald's column at Ombaung. This party proceeded from Yin to Zingale, and made some captures of dacoits and guns. Constant patrolling and movements of small columns took place. On August 30th, Captain Welchman with 25 mounted infantry and 20 rifles, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was sent from Alon round the Nwe Kwe hills, and encountered a party of 5 dacoits on the 15th September, killing one and capturing another. He returned to Alon on September 17th.

Operations against Maung Thagyi.

On September 21st, Lieutenant Plumer was sent to the Pagyi District with 50 rifles of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and a detachment of mounted police. Several villages were visited, and on the 8th October, it having been clearly ascertained that the Maung Thagye, the honorary chief constable, was disloyal, Lieutenant Plumer attacked the village of Chaungwa at daybreak with the object of capturing the offender. The village was strongly fortified with logs and

1887. shelter trenches, and was rushed by a side path and the enemy put to flight. Maung Thagyi escaped, but some ponies, guns, spears and 20 Royal standards were captured. Correspondence was found showing the existence of a conspiracy for a general rising in November in connection with Mandalay, Sagaing, Kyankse, and the Shan States. On returning to camp Lieutenant Plumer with Mr. Morrison, the Deputy Commissioner, a Jemadar, and 6 mounted police, lost their way in the jungle and were fired upon and harrassed from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. One of the police was killed and one wounded.

Reinforcements sent to Pagyi.

On 11th October reinforcements of 26th Mounted Infantry and 50 rifles, 2nd Infantry, under Captain Welchman were sent from Alon to join Lieutenant Plumer in Pagyi, Major Kennedy accompanying them to consult with Mr. Morrison. On the 13th Major Kennedy reported from Kyadet that Maung Thagyi was collecting men from his villages, and that strong bands, estimated to number 2,000, all subjects of the Bayengong Prince, were assembled in the hills and jungles.

Attack on Chinbyit.

On the 15th October the Bayengong Prince and Maung Thagyi were reported to be in the village of Chinbyit, 12 miles north of Mintainbin, with 200 followers. Major J. J. Kennedy, commanding the Chindwin District, accompanied by Captain Beville, Assistant Commissioner, Alon, left Mintainbin at midnight with 75 rifles of his regiment under Lieutenant Plumer and 30 mounted infantry, also of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Welchman. At 5 A.M. the column met a patrol of the enemy three miles from the Kyaungs where the main body was located; the patrol opened fire, and gave the alarm. Fearing the enemy would escape, Major Kennedy made a dash for the village with the mounted men, the infantry following. The rebels were leaving the village by the north side, but returned in numbers on seeing the mounted infantry, thinking it was the whole of the attacking column. They were then surrounded in the Kyaungs by the Mounted Infantry and offered a desperate resistance. Major Kennedy, a gallant and able officer, had his arm shattered by a jingal ball early in the fight, but bravely continued at his post. Captain Beville was killed by a bullet in the shoulder, and a sepoy was wounded, while Major Kennedy was again wounded. The Infantry now came up, and the enemy was completely defeated, forty dead bodies being counted in and about the Kyaungs. The Bayengong Prince, Maung Thagyi and two Bohs were among the slain, and the rebellion was entirely crushed.

Death of Major Kennedy.

Major Kennedy managed to get back to Mintainbin, where he expired at 5 P.M. the same day.

The Kalewa Column.

The Kalewa Column, consisting of 56 rifles, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain F. S. Sorell, with Surgeon Swayne in

medical charge, left Kalewa by boat on 20th December 1887, and left the river Myittha at the village of Koho. Thence an expedition was made across the hills, and the Column was then broken up at Indin, and returned down the Myittha to the Chindwin in boats. Captain Sorell was afterwards mentioned in despatches for the excellent work done by him on this expedition. 1887.

The 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, left Burma for India on the 26th March 1888. The following officers served with the regiment in Burma:—

Major J. J. Kennedy, late Commandant (killed in action).
„ W. G. C. Johnstone.
„ F. G. Maltby.
Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman.
Lieutenant J. C. Swete.
„ D. S. Buist.
Surgeon C. L. Swaine.

Attached.

Captain F. S. Sorell, 6th Infantry.
„ E. C. M. Lushington, 6th Infantry.
Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, 6th Infantry.
„ T. H. Plumer, 5th Infantry.

4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The 3rd was replaced by the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, which, on arrival in Upper Burma in February 1888, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. D. Walker, was distributed as follows:—

1st Squadron at Ye-u.
2nd and 3rd Squadrons at Sonewa and Myotha in the Ava District.
4th Squadron—1 troop at Maymyo in the Shan Hills under Jemadar Karim Yar Khan. 1 troop in the Sagaing District under Lieutenants Mason and Beddoes.

Although the District had been to a great extent pacified, largely owing to the services of the 3rd Cavalry, much remained to be done, and many gangs of dacoits had still to be suppressed.

Engagement with Boh Tok.

On the 2nd March, when encamped at the village of Deweyla, Colonel Walker received information that Boh Tok, with a large body of followers, was in some thick jungle near the village of Thepan. Marching at 5-30 next morning with 54 lances of his regiment and some infantry, he heard that the enemy had retired to a position at Iswa, four miles south of Thepan. On approaching the enemy's stronghold the force was divided into two parties, one of which, under Lieutenant Wyllie, was sent by the right path leading to the dacoit position, while Colonel Walker led the other by the left path. An advanced

1887. picquet of the enemy was seen and one man captured, and further on fire was suddenly opened from a nullah on Colonel Walker's party Ressaidar Mir Muzaffar Ali was here shot dead, and his orderly severely wounded. The cavalry then dismounted, and rushed the position together with the infantry which had now come up, but the dacoits escaped in the dense forest.

In April Colonel Walker again encountered Boh Tok, being at the time in command of the Simun Flying Column, with which a party of his regiment under Captain Knox was co-operating.

Combats with dacoits.

At 5 A.M., on March 20th, Lieutenant Wyllie with 30 lances of his regiment left the village of Nyedo in the Kyaukse District, and about a mile from the village of Mojudwin surprised a party of dacoits, who opened fire. The position was at once rushed, and 11 men killed, and two wounded, while Risaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan was slightly wounded.

The same officer had another skirmish with dacoits in April, and many other encounters of a similar nature took place. In July a Duffadar of the regiment was wounded in an action near Thagyin in the Ava District, when Boh Shwe Yan was killed by a party under Lieutenant Minogue, which included 13 troopers, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. In October two men were slightly wounded in an affair in which 25 troopers under Jemadar Subhan Khan were engaged.

On 2nd January 1889 Lieutenant Beddoes, with a party of one Jemadar and 9 lancers, attacked a dacoit camp and killed the leader and two of his gang, losing one trooper killed and two wounded.

Casualties in the regiment.

The losses of the regiment in the campaign amounted to one native officer and two men killed, and 9 died of disease. 196 horses died from kamri, surra, and other causes. The regiment returned to India in March 1889.

The following British officers served with the 4th Cavalry during the campaign:—

Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Walker.	Lieutenant F. Wyllie.
" " J. T. Cummins.	" S. M. Mason.
Captain Knox.	" T. D. Leslie.
Lieutenant Johnstone.	" Beddoes.

Summary of the operations.

Although the losses in the Burma Campaign were slight, the duties so well performed by the troops were tedious and harassing, as will be understood from the description of the nature of those duties in the early part of this chapter. To the pacification of Upper Burma, carried out during the years 1886-1889, the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent and the 3rd Cavalry in particular largely contributed. The following table gives a summary of the actions in which the Force took part.

Detailed List of Engagements with Bands of Insurgents and Dacoits in Burma during 1886-1888, in which the Hyderabad Contingent took part.

Locality.	Date.	British Troops engaged.	Name of Commanding officer.	Number and description of enemy.	Result of action and enemy's loss.	Casualties.
Yontha, near Shemaga.	1st Nov. 1886.	80 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Colonel Fitz Gerald, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	About 180 dacoits under Nga Yine.	Dacoits surprised; 18 killed, many wounded.	
Near Singaung .	17th Nov. 1886.	50 British; 100 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Major Salmon, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Dacoits, number unknown.	A skirmish; dacoits retreated.	1 officer and 1 man wounded.
Thalaya . . .	24th Nov. 1886.	1 Troop, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Dacoits, number unknown.	Village surrounded; 15 killed.	
Near Tantabin .	2nd Dec. 1886.	44 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant McSwiney, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	20 or 30 dacoits.	20 captured, including 2 Bohs, 20 guns, and a quantity of spears and dahs.	
Lingadau jungle, near Male.	7th Dec. 1886.	A party, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant McSwiney.	Dacoits, number unknown.	Captured Boh Nga-Nge's camp and killed 2 men.	

Detailed List of Engagements with Bands of Insurgents and Dacoits in Burma during 1886-1888, in which the Hyderabad Contingent took part—continued.

Locality.	Date.	British Troops engaged.	Name of Commanding officer.	Number and description of enemy.	Result of action and enemy's loss.	Casualties.
houngwa . .	11th Dec. 1886.	25 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and a party, 21st Madras Infantry.	Lieutenant McSwiney	A large gang of dacoits.	Killed 3 Bohs and 10 dacoits, and captured 10.	2 troopers wounded.
Near Nunwindau .	21st Dec. 1886.	12 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Jemadar Wajid Mir Khan.	Over 100 dacoits.	Killed 4 and captured 22.	
Near Sabadaie .	22nd Dec. 1886.	12 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and 25 rifles, 21st Madras Infantry.	Jemadar Wajid Mir Khan.	100 dacoits.	Killed 7 and captured 1.	1 trooper wounded.
ndin . . .	22nd Dec. 1886.	16 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant McSwiney	Dacoits, number unknown.	Captured the Kawlin Wun and killed 9.	
Taungdyi . . .	2nd Jan. 1887.	50 Mounted Infantry; 70 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Golightly, Rifle Corps.	Ottama's gang 150.	Camp surprised, 7 killed, many wounded.	
Near Sabaynatha .	4th Jan. 1887.	89 S. Y. Regiment, 20 Mounted Infantry, 60 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Dacoits' stockade.	Position carried, 8 killed, 20 prisoners.	

Sabaynatha	6th Jan. 1887.	60 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	15 dacoits.	Camp surprised, 3 killed.	
Near Pylonjaw	14th Jan. 1887.	50 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Lewin, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Ottama's men.	Lieutenant Lewin's camp attacked at daybreak; after considerable firing the enemy retired. They apparently had no casualties.	
Chaungone	31st Jan. 1887.	50 Rifles; 25 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Wapshare, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Dacoits.	2 killed; 17 prisoners.	
Naungun	3rd Feb. 1887.	1 Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	350 dacoits.	Enemy retired, loss unknown.	2 killed and 2 wounded.
Near Laka	4th Feb. 1887.	1 Troop, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins	Dacoits.	16 dacoits killed.	
Choungzone	4th Feb. 1887.	18 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Wapshare.	Dacoits.	8 killed and many wounded.	2 troopers wounded.
Sengyi	6th Feb. 1887.	15 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Hendley, 21st Madras Infantry.	150 dacoits.	27 killed.	
Laka	7th Feb. 1887.	Party, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Gubbins.	Dacoits.	5 killed.	1 trumpeter wounded.

Detailed List of Engagements with Bands of Insurgents and Dacoits in Burma during 1886-1888, in which the Hyderabad Contingent took part—continued.

Locality.	Date.	British Troops engaged.	Name of Commanding officer.	Number and description of enemy.	Result of action and enemy's loss.	Casualties.
Pylasawa . .	4th March 1887.	20 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Wapshare, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	250 dacoits.	Boh Hantha and 40 dacoits killed.	
Kinbin . . .	5th March 1887.	30 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.			1 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners.	
Near Saitphe . .	15th March 1887.	20 Rifles, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Griffith, S. Y. Regiment.	80 dacoits.	20 killed, numbers wounded.	1 native officer wounded.
Opposite Shwegugyi.	18th March 1887.	80 of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Lushington, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Party of Kachins.	7 killed; village burnt.	1 man wounded.
Poughlin. . .	14th May 1887.	1 Company, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Frazer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	150 dacoits.	Post attacked, 6 men got round flank of enemy, who were driven off leaving 7 dead.	2 killed and 3 wounded.
Tungah, west of Yeu.	30th & 31 May 1887.	16 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Ressaidar Shaik Muhammad Ali, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	200 followers of Prince Domaydah.	Stockade taken by troops; 1 dacoit killed, 1 captured; 1 jingal and 2 golden umbrellas taken.	

Between Theu and Tantabin.	17th June 1887.	37 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and 10 rifles, 21st Madras Infantry.	Lieutenant Mc-Swiney, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Dacoits under Bohs Ngi and Nga Yoh.	Boh Ngi and 9 others killed; Nga Yoh and 10 others taken prisoners.	
Near Songon . .	24th June 1887.	19 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Ressaidar Shaik Muhammad Ali, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	100 dacoits under 4 Bohs.	Enemy driven out of stockade and 16 killed.	
Taungbingyi . .	17th July 1887.	20 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Force of the Hlaghaing Prince.	Camp attacked at night. Enemy driven off; 6 killed and many wounded.	
Near Yin on Chindwin river.	19th July 1887.	30 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	250 men under Hlaghaing Prince.	Met on march. Cavalry charged, enemy fled, losing 12 killed, some wounded and prisoners and a golden umbrella.	
Naikin near Magyiok.	9th August 1887.	11 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 12 Mounted Police.	Captain Jenkinson, Derbyshire Regiment.	80 dacoits under 3 Bohs.	Enemy surprised and dispersed at daybreak, losing 40 killed including Boh Naodia.	Captain Jenkinson wounded.
Nwe Kwé Hills .	15th August 1887.	25 Mounted Infantry and 20 rifles, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Welchman, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Five dacoits.	1 killed and 1 wounded.	

Detailed List of Engagements with Bands of Insurgents and Dacoits in Burma during 1886-1888, in which the Hyderabad Contingent took part—concluded.

Locality.	Date.	British Troops engaged.	Name of Commanding officer.	Number and description of enemy.	Result of action and enemy's loss.	Casualties.
Chaungwa, Pagyi .	7th Sept. 1887.	8 Rifles, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and 19 Police.	Lieutenant Plumer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Maung Thagyi and followers in a strongly fortified village.	Village rushed; some ponies, dahs, spears, and standards taken.	1 policeman killed; 1 police officer and 1 man wounded.
Chinbyit, Pagyi .	16th Sept. 1887.	75 Rifles and 30 Mounted Infantry, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Major Kennedy, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	200 dacoits under the Bayengon Prince and Maung Thagyi in Kyaungs.	Dacoits defeated and village cleared after a stout resistance; 40 killed.	Major Kennedy and Captain Beville, Assistant Commissioner, killed; 2 men wounded.
Magyidon near Kinu.	31st Oct. 1887.	20 Lances, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent and 10 Police.	Lieutenant Meade, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	30 to 40 dacoits in the village.	The village was surrounded and the dacoits were routed with a loss of 12 killed, and 14 wounded prisoners.	
Iswa, Ava . .	3rd March 1888.	54 Lances, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 60 rifles, 15 Madras Infantry, 7 Mounted Infantry.	Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Boh Tok's gang in thick jungle.	The troops attacked the position, dislodging the dacoits who lost 4 killed, 2 wounded, and 3 prisoners.	1 Ressaidar killed, and 1 man wounded.

Chaungone Minhla .	6th March 1888.	25 Lances, 1st Madras Lancers, and 30 Mounted Infantry, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain Jones, 1st Madras Lancers.	A dacoit camp in thick jungle.	The dacoit camp surprised and 4 killed, including Boh Tha Nyaw.	1 man wounded.
Mojudwin . .	20th March 1888.	30 Lances, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Wyllie, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	16 dacoits.	The dacoits were attacked, and lost 11 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners.	1 native officer wounded.

1887.

Honours and Rewards.

In the *Gazette of India*, dated 16th June 1887, the services of several officers were brought to notice, including Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, and Captain C. E. Gubbins.

Colonel FitzGerald was said to have "done much valuable service in quelling dacoity and rebellion in the Tabayin District. He has shown great energy and activity, and his regiment has done most important work."

Captain Gubbins was mentioned as "a model leader of cavalry, full of enterprise, and has played a very important part in the pacification of both the north and the south of the Shwebo District, and in the advance of Colonel Farrington's column on Wuntho." Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was mentioned as having shown "good administrative ability, and his services were much appreciated. * * * In the early days he more than once, in the absence of any other British officer, led his men after dacoits."

Captain Sorell was mentioned for his services with the Kalewa column.

Lieutenant R. Wapshare "did excellent service in tracking up Boh Hantha and his gang, and eventually killing the former."

It was recorded that "had the late Major J. J. Kennedy, Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, survived, his name would have appeared in the list of those officers who have deserved specially well of the State."

Major J. T. Cummins was mentioned by the Director of Transport, under whom he served.

The following rewards were given, in addition to those already mentioned as having been conferred on native ranks:—

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart and Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald were made Companions of the Bath.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Cummins and Lieutenant E. F. H. MacSwiney were made Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Captain C. E. Gubbins was promoted Brevet-Major, Risaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, made Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire and Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was admitted to the Order of British India.

CHAPTER XVII.—REFORM AND DISSOLUTION.

The progress of reform—Number of officers with the Hyderabad Contingent—The Force reorganised—The Tirah Expedition—China, 1900—Dissolution—Review of the services of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The progress of reform.

The period following on the third Burmese War may be termed the last period of reform of the Hyderabad Contingent. The utility of the force for general service had been fully proved. In view of the profound internal peace established with its aid in the Nizam's dominions, the absence of any motive for the further retention of its local character was evident. Every effort was, therefore, made to bring it on to the same footing as the Presidency armies in all respects. With this object in view, the first measures that demanded attention were obviously an increase in the number of British officers, and the re-armament of the men with more modern weapons. In view of the paucity of officers with the Hyderabad Contingent, the efficiency of corps, as proved by the record of their deeds, is remarkable.

Number of officers with the Hyderabad Contingent.

Up to the year 1880 there had been only three officers in each regiment, the number being increased to four in that year: commandant, 2nd-in-command, adjutant, and wing officer. It was considered that this organisation was sufficient for a force that was required only for local service. But after their employment in Afghanistan and Burma it was recognised that the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent might be not infrequently required for general service, an assumption that was borne out by their employment in subsequent campaigns.

In 1880, when breech loaders were introduced in place of smooth bores, it was found necessary to add one officer per regiment in the interests of musketry efficiency. In Burma, the want of more officers was clearly shown by the fact that it was found necessary to deplete the remaining infantry regiments of most of their British officers in order to provide officers for the corps proceeding on service.

The Hyderabad Contingent had always been maintained on the condition that it should be efficiently officered, and no doubt a small establishment of British officers is sufficient for purposes of training of native regiments in time of peace, particularly in the case of localised corps. Indeed, the paucity of British officers has this advantage, that it throws more work, responsibility, and independence upon the native officers, thus increasing their efficiency, which is so liable to deteriorate when everything is done by the British officers. Perhaps it is to this fact that the extraordinary efficiency of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry is to be mainly ascribed, the mounted branch of the Force

having been declared by Lord Gough to be the best Irregular cavalry in the world, as indeed has been proved on many a field of battle. But with employment wider afield on active service more British officers are necessary.

In consequence of these considerations the number of British officers was increased from four to six by an order of the Government of India, dated the 30th September 1888. One officer was added during that year, and the other during the following twelve months. This number was raised to eight per regiment in 1892 and 1893, whilst at the same time squadron and wing commanders were appointed on the same rates of pay as in the Bengal army. In ensuing years the Force was kept on the same footing as the Bengal army as regards the supply of British officers.

The Force reorganised.

Other changes, having for their object the increase of the efficiency of the Force, were made at the same time. The four batteries were linked together in 1888, as were the four cavalry regiments, and the infantry were linked in regiments of three battalions each, the first three in one and the remaining three in another group. When warned for service, a battalion was to be made up to 1,000 rank and file by transfers from the other battalions of the regiment. Reserves were formed for the infantry as in the regular army, but these were abolished some twelve years later. Concessions regarding railway warrants, pay of recruits, good conduct pay, and half mounting allowances were granted, to place the Force on the same footing as the regular army in these respects, and the pension rules for native ranks were improved. At a later date an increase of pay was given to equalise the pay of the sepoys of the Hyderabad Contingent with that of the regular army, and the class company and class squadron system was introduced, whilst the Force, which had hitherto been solely under the orders of the Government of India, was placed directly under the Commander-in-Chief for the regulation of its training.

The Tirah expedition.

In 1897 the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. St. G. Welchman, proceeded to Peshawar and the Bara Valley, and all ranks were awarded the frontier medal for their services. A number of men from the Field Batteries were attached to the mountain artillery during the campaign, in which also several officers of the Force were employed in various capacities.

China, 1900.

The 5th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. St. G. Welchman, proceeded to Hong Kong with the China Expeditionary Force in 1900, and some officers of that and other regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent were employed on special duty during the campaign. All ranks were awarded the China medal for this service.

and the 5th Infantry was permitted to bear the inscription " China, 1900" on colours and appointments.

In 1902 a fresh agreement (appendix V) was concluded with the Nizam's Government, under the operation of which Berar was leased in perpetuity to the British Government, and the Hyderabad Contingent was, in April 1903, incorporated with the regular Indian army. Aurangabad and Bolarum in the Hyderabad State, and Ellichpur in Berar were alone retained as cantonments, the infantry garrisons of the two former places being increased by one regiment each. The cavalry was transferred to the Bombay command. One cavalry regiment had to go, and the three squadrons of the 3rd Lancers were accordingly transferred, one to each of the other three regiments, thus bringing them up to a strength of four squadrons each. The three remaining regiments became— Dissolution.

1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent . .	20th Deccan Horse.
2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent . .	29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent . .	30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

The artillery was disbanded.

The infantry was transferred to the Madras Command, and their designations were changed—

1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, became the	94th Russell's Infantry.
2nd " " " "	95th " "
3rd	96th Berar Infantry.
4th	97th Deccan Infantry.
5th	98th Infantry.
6th	99th Deccan Infantry.

The early history of the conquest and pacification of this country is apt to be forgotten, and the enforced state of inactivity of the Hyderabad Contingent during the past forty years, induced by its local character, appears to have earned for it in some quarters in recent years the reputation of being a Force that has always slumbered in Cantonments. It is only the student of history who, in the course of his researches, becomes aware of the progress of events which have led to the pacification of India, and is able to estimate at their proper value those great deeds that won and kept the empire. In those events and those deeds the Hyderabad Contingent has played a not inconspicuous part. Its corps participated in the victories which crowned the British arms in the Maratha War of 1817; they contributed largely to the pacification of the country during the ensuing forty years; and they formed a great factor in the suppression of the mutiny in Central India in 1857-58, and in the maintenance of peace in Southern India during that dangerous period. The story of their deeds, which are mostly those of a past generation, has long been buried in the archives that lay beneath the dust of forty years. Now that these have seen the light it is to be hoped Review of the services of the Hyderabad Contingent.

that the Force will receive its just due in the history of the conquest and pacification of India, and that, though dead, it will not be forgotten. The deeds of Evan Davies, of George Hampton, of John Sutherland, of Murtaza Yar Jung and Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, who rode forth so often through the Deccan at the head of their gallant horsemen, who made great marches, and performed great acts of valour, illuminate the page of history and lend a spirit of romance to the story of the campaigns in which they bore so conspicuous a part. Our native army is justly proud of its records, and no portion of it has a greater right to such pride than the squadrons, battalions, and batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent.

During the ninety years of the existence of the Force since its reform under the supervision of Henry Russell, the famous British Resident at Hyderabad, it had done good service both within and beyond the confines of the Nizam's Dominions. For the first half of that period not a year had passed without a considerable portion of the Force being on active service in the field; it was entirely due to its services that a state of tranquillity was established in Hyderabad and Berar, and that a condition of profound peace has been maintained there during the past forty years. Before the regeneration of the Nizam's regular army under British officers the country was in a state of anarchy, overrun by Pindaris and infested by predatory Naiks and Rohilla bands, who plundered the inhabitants with impunity and defied the Government, taking refuge in those strongholds which one by one fell before the irresistible assaults of the Contingent troops. The story of those times abounds with glorious episodes and is illuminated by the record of deeds of valour and devotion to duty on the part of both officers and men. Each village of the Deccan contains its fort, many of which have been breached by our guns and assaulted by our troops, now no longer required, and fast crumbling into dust, sometimes having a rusty gun resting upon their tottering battlements, or lying among the rank undergrowth that springs beneath. Around them the husbandmen till their fields in peace on the plains which once shook with the thunder of guns, the tramp of armed battalions, and the shock of charging cavalry. Only the rough leaden and hammered iron bullets turned up by the plough serve to remind them that their predecessors found safety alone behind the walls of the village fort.

Nor, as we have seen, was it only in the service of the Nizam that the Contingent proved its utility. Within four years of the formation of the infantry and one year of that of the cavalry, the whole force was employed in a great war, which, in the year 1817, involved almost the whole of India and was characterised by several pitched battles and many sieges. At the investment and capture of the fort of Nowah,

carried out by the Nizam's Contingent alone, the Russell Brigade and the Reformed Horse earned for themselves an imperishable name, and in many other combats and sieges during the ensuing years the troops maintained their well-earned reputation.

When the Indian Mutiny broke out, the Hyderabad Contingent not only remained true to its salt, but by its attitude and its deeds saved the situation in Southern India. And when a large portion of the Force took the field in Central India, they earned for themselves a great reputation by deeds which are unsurpassed by those of any of our native troops. It was not in vain that Sir Hugh Rose, after they had marched a thousand miles with him and distinguished themselves in many actions, called them "the wings of the army." Their record in the Mutiny stands for all time emblazoned on the pages of the history of that period, and names of Abbott, of the Orrs, of Dowker, and Clogstoun will not readily be forgotten.

When the smouldering embers of the mutiny had been stamped out, but little remained for a local force in Southern India to do within the area it occupied. The tide of war had long since rolled to the north, never to return. The turbulent spirits who infested the Nizam's Dominions and plundered the inhabitants during the first half of the century had all been suppressed. The Force was, indeed, available for external service, and some of its individuals and units had taken part in campaigns in distant parts of the Empire, particularly in the Third Burmese War, where two cavalry and two infantry regiments were employed, and where the 3rd Cavalry again proved that no more efficient regiment existed in our army. But the original *raison d'être* of the Contingent, as set forth in the treaties of 1800 and 1853 between the British and the Nizam's Government, had disappeared. It was considered that the time had come for the abolition of the local character of the Force, even though such a measure entailed the dissipation of that local influence which had served the Government so well in 1857 but which was, however, already largely diminished by the limitations placed on recruiting in the Deccan, whilst it was hoped that the *esprit de corps* which had animated all ranks for the ninety years of their existence and had helped them to the performance of great deeds, and the attainment of great efficiency, would be maintained by garrisoning the stations of Bolarum and Aurangabad with corps of the late Hyderabad Contingent. They had, with the exception of the Artillery, whose armament with smooth-bores was obsolete, been brought on to the same footing as other native troops in arms, in equipment, and in personnel; and it only remained to incorporate them with the regular army, a measure which, as we have seen, the Government of India were enabled to carry out in 1903.

CHAPTER XVIII.—SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES OF THE CAVALRY.

Formation in 1816—Table of designations—The Resident's instructions to Captain Evan Davies—The native commandants—Davies' report on the Reformed Horse—Training of the Reformed Horse—The *Silladari* system—Armament and equipment—Uniform of officers in 1827—Horses—Mobility—Constitution—Field services—The Reformed Horse—1st Lancers, H. C.—2nd Lancers, H. C.—3rd Lancers, H. C.—4th Lancers, H. C.—5th Nizam's Cavalry.

The History of the Hyderabad Contingent, setting forth the origin and services of the Force, has been very fully related in the foregoing chapters, but it is considered advisable, for purposes of easy reference, to give a brief summary of the records of each arm and corps.

Formation in 1816.

It has already been related how the Cavalry was evolved from the armed levies of the native chieftains of Berar, the necessity for the reform of these train bands being ascribed to their inefficiency, and inability to cope with the predatory Pindaris, whose mobility also enabled them to escape with facility from the heavy British Cavalry.

These levies were, in consequence, organized in 1816 as the Reformed Horse by Captain Evan Davies*, an officer of the East India Company's service, whilst another British officer was appointed to the control of each Risala, or body of Horse.

Immediately on being appointed, Captain Davies proceeded to Aurangabad, where 2,000 horse were assembled and organised, the remaining 1,000 being collected at Amraoti, the chief town of Berar. The head quarters of the Cavalry Division were then established at Mominabad.

The Risalas thus reorganised were at first known as the Reformed Horse, and each corps was named after its native commandant, or after the British officers who were first appointed to it. The original and subsequent titles of the various corps may be here conveniently tabulated.

Table showing changes of designation of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

The Reformed Horse in 1816.	In 1826.	In 1854.	In 1890.	In 1903.
(1) Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula's, Captains Davies' and Clerk's Risalas.	(1) 1st Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry.	(1) 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	(1) 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	(1) 20th Deccan Horse.

* Commonly known as "Tiger Davies," from his being greatly addicted to tiger hunting. He was killed by some men of his regiment in 1828.

Table showing changes of designation of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
—contd.

The Reformed Horse in 1815.	In 1826.	In 1854.	In 1890.	In 1903.
(2) Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung's, Captains Hallis and Smith's Risalas.	(2) 2nd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry.	(2) 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	(2) 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	(2) 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
(3) Rai Barcha Mall's, Captain Wells' Risala.	(3) 3rd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry.	(3) 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	(3) 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	(3) Disbanded.
......	(4) 4th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry (newly raised).	(4) 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	(4) 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	(4) 30th Lancers, Gordon's Horse.
(4) Salabat Khan's Risala .	(5) 5th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry (Ellichpur Horse).	(5) Disbanded	...	...

The Resident's instructions to Captain Evan Davies.

In his instructions to Captain Evan Davies who assumed command of the Reformed Horse in 1816 Mr. Russell wrote—

"In the formation of this establishment it is intended to conform as much as possible to the rules and principles which have hitherto prevailed under the Nizam's Government, and to abstain from any innovation which is not absolutely necessary to its efficiency. The general superintendence and direction will be in your hands but the command of separate parties, and their internal regulation and economy, must be left as far as possible to their own leaders. The correction of abuses and the encouragement of the commanders and men, will be the principal duties that you will have to discharge.

Every man and horse is to be examined, approved, and registered by you. The value of each horse is to be estimated, and entered upon the register; and the owner of every horse killed or disabled in the service is to be paid to him by the Government at that rate."

* * * * * *

"Your knowledge of the character, temper, and prejudices of the natives will point out to you the absolute necessity of practising every possible degree of conciliation in the exercise of the charge you are about to assume. The Cavalry of the native powers of India are of a proud and lofty character, and an authority over them is neither to be acquired with the same facility, nor exercised with the same rigour as over a body of infantry. It will be of primary importance therefore that you endeavour to appease their jealousies by kindness, and consideration; and to acquire their confidence by letting them see that it is your object not to interfere with any

of the substantial parts of the system to which they have been accustomed, and to subject them to the severe rules of European discipline; but on the contrary to secure to them their just rights, to protect them from the imposition of the subordinate officers of the Government, and to encourage and direct them in the execution of the service on which they may be employed. When there shall have been time for them to feel the operation of measures it is intended to introduce, and to become personally well acquainted with you, I have little doubt of their being reconciled to the change, and disposed to follow you with cheerfulness and alacrity; but this desirable result must be the work of time and patience, and I cannot recommend too much caution and conciliation in the commencement of your undertaking. I am well aware of the difficulties you must expect to encounter, but I am perfectly persuaded they will yield to the exercise of your temper, zeal and judgment; and I rely confidently on your ultimate success in the accomplishment of a measure, which, if it should be found to assist us in the prosecution of our views against the Pindaris, may hereafter be extended in its operation, and produce eventually an important change in the general system of our policy."

Captain Davies joined at Aurangabad on the 11th October 1816. His pay was two thousand rupees a month, and that of each of the five European officers one thousand, exclusive of the pay and allowances of their regimental rank in their own service.

This was the first occasion on which the attempt had been made to bring soldiers of this class, in the service of a Native State, under the command of British officers. It was justly considered an experiment of much interest, and in tracing the extent of the services of this body of cavalry in the field, its fidelity to the interests of the British Government, and the importance of its aid either for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity in the territories of our ally or in those of neighbouring States when it was necessary to call our own armies to more advanced scenes of action, or to accompany those armies to fight our battles in other countries, it will be seen that Mr. Russell's anticipations were fully realised. The Cavalry long maintained their reputation as being the best Irregular Cavalry in India, and in 1853 Lord Gough, lately Commander-in-Chief in India, stated before the Commons Committee that they were the finest Irregular Cavalry in the world, an estimate which is fully borne out by the historical record of their deeds.

The Native Commandants.

The Nizam's Cavalry regiments were, for some years subsequent to the appointment to them of British officers, still kept under the command of the native commandants from whom they took their name, the duties of the British officers being nominally confined to

supervision. When Captain Evan Davies was appointed to the force the Cavalry consisted of four Native Chiefs of Risalas; two of them Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula and Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung, noblemen of Hyderabad, the latter holding large possessions for the payment of troops; the third, Mir Alam Ali Khan Bahadur, a person of great respectability of character; and the fourth, a Hindu, Rai Barcha Mall. In 1825 these native officers were retired. Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung, the most distinguished of all the native chiefs who had served with the Reformed Horse, and who had more the character of a chivalrous leader of Cavalry than is often to be found in these parts, declined to receive any personal retiring pay. The Nawab brought into the Reformed Horse, on their first formation, five hundred men; he held a tract of country yielding two lakhs of rupees for the payment of troops; and a personal jagir of twenty-thousand rupees a year. It is related that "he had strong claims on our support and protection, for when it became an object with the British Government to organize a body of Cavalry for the defence of Berar and for operations against that common enemy—the Pindaris; when it was the object of Raja Govind Bakhsh (the Governor of Berar who subsequently rebelled against the Government) to counteract us in that purpose, and when he had assembled the commanders of horse and inquired "who would serve the English?", Murtaza Yar Jung was the first to rise, and in full durbar, laying his hand on his sword, said that he volunteered to do so with heart and hand. He was true to his word; and till the day of his death in 1830 he was ever the first in the post of danger,—setting an animating and cheering example to his men.

The majestic and soldierlike form and bearing of Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung, attesting, through many a deep scar, the part he had sustained in well-fought fields, will hardly be forgotten by any who have seen this distinguished chief, and never by any officers of the Reformed Horse. He was the first to rise in this assembly, and addressing himself to Raja Govind Bakhsh, its chief, said: "Listen, Maharaj! You ask who will serve the English; I am a soldier of fortune; all I require is food for my men, and corn for my horses, nor much of either. These, the English have never denied to those who have served them faithfully; and I am ready to serve them, and to march on the instant to Delhi, to Calcutta or wheresoever they may command. All countries are alike to Murtaza Yar Jung."

In March 1826 Major Evan Davies wrote the following report on the Cavalry:— Davies' Report on the Reformed Horse.

"In 1826 I was ordered to Aurangabad to reform a part of the

Berar Horse. Three thousand of the Hindustani quota were given over to me by Captain Sydenham. I found the men of the best description, mostly Mussalmans from the north of Hindustan, mixed with a few foreigners from Beluchistan and Sind. The whole were, however, badly armed, and worse mounted; and without the least pretence to discipline of any kind.

They were formed into three Risalas or corps divided into ten troops, each troop commanded by a Jemadar. One European officer superintended the Risala, assisted by a native commandant and two Risaldars.

The unserviceable horses were replaced by good ones, and each was valued and registered, which was kept by the European officer (*sic*).

The matchlock was laid aside as being of no kind of use on horseback; on the contrary, it invariably discovered our march to the enemy at night. Employed as we were, without infantry, and being frequently obliged to act on foot, I procured English carbines for one-third of the men; the remainder I armed with a pistol, sword, and spear, each. As, however, they had always been in the habit, under their own chiefs, of marching in one long, loose, extended line, it was absolutely necessary to teach them to wheel by threes, and to form line in any given direction. This they soon acquired.

In November the same year I was joined by one thousand five hundred men from Hyderabad, consisting for the most part of Pathans and Moguls. These were ordered into the Nagpore territories, under the command of Captain Pedler, and disbanded shortly after the war.

The country being overrun with banditti, obliged the Government to detach the horse in small parties for its protection, to command which we were obliged to promote four Duffadars or non-commissioned officers to each troop.

The Risalas were soon reduced to seven hundred privates, and the senior Risaldars retired on a pension, leaving the Brigade composed of three Risalas, each having a Captain Commandant, ten Jemadars, twenty Duffadars, and six hundred and eight privates. Two-thirds of the brigade is detached over the country, as shown by the enclosed return; the remainder are at Mominabad, and are exercised in the following manner. The Carbineers are taught to skirmish on foot and on horseback, and are excellent marksmen. They are also taught the use of the sword, agreeably to the native mode. The spearmen are taught the native spear exercise and to skirmish on horseback.

Training of the Reformed Horse.

The Risalas are told off into squadrons for field exercise; and are merely taught to change position on a flank by bringing forward or

throwing back a wing; form close column of squadrons; form line from ditto; attack to the front both by squadrons and in line; retire in line by alternate half squadrons. The above is all they have attempted, as more attention has been paid to their using their arms well, singly as skirmishers, than to making them regular troops.

The men composing the brigade are generally of the same description as those afore-mentioned except a few lately enlisted in H. H. Dominions. They are mounted on the Deccani horse, rather under the standard of the regular Cavalry, but capable of undergoing great fatigue, and subsisting on very little grain."

In 1826, as has been already related, the Nizam's Army was reorganized, and the different corps received new titles. The Cavalry had by this time been considerably reduced in numbers; in this year another regiment was raised under command of Captain Sir John Gordon, Bart., and the establishment of each corps consisted of two European officers, a native commandant, 8 jemadars, 16 duffadars, 16 naib duffadars, and 512 troopers. **Reorganization.**

It may here be noted that these designations did not correspond with those of native ranks in the Presidency Armies, the Risaldar being the same as the Risaldar-Major elsewhere, while the duffadars were native officers in the Nizam's Cavalry. In order to do away with these anomalies orders were issued in 1856 that in future the Risaldars were to be styled Risaldar-Majors, Jemadars—Ressaidars, Duffadars—Jemadars, and Naib Duffadars—Duffadars.

Some further reorganization took place from 1st January 1854, when the force was designated the "Hyderabad Contingent." In 1855 the Cavalry were made eligible for pensions at the rates for the same branch of the Bengal Army, there having been hitherto no pensions in the Cavalry.

In 1875, Brigadier-General T. Wright, C.B.,* was appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, and at once set about remodelling the Cavalry *Silladari* system, on the lines of the Bengal Cavalry. The system hitherto prevailing in the Hyderabad Contingent was known as the *Pagah* system, under which any man, whether or not belonging to the regiment, could be the owner of two or more horses (Assamis). Two or more horses formed a *Pagah*, the owner was a *Silladar*, and the ownership of each horse an *Assami*, whilst the man who rode the horse, unless himself the owner, was a *Bargir*. **The Silladari system.**

When the Cavalry was reformed, and until the reorganization now under review was introduced, many people—chiefs, traders, and others—owned large *Pagahs*, in some cases as many as hundred horse or more.

* Now General Sir Thomas Wright, K.C.B.

In 1860, however, orders were issued that *Assamis* could be owned in future only by those enlisted in the regiment.

At the time when *Assamis* could be owned by anyone, irrespective of whether they were in the regiment or not, their price was very high, amounting to as much as H. S. Rupees 1,000 or more, but when their ownership was restricted to enlisted men they fell off considerably in value.

When General Wright, a Bengal Cavalry officer, assumed command of the Force, he undertook and carried out many useful reforms, to bring the Hyderabad Contingent on to the same footing as the regular Presidency Armies. Steps were immediately taken, under the orders of Government, to transform gradually all four Cavalry regiments into *Khudaspahs*, or one-horse *Silladars*, so that each man should own the horse he rode. He also established "stables" which had not hitherto been held in these irregular corps.

The price of an *Assami* was fixed at H. S. Rupees 450, including the horse, saddlery, horse clothing, etc., as well as a half share in a pony.

By the orders of Government every *Silladar*, on being pensioned was obliged to sell his *Assamis* to the *Bargirs* of his regiment, for the sum of H. S. Rs. 450. In this manner all the *Bargirs* gradually became *Khudaspahs*, each man owning his own horse and equipment. As few, if any, were able to purchase *Assamis*, advances were made for this purpose by Commanding officers from the regimental cash chest.

Armament and equipment. We have already seen that when Captain Davies assumed charge of the Reformed Horse in 1816, the matchlock with which they had been hitherto armed was laid aside as being of no use on horseback. English carbines were procured for one-third of the men, and the remainder were armed with pistol, sword and carbine.

An order, dated 1st May 1842, directs that half the troopers shall have lances, but this was cancelled in February 1848, when orders were issued that "as many men as wish to have carbines instead of lances are to be allowed the former."

The pattern of fire-arm was changed from time to time as improvements were introduced in these weapons. In 1860 the Victoria carbine was adopted and in 1870 the Cavalry were re-armed with new-pattern smooth-bore carbines and pistols. Cavalry saddles were issued in 1875, saddles of native pattern having been hitherto in use, and the equipment was gradually brought up to the pattern and standard of more regular corps. In 1884 snider carbines and revolvers were issued, in 1894, Martini-Henry, and in 1901, Lee-Enfield fire-arms replaced

these. The regiments had been entirely armed with lances from 1880, and in 1890, when their designation was changed the lancer pattern was substituted for the Hussar uniform hitherto worn. In 1827 the lance was nine feet long, with a flag thirty inches long and twelve inches broad.

The following description of the uniform laid down for the European officers of the Nizam's Cavalry in May 1827 may be found interesting :— **Uniform of officers in 1827.**

FULL DRESS.

Jacket.—Dark green, rounded shell to fit close, and fasten down the front with hooks and eyes, the cuffs and collar white, the collar straight in front, three inches deep, and fastened with hooks and eyes ; the body to be edged with white binding. Three rows of regimental buttons. The jacket to be trimmed with flat gold lace or braid.

Trousers.—White linen or calico, made loose, cut below to fit the boot, with strap underneath it.

Overalls.—Dark green with a row of gold lace down the outer seam two inches broad ; cut to fit the boot, with strap underneath it.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Steel with necks two inches long, screwed to the boot.

Helmet.

Girdle.—Crimson and gold, three inches broad.

Sabre.—Madras Cavalry regulation with half-basket hilt and steel scabbard.

Sword knot.—Crimson and gold.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Pouch.—Metal gilt with ornamental wreath round the border, as in Madras Cavalry, a silver star in the centre, with "His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry" in a scroll in the centre.

Pouch belt.—Plain gold, two and a half inches broad ; gilt plate in front with chain and prickers attached to a gilt button.

Waist belt and slings for sabretache.—Plain gold lace, the former one and a half and the latter three quarters of an inch broad, fastened in front with plain gold hooks, plain gilt buckles, slides and swivels to the slings.

Sabretache.—Dark green broadcloth, with a border of plain gold lace two and a half inches broad round it, a gilt star in the centre, with "His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry" in a scroll in the centre.

UNDRESS.

Jacket.—Dark green, facings of the same colour, trimmed with black silk lace, and buttons.

Trousers.—Dark green, made loose, and cut below to fit the boot, with strap underneath; a row of black silk lace on the outer seam two inches wide.

Forage cap.—Dark blue cloth, with gold band two inches broad peak in front, and oil skin cover.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Steel as in full dress.

Sabre.—In black leather scabbard, lacquered iron shoe at the end.

Sword knot.—Black leather.

Waist belt.—Black patent leather, one and a half inches broad, plain gilt ornaments, with frog and strap for the sword.

Pouch and belt.—Black patent leather belt three inches broad, plain gilt plate, chain and prickers, and buckle and slide behind. Pouch to contain twelve rounds, with gilt star on the back of it. A waist belt attached to the pouch, three quarters of an inch broad, with gilt hook in front.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Cloak.—Blue, lined with scarlet.

Saddle.—Plain Gibson's Cavalry regulation saddle and bridle with dark green cloth valise.

Horses. The Cavalry are generally mounted on Arabs and country breds. The classes of horses in the five regiments in 1845 were:—

Arabs	358	Heratis	1
Deccanis	1,554	Kathiawars	4
Hindustanis	298	Khelatis	1
Wilaitis	79	Not known	375
Persians	58	Wanting to complete	7

Mobility. The average weight carried by horses in the Nizam's Cavalry in 1845 was 13½ stone. Being light and consequently mobile, the Nizam's Cavalry were able to start at an hour's notice, ride a hundred miles on end, fight an action at the end of it, and return fresh to their cantonments. They fought principally with the sword, and it is said that no man wounded in the back could ever expect promotion.

Constitution. When Captain Davies assumed charge he tells us that he "found the men of the best description, mostly Mussalmans from the north of Hindustan, mixed with a few foreigners from Beluchistan and Sind." In November of the same year, 1816, he "was joined by one thousand five hundred men from Hyderabad, consisting for the most part of Pathans and Moguls."

The Muhammadans long remained the nucleus of the Cavalry branch of the service, but gradually Sikhs, Jats, and Rajputs were introduced, and the class squadron system was adopted in each regiment in 1895.

Prior to 1854, there were four squadrons in each regiment; in that year the number of squadrons was reduced to three in each, and when the Force was broken up in 1903 the number was again increased to four, a squadron being sent from the 3rd Lancers to each of the remaining three regiments.

Field Services of the Reformed Horse.—From 1811 the Nizam's Horse was employed on the frontier to check the incursions of the Pindaris. In 1816 the Cavalry was reformed by Captain Davies.

In 1817 the Reformed Horse marched from Aurangabad against the naiks in Central Berar, and captured some forts with a loss of 10 natives killed, one European officer and 20 men wounded, and 2 missing. On 20th March Captains Davies and Pedler with 800 Horse attacked 3,000 Pindaris near Kanam, routing them and killing 200. Both the British officers were wounded in the encounter, and fifty men were killed and wounded.

On the 3rd May 800 Cavalry formed part of a force under Major Fraser in operations against Trimbakji Denglaya's adherents who had seized the fort of Sendra. The fort was captured and the enemy routed. At the same time 1,500 Horse under Captain Wells were employed above the Ajanta Ghat in connection with a force in Khandesh under Colonel Walker.

The Reformed Horse, as previously related, took part in the Maratha War of 1817-18, and 1,000 were present at the battle of Nagpur, where, in capturing a battery of 7 guns, 7 men were wounded and 8 horses killed.

The Reformed Horse was present at the sieges of Nowah and Umerkher in January 1819, and in subsequent operations against the Naiks in the surrounding districts. It was also employed during the same year in operations in the Raichur Doab, and in many other parts of the country.

In fact, the Reformed Horse may be said to have been continually on active service from the time of its formation. It is difficult to trace the services of each separate Risala prior to their being numbered in 1826, but an attempt will be made in the ensuing pages.

1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Origin and Former titles.—Reformed from the Nizam's Horse in 1816, and known until 1826 as "Nawab Jalal-ud-Daula's, Captains Davies' and Clerk's Risalas." On the reorganisation of the Force in 1826 became the 1st Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry. Designation changed in 1854 to "1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent," and in 1890 to "1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent." On the break up of the Hyderabad

Contingent in 1903, was transferred to the Bombay Command, and named 20th Deccan Horse.

Honours.—"Central India."

Composition.—1 Squadron Sikhs, 1 squadron Deccani Mussalmans, 1 squadron Jats.

Field Services.—The evidence of records seems to show that it was Jalal-ud-Daula's Risala which, under command of Captain Davies, defeated 3,000 Pindaris at Kanam in 1817. There is nothing to show which Risalas were present at particular actions during the Maratha and Pindari Wars, in which all took part. Three Risalas were present at the operations round Nowah, including this regiment.

In 1822 a detachment of Captain Clerk's Risala, stationed at Kingaon, dispersed a party of marauding Bhils.

In 1828 the 1st Nizam's Cavalry was present at the reduction of the fort of Dandoti, where Lieutenant Stirling had been killed, and was subsequently employed in restoring tranquillity in the surrounding districts.

On the 27th October 1830 a detachment of the Regiment attacked and dispersed a party of 60 freebooters near Aurangabad.

In 1832 the Deshmukh of Latur and the Deshpandea of Saradon rebelled against the Nizam's Government and seized the fort of Nandgaon, but surrendered on the 18th April to a force from Mominabad under Lieutenant-Colonel Seyer including the 1st Cavalry.

In April 1833 a squadron of the regiment assisted at the capture of the fort of Nanand and 57 men under Ghatti Khan.

In 1835 a squadron was employed against Bhils at Jafferabad and Dhar, north of Jalna.

In 1839 a troop was engaged in suppressing disturbances between Hindus and Muhammadans at Basim, and another troop was detached from Bolarum in September to clear the Madras road of a gang of robbers.

The regiment was employed with Brigadier Blair's force against Arabs near Afzalpur in September 1841, and under Brigadier Twemlow in suppressing an insurrection in Berar in November and December of the same year. In January of the following year a troop was with Brigadier Twemlow's force in the reduction of Rohillas at Warur and Bairugarh. Another troop was out against Rohillas from April to June, and a wing was in the same year employed with Brigadier Onslow's force near Nander and at the capture of the fort of Saorgaon.

In 1845-46 detachments of the regiment were employed against Bhils. In 1848 the 1st Cavalry aided in the quelling of a Rohilla rebellion and in the capture of the fort of Rai Mhow with a force under

Brigadier Beatson. In 1849 the regiment assisted in the capture of Rohillas and dacoits.

In May 1855 Captain Clagett, with a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, captured 96 Rohillas at Issod and Rampur, and was engaged on similar service in 1856.

A detachment of the regiment served in the Central India campaign in 1857-58, as already related.

Lieutenant G. Adye served in the Afghan War, 1879-80.

In 1891-92 seven men of the regiment were on service in Central Africa under Captain Maguire. Captain Maguire was killed, and four of the men were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

In July 1893 a detachment of the 1st Cavalry was employed with a force under Captain F. Oswald against a band of 150 Multani dacoits at Takli in the vicinity of Aurangabad, 16 dacoits were captured and 3 killed.

Brevet-Major E. F. McSwiney, D.S.O., Surgeon Major Mallins, Lieutenant Macquoid, and Lieutenant Fagan served in the North-West Frontier expedition of 1897-98. Major McSwiney was promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel for his services and Lieutenant Macquoid appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

A hundred troopers, under Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant A. N. D. Fagan,* were employed against dacoits near Bir in April 1899, when 10 dacoits were killed, 16 wounded, and 38 taken prisoners.

All ranks were commended for their gallant conduct. One sowar was wounded, and three men were admitted to the Order of Merit.

Lieutenant-Colonel McSwiney served on the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1895 and with the China Expeditionary Force in 1900, and Captains A. W. Andrew and C. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O., in the South African War, 1900-01.

Captain Andrew commanded a Brigade of New Zealanders in the Campaign, and was promoted Brevet-Major in recognition of his services.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the *London Gazette* of the 26th June 1903.

* Lieutenant Fagan lost his life the following year in attempting to save a man from drowning. Captain R. W. Burton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society for trying to save Lieutenant Fagan on the same occasion.

NOTE.—Captain Maguire met his death in the gallant manner that was to be expected of an officer of the Force to which he belonged. Covering the retreat of his men to a boat, when attacked by a large hostile force, he remained on land until the last, and was then shot while swimming out to the boat which was waiting off shore for his party.

2ND LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and former titles.—Reformed from the Nizam's Horse in Berar in 1816 under the title of "Nawab Murtaza Yar Jung's, Captains Hallis' and Smith's Risalas," became the "2nd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry" in 1826; "2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent" in 1854; "2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent" in 1890; and on the re-distribution of the Hyderabad Contingent in 1903 was transferred to the Bombay Command and designated 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Honours.—"Central India."

Composition.—1 squadron Sikhs, 1 squadron Deccani Mussalmans, 1 squadron Jats.

Field Services.—The field services of the Reformed Horse generally have already been related.

In 1818 the Risala of Nawab Murtaza Yar Jang served under Lieutenant John Sutherland in his operations against the rebel Dharmaji. It was apparently also this Risala which was employed under Captain Hallis on the Wardha River in the same year. These services are fully described in Chapter VI.

In 1828 a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry was employed under Captain Adam in quelling a disturbance at Phalmari, north of Aurangabad, and in January 1829 a detachment under Lieutenant Malony was engaged in pursuit of freebooters in the Ajanta and Dewalghat districts. A troop under Lieutenant Lang marched against 300 Bhils near Lonar in March of the same year.

In 1830 a squadron under Lieutenant Jackson took part in the reduction of the fort of Kaptak.

In 1831 a squadron of the regiment was engaged in the operations at Wanparti, and in August and September of the same year 22 troopers were employed in the reduction of the refractory zemindar of Raichur.

On the 26th March 1832, the 2nd Cavalry under Captain Inglis surprised and captured the freebooter Kundi Reddi after a forced march from Bolarum; and in June a squadron was engaged under Captain Tomkyns in a forced march of 80 miles in 2½ days, when the refractory Zemindar Jaloji was captured at Golagaon. Again in August and September, Captain Inglis was out with the regiment in pursuit of Gurnath Reddi and the Zemindarni Asa, the latter of whom was captured in the fort of Kosam on the 9th September.

In December 1832 to February 1833 a squadron was on service in the direction of Guntur.

In 1826 the 2nd Cavalry under Captain Gordon was employed in quelling disturbances of Rohillas and Arabs in the direction of Parbanhi and Nander.

In April 1838 a troop under Captain Johnston assisted in quelling a riot at Akola.

In 1842 the Regiment was engaged in the Gulbarga District in checking the incursions of armed bodies of marauders into the Nizam's territory, and was employed the same year under Brigadier Tomkyns against insurgents in Shorapur.

In 1844 a troop was employed at Alur and later on in quelling a disturbance at Shorapur.

In 1845 a troop was engaged against a party of rebels under Musam Sahib at the village of Kulkunda.

In 1847 two troops under Captain Macintire were on service at Gumsur from February to May, and the left wing of the regiment was employed under Captain Hampton in the reduction of Fort Kandat.

A wing of the 2nd Cavalry was with Brigadier Hampton's force in the pursuit and capture at Gaori of Appa Sahib, when 200 of the enemy were killed and captured on May 6th, 1849. A wing was employed under Brigadier Onslow during the same operations.

From February to April 1850 a squadron was employed with Captain Wyndham's force in quelling disturbances at Malkapur.

The 2nd Cavalry served under Brigadier Beatson at the siege of Dharur in January and February 1851.

In 1852, 250 men were out in the Udgir District under Brigadier Mayne in March and April, and again in June in reducing Rohillas at Man Resur, and in December 100 men were employed against the rebel Narsing Rao.

In 1853, 266 men were with Brigadier Mayne's force suppressing rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar.

300 men of the 2nd Cavalry were present at the siege and capture of Sailur on the 21st September 1854.

In 1855 a squadron captured 40 Rohillas at Darkingaon.

A detachment was present at the defence of the Hyderabad Residency in July 1857, as already related.

In 1858, 40 troopers were engaged in the capture of Shorapur, co-operating with the Karnul column.

A squadron under Captain Macintire served with General Whitlock's force in Central India in 1857-58, including the battle of Banda.

A portion of the regiment served under Brigadier Hill in 1858-59, and was present at the action at Chichamba; for gallantry on this occasion the Victoria Cross was conferred on Captain Clogstoun, 2nd Cavalry. In 1860-61, detachments were employed in pursuit of Rohillas in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles, and at Chandur.

Captain Macintire was made a C. B. for his services in the campaign in Central India.

In 1879-80 the 2nd Cavalry, under Captain Hamilton, was employed during the Rampa rebellion.

In 1891 Captain Maguire, a lance duffadar, and 9 sowars proceeded on service to Central Africa. Captain Maguire was killed in an attack on Makanjira's stronghold on December 15th, 1891, and sowars Wazir Khan and Kale Khan were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for gallantry in action. Kale Khan died of his wounds on the 20th January 1892, and Lance Duffadar Abbas Muhammad was killed in action on the 18th February 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, I.M.S., medical officer of the regiment, served with the Tirah Field Force in 1897-98, and Lieutenant A. R. Saunders with the Kurram Valley Field Force.

Lieutenants S. A. M. Orr and Harbord, and Duffadar Wazir Khan served in the South African War. Risaldar-Major Husain Khan proceeded to England on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, and was admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India.

In 1903 Ressaidar Ahmad Khan was appointed Orderly to His Majesty the King, and proceeded to England.

3RD LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and former titles.—Reformed from the Nizam's Horse in Berar in 1816 under the title of "Rai Barcha Mall's, Captain Wells' Risala." In 1826 became the "3rd Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry;" in 1854; "3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent;" in 1890 "3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent." In 1903, when the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised, this regiment was broken up, and its three squadrons transferred to the other three regiments of the Force.

Honours.—"Central India," "Burma."

Composition.—1 squadron Sikhs, 1 squadron Hindustani Mussalmans, 1 squadron Jats.

Field Services.—The early actions in which the Nizam's Horse and the Reformed Horse was engaged have already been detailed. In 1817 Captain Wells' Risala was employed above the Ajanta Ghat in co-operation with Colonel Walker's force in Khandesh. In October 1818 a detachment under the same officer took part in the attack on the towns of Ambara and Puri, and in January 1819, the Risala was present in the operations around Nowah.

The 3rd Cavalry was engaged in the investment of Dandoti in 1828, and subsequently assisted in restoring tranquillity in other districts.

In 1829 a squadron was employed in reducing to obedience the Killadar of Mudghal.

In March 1830 a troop of the 3rd Cavalry was employed in clearing the Sampett District of a party of plunderers, and a detachment was with Lieutenant Jackson's force in pursuit of the rebel leader Raja Ram in September of the same year.

In April and May 1832, the 3rd Cavalry was engaged in reducing various rebels, and Rohilla and Punjabi plunderers.

In January 1834 a troop marched from Aurangabad for the protection of the Ambar Pargana against the incursions of the Bhils. The 3rd Cavalry was with Brigadier Blair at the capture of 140 Rohillas at Karnul in 1839.

In January and February 1841 a troop accompanied Captain Flower's force in pursuit and dispersal of a party of 100 Bhils who had robbed the treasury at Pipalner.

Three troops of the 3rd Cavalry were with Brigadier Blair's force during the latter part of the same year at the affair at Aimagundi, and the capture of the Hill Fort Badami, which had been seized by Arabs. The force was employed for several months in restoring tranquillity in the country.

A troop was with Brigadier Tomkyns at the capture of the fort of Manachipett, which had been seized by 500 Rohillas, in 1842. A squadron was employed in August of the same year in dispersing a body of insurgents who had assembled at Tochal.

From April to August 1844 a troop and a half of the 3rd Cavalry were employed in pursuit of Bhils from Khandesh; and in November 180 sabres of the regiment proceeded on service in the direction of Balapur.

In February 1848 a troop was on service under Captain Shakespear in the district of Vizagapatam; and in April the regiment was with Brigadier Beatson's force, quelling a Rohilla rebellion and taking the fort of Rai Mhow.

In 1849 a troop was engaged with Rohillas at Bhadrachelam. In 1850 a squadron under Captain Shakespear captured 55 Sikhs who were returning to Nander with plunder from Malkapur.

A wing was present at the siege and surrender of fort Kini in November 1852, and 100 men under Captain Abbott were employed against the rebel Narsing Rao in December of the same year.

In January and February 1854 one squadron was with Brigadier Mayne's force engaged in the suppression of rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar; and another squadron was with Brigadier Mackenzie's force employed on the same service at Amraoti and other places.

In January and February 1855 a wing of the 3rd Cavalry was employed under Captain Orr against Rohillas in the Central districts of the Nizam's territory, and was present at the affairs of Sirpur, Chillagarh, Edlabad, and Nabipet.

In 1856 forty troopers marched with Lieutenant Frankland's force against 1,200 Bedars assembled at Danidrug. In May of the same year a squadron under Lieutenant Dun was on service under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Northern Waltair District.

The services of this regiment during the mutiny of 1857-58 have already been related in the chapters relating to the events of that period. The regiment under Captain Nightingale was present with Brigadier Hill's force at the fight at Chichamba in January 1859. In the same year 30 troopers were present in the fight with Bhils at Wakla on the 20th November. In the Afghan war of 1879-80, the 3rd Cavalry was employed on the lines of communication.

The services of the regiment in Burma in 1886-87 have already been fully related in the chapter dealing with the third Burmese war.

In 1894 a detachment under Captain Wapshare captured a party of notorious dacoits near Hingoli, after some resistance.

The 3rd Cavalry was always noted for the skill of the men in the use of their arms, as indeed was the whole of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Many events have been won by the men at camps of exercise, notably at Muridki in 1889, when Duffadar Mir Wahid Ali proved himself the best man-at-arms against competitors from all the native Cavalry in India. He had won the same event at Delhi in 1885.

After inspecting this regiment, General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, said:—"I have always heard the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry well spoken of, so that on coming here I was prepared to see something good, but I must cordially say that what I have seen of your regiment has greatly exceeded anything I expected. During my inspection I have found the same efficiency throughout; and I can only say that if it should ever be my fortune to command Cavalry on service, I should not wish to have a finer regiment with me."

Certainly the 3rd Regiment has a record both in war and peace, unsurpassed by any native Cavalry in India.

4TH LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and former titles.—Raised at Mominabad by Captain Sir John Gordon, Bart.,* as the "4th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry" in 1826,

* Captain Sir John Bury Gordon, Bart., of Park, served in the Coldstream Guards (1795), 22nd Dragoons (1812), 15th Dragoons (1821), and died at Madras in 1835.

became "4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent" 1854; "4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent" in 1890, and "30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)" in 1903.

Honours.—"Central India," "Burma."

Composition.—1 squadron Sikhs, 1 squadron Hindustani Mussalmans, 1 squadron Jats.

Field Services.—A troop of the 4th Cavalry was sent in pursuit of the rebel Narsing Reddi towards Tikalpali in June 1826; and a squadron was employed during the same year in the South-Western districts from Bolarum.

In December 1827 thirty troopers attacked a body of plunderers at Bibipet; and then, reinforced by a troop, proceeded to Alur in pursuit of Kanda Reddi, whence they returned to Bolarum in February 1828.

In 1831 a troop was engaged in guarding the Nizam's frontier against a body of Ramosis. In April and May a squadron was employed in pursuit of Kanaji Rao and Dea Rao, freebooters, in the direction of Wargaon and Danot. In 1834 a troop was engaged against plunderers for seven months.

In February 1836 a troop under Captain Malcolm captured at the village of Dotara some adherents of the notorious Balapaliah, and another troop was employed in June in expelling Rohillas from the vicinity of Maiker.

On the 5th October 1836 the head quarters 4th Cavalry under Captain Byam marched from Bolarum to Gumsur, arriving there on 5th November after a march of 588 miles in 31 days.

In 1839 the right wing of the regiment served with Brigadier Blair's force in the affair of Karnul, and assisted in the capture of 140 Rohillas.

In September 1841 the 4th Cavalry was engaged in reducing a body of Arabs who had seized the fort of Barurgi.

In 1843, 220 sabres of the regiment served with Brigadier Twemlow's force in the direction of Balapur.

In November and December 1850 a squadron was present at the reduction of the fort of Rai Mhow, and in the following year two squadrons assisted at the siege of Dharur.

In March and April 1852 a hundred men served under Brigadier Mayne in the Udgir district, and in December a hundred were employed under command of Captain Clagett against the rebel Narsing Rao. In January and February 1854 a squadron served with Captain Orr's force in the Central Districts of the Nizam's territory, and was present at the affairs of Sirpur, Chillagarh, Edlabad, and Nabipet. In

November and December a squadron was employed under Captain Orr against Rohillas in the vicinity of Urad.

In September 1855 a squadron of the 4th Cavalry served with Captain Doria's force against a body of insurgents in the Deglur District, when the enemy was defeated in the action at Bandakunta. In the following year a squadron was employed under the same officer in the direction of Manglur.

The services of the 4th Cavalry during the mutiny of 1857-58 have already been fully related. The regiment, after the conclusion of the campaign in Central India, served with Brigadier Hill's force in Berar, and under Colonel Orr in pursuit of the Arab Shaik Ahmed, and in pursuit of Rohillas in 1859. It was also with Captain Abbott's force in the action with Rohillas at Jintur on 3rd November 1859.

Captain J. T. Cummins served in the last Afghan war, and was promoted Brevet-Major.

The services of the regiment in the Burma war of 1886-87 have been fully related in a previous chapter.

Lieutenant E. A. W. Stotherd served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897-98, and in China in 1900-01.

In 1899 Lieutenant P. F. Newnham proceeded to South Africa on leave, joined Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, and was killed on Spion Kop. He met his death most gallantly. Although wounded in the leg he picked up a rifle and continued firing on the enemy until he received a bullet in the chest which killed him. Captain A. E. Barnard served in the South African war in 1901.

5TH REGIMENT, NIZAM'S CAVALRY.

Origin and former titles.—The 5th Regiment was originally "Salabat Khan's Risala," and as such served in the Maratha war of 1803. In 1826 its designation was changed to "5th Regiment, Ellichpur Horse." It was disbanded in 1853, prior to which it was known as the "5th Nizam's Cavalry."

Field Services.—In 1811 Salabat Khan's force co-operated with Colonel Conran's detachment against the Pindaris, and in 1815 sixteen hundred of the Nawab's Cavalry were employed wtih Colonel Doveton's Brigade on the Hyderabad Frontier. The services of Salabat Khan's Cavalry in the Maratha and Pindari wars of 1817-18 have already been related. In 1819 they were engaged under Colonel Colebrooke in the investment and capture of the Fort of Jilpi Amner. In 1820 they were continually employed against freebooters in Berar.

In 1822 Salabat Khan's Horse was engaged under command of

Captain Sir John Gordon in taking possession of Fort Mohan, which had been besieged by rebels, and in the same year three troops under Lieutenant Rideout proceeded to quell a disturbance at Sanglod.

In June 1827 a squadron of the 5th Cavalry was engaged with the followers of Shaikh Dalla near Akola, and in June of the following year a small party of the regiment attacked and routed the same free-booter at Panaj, near Akola.

In 1831 the 5th Cavalry was engaged under Major Smith in the reduction of fort Durga Det, which was surrendered by 400 fighting men who formed the garrison on the 5th July.

In 1834 a squadron was employed against a refractory Zemindar near Dewalghat. In 1839 the regiment was on service in the hills about Narnala and Gawilgarh, and against the rebel Deshmukh Baggaji. In 1841 a wing of the 5th Cavalry served in Wun under Brigadier Raynsford, and assisted in the capture of Appa Sahib.

In January and February 1842 a troop was employed under Brigadier Tomkyns gainst insurgents in the Shorapur country, and in June a troop served with Captain Adam against Arabs at Julagandi.

In 1848 the 5th Cavalry was employed in suppressing the insurrection at Shorapur. During 1848-49 the regiment served in the Gulbarga District, where two detachments were employed under Captain Clagett and Lieutenant O'Connor.

A squadron was present at the siege of Dharur in 1851.

In 1853 the regiment served under Brigadier Mayne and Brigadier Mackenzie in suppressing insurrection at Akot and other places in Berar, and under the former officer in the fight with Arabs at Jeswantpura on the 22nd September.

CHAPTER XIX.—SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES OF THE ARTILLERY.

Origin of the Artillery—Formation of Batteries—Establishment and organisation—Armament—Small Arms—Recruiting—Field Services—No. 1 Field Battery—No. 2 Field Battery—No. 3 Field Battery—No. 4 Field Battery.

Origin of the Artillery. As far back as there is any record of the Nizam's Army we find that an artillery establishment was attached to each corps of infantry. In 1799 there were guns with the Contingent supplied by the Nizam for service in the last Mysore War. In his report on the Nizam's Army in 1811, Mr. Henry Russell says that there were 25 guns with the Nizam's troops in Berar, that Salabat Khan's two battalions and Shams-ul-Umra's Irregular corps had each of them two guns, and that each Battalion of the Nizam's Regular Infantry had a Brigade of 6-pounders and four tumbrils attached to it.

On the formation of the Russell Brigade in March 1813, two 5½-inch howitzers and four 6-pounder guns were attached to it; another 5½-inch howitzer was added in July of the same year. This ordnance served in the war of 1817, under Lieutenant Sotheby, the first artillery officer appointed to the force, and from it was formed the First Company of Artillery, afterwards Number 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1817 we find that the Artillery in Berar had an establishment of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 8 Naiks, 96 Privates; and 104 gun lascars. Its ordnance consisted of two 18-pounder guns; two 5½-inch howitzers; eight 6-pounder brass guns; ten tumbrils, and two platform cars. In addition Salabat Khan's Artillery had 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 2 Quartermaster-Sergeants, 8 Sergeants, 2 Subadars, 3 Jemadars, 5 Havildars, 8 Naiks, 14 followers, and 43 Privates. The guns appear to have been drawn by bullocks, but at least one of Salabat Khan's batteries was horsed.

In 1818 Salabat Khan was supplied on payment with four 6-pounder guns and two 8-inch brass howitzers from the Company's stores. There is no record as to the composition of his ordnance prior to that date.

Formation of Batteries. At the close of 1818 the practice of having field guns attached to battalions, having proved defective, was abolished, and the Artillery was formed into separate corps, and in the same year an establishment of Artillery from the Regular Army was placed at the disposal of the Resident "in order to carry out the reorganization of the Berar Artillery, and to place it in a thorough state of efficiency," as detailed in Chapter VI.

In 1822 the Ellichpur Artillery was reorganized and placed under a European Artillery officer. Its establishment is detailed in Chapter VI.

Captain commandants had now been appointed to the Artillery of all the Divisions of the Nizam's Army. There was in addition a European Quartermaster-Sergeant with the Artillery of each Division and Brigade, and in 1834 a European Warrant Quartermaster was appointed to each Company.

Establishment and organisation.

In the "Revised Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Nizam's Army," printed under the authority of the Resident at Hyderabad, we find that the Companies of the Nizam's Artillery had the following establishment:—

1 Captain Commandant	European.
1 Warrant Quartermaster	European.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant	European.
1 Subadar-Major	Golundauze.
3 Jemadars	Golundauze.
6 Havildars	Golundauze.
6 Naiks	Golundauze.
2 Buglers	Golundauze.
8 Lance-Naiks	Golundauze.
94 Privates	Golundauze.
4 Pension Boys	Golundauze.
1 Pakhali	Golundauze.
1 Havildar	Gun Lascars.
1 Naik	Gun Lascars.
24 Privates	Gun Lascars.
1 Havildar	Ordnance Drivers.
3 Naiks	Ordnance Drivers.
1 Bugler	Ordnance Drivers.
58 Drivers	Ordnance Drivers.
1 Pakhali	Ordnance Drivers.
130 Draught Bullocks.	
11 Followers attached to the Company.	

By a Residency General Order, the establishment of the Artillery Ordnance Department was revised as follows from the 1st August 1842:—

1 Captain Commandant.	
1 Quartermaster.	
1 Subadar-Major	Golundauze Company.
2 Jemadars	Golundauze Company.
5 Havildars	Golundauze Company.

5 Naiks . 1 Bugler . 80 Privates . . . 4 Pension Boys . . 1 Pakhali . . .	Golundauze Company.
1 Havildar . 1 Naik . 24 Gun lascars	Gun Lascars.
1 Havildar . 1 Naik . 1 Bugler . . . 56 Drivers . 1 Mutsaddi . 1 Pakhali .	Ordnance Drivers.

104 Draught and 112 carriage bullocks, including 20 for the Ordnance Depot which was established at the Head Quarters of each Division.

It is interesting to note that Lieutenant Olpherts, afterwards General Sir W. Olpherts, K.C.B., V.C., served as a subaltern with the Artillery in 1847-48.

The establishment of the Artillery underwent further modifications in some details on the general reorganization of the force on the 1st January 1854, and again in February 1864.

In June 1859 the Batteries were ordered to be equipped with horses, the price of remounts not to exceed Government Rs. 400, and the enlistment of gun lascars and bullock drivers was stopped.

The number of horses was fixed at 103 of which 75 were procured from the Remount Depot at Kirkee, subsequently the horsing of the Batteries was countermanded, and was eventually fully carried out in 1864. The batteries were first horsed with Australians in 1885.

Armament. In 1850 siege trains of two 18-pounder guns, two 8-inch mortars, and two 5½-inch brass mortars were allowed for the Hingoli and Bolarum Artillery, the gunners being regularly drilled with this ordnance and annual practice being carried out. These siege-trains were discontinued in 1858.

On February 23rd, 1864, under instructions from the Government of India, the armament of the Batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent was fixed at three 6-pounder guns, and one 12-pounder howitzer each Battery, to be horsed.

2. The number and distribution of Horses and Bullocks was as follows:—

Horses.		*Bullocks.*	
4 guns at 6	24	4 spare wagons at 6	24
4 Wagons at 6	24	3 store carts at 2	6
1 Forage at 6	6	Spare	6
Outrider	9		
Spare	9		
	72		36

3. A Subaltern was substituted in each Battery for the Warrant Quartermaster.

On reorganization in 1853-54, the Batteries were armed with two 12-pounder howitzers, and four 6-pounder guns. In 1864 this ordnance was reduced by half, and in 1873 two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers were substituted for the previous armament.

In 1877 the designation "Companies of Artillery" was altered to "Field Batteries," and at the same time Buglers became Trumpeters, Golundauze, Gunners, Syce Drivers, Drivers.

Small arms. In 1882 breech-loading snider carbines were substituted for muzzle-loaders, and were replaced by Martini Henry carbines in 1896, and these by Martini Enfields in 1902.

Revolvers were issued for Native officers in 1882, of the Enfield pistol pattern, for which Webley pistols were substituted in 1894.

The Cavalry sword of 1853 pattern was issued for practice in 1893.

In 1876 the rank of Subadar-Major was created, one among the four batteries, the promotion being given to the senior Subadar if eligible.

Recruiting. In earlier years the men were generally recruited from Hindustan and from the Deccan, the former preponderating, and only high-caste Hindus and Muhammadans were enlisted as gunners. The drivers and lascars were usually men of lower caste.

No low caste Hindus were enlisted as gunners prior to 1870.

In 1888 the four batteries were linked together for purposes of recruiting, and in 1892 fixed recruiting areas were allotted to the batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent as follows:—

For Jats and Hindustani Mussalmans.—Delhi, Benares, Allahabad, and Agra.

For Rajputs.—Bhojpur, including Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, Patna and other districts.

The enlistment of Brahmins was at the same time forbidden.

The batteries were abolished in 1903.

No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Former titles.—This battery was formed from the ordnance attached to the Russell Brigade in 1812. It was at first known as the "Artillery, Russell Brigade," and subsequently as the "Artillery, Hyderabad Division." In 1826 the designation was altered to "1st Company of Artillery, Nizam's Army;" in 1853 it became the "1st Company of Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent," and at a later date "No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent."

Honours.—"Mahidpur," "Nowah," "Central India."

Field Services.—In 1813 the Russell Brigade, including the Artillery, took part in operations against the refractory Zemindar of Elgandal. In 1815 two guns were with the Brigade in the attack on the palace of the rebellious Princes in Hyderabad.

The Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Sotheby, Bengal Artillery, took part with the Infantry of the Russell Brigade in the Maratha and Pindari War of 1817 and 1818, and was present at the battle of Mahidpur. In 1819 it served at the siege of Nowah under the same officer, and in subsequent operations against the insurgent Naiks. In 1821 two guns were employed with a force under Lieutenant Sutherland in operations in the Bidar District, in the reduction of the forts of Kistnapur, Bowanipett and Sernapilly.

In 1823 six guns were engaged in the reduction of the forts of Mahadapur and Seroncha.

In 1825 two guns were employed against the rebel Narsing Reddi.

In 1828 the company of artillery occupied a position for the defence of the Residency with other troops from Bolaram, but no active operations took place.

In October 1829 two 6-pounder guns, a howitzer, and an 8-inch mortar marched from Bolarum to reduce the killadar of Mudgal; and in November the company was again employed in Hyderabad, in quelling a disturbance excited by Mubaraz-ud-Daula, brother of the Nizam.

In 1830 two 6-pounder guns and a 5½-inch howitzer of this company were engaged in the Raichur and Sorapur Districts.

In 1831 the artillery from Bolarum was employed in the reduction of Wanparthi Fort, and later in the same year six guns of the 1st company were sent to Golconda to cover the removal of the Nizam's treasure to Hyderabad.

In 1841 the company was engaged, under Brigadier Tomkyns, in reducing forts held by insurgent Arabs.

In 1842 it was engaged under the same officer in the capture of the fort of Manachipett, which had been seized by 500 Rohillas.

In 1848 two guns were engaged in suppressing an insurrection at Shorapur.

In 1852 two guns under Captain Bullock were engaged in the Warrangal District.

In 1853 two guns served in the Raichur Doab with a force under Brigadier Hampton.

In 1857 four guns of No. 1 Company took part in the Campaign in Central India with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, and were present throughout the operations described in the chapter relating to that campaign.

In 1859-60 four guns were employed with Brigadier Hill's Force in Berar against Rohillas and marauding Arabs, and for the protection of the frontier against Tantia Topi.

The company under command of Lieutenant Chamier was present in the engagement with Rohillas at Jintur on 3rd November 1860, and in pursuing parties of these marauders in the Nirmal and Mahor jungles in 1861.

In September 1897 a draft of 8 men joined No. 5 Mountain Battery for service on the North-West Frontier of India. In October another draft of 16 men and a Naik joined a Mountain Battery depôt at Rawal Pindi. Most of these men were employed with service batteries, and 12 additional N. C. Os. and men joined the depôt at Rawal Pindi in January 1898.

No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Former titles.—The 2nd Field Battery was formed from the guns of the Berar Brigade, and was formerly known as the "Artillery, Aurangabad Division." Its nucleus was the four 6-pounder guns with carriages complete, and two 8-inch brass howitzers supplied to the Berar Brigade in the year 1818. The Artillery was formed into a separate corps at the close of 1819, in which year an establishment of European and native artillerymen was supplied for employment with this Brigade. In 1826 the Aurangabad Artillery became the "2nd Company, Nizam's Artillery;" in 1853 its title changed to "2nd Company of Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent," and was subsequently altered to "No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent."

Honours.—"Central India."

Field Services.—In 1818-19 the Aurangabad Artillery was employed in operations connected with the Maratha and Pindari Wars.

In 1849 the 2nd company of Artillery was employed against Rohillas with a large force from Aurangabad and Mominabad.

In 1850 two guns were engaged with a detachment in quelling disturbances in the Malkapur District.

In 1851 the company was present at the investment and surrender of the fort of Dharur.

In 1853 two guns were employed with a force under Brigadier Mayne in suppressing a rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar. The Company was also engaged with the rest of the Aurangabad Division in the action against Arabs at Jeswantpura on the 22nd September 1853.

In 1854 four guns were present at the siege and capture of Sailur, and in May 1855 two guns were engaged in operations against Rohillas at Darkingaon.

Four guns were employed throughout the Central India Campaign in 1857-58 with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force. In 1859 two guns were with Brigadier Hill's Force in Berar in pursuit of Tantia Topi, and protecting the frontier against the incursions of insurgents.

No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Origin and former titles.—No. 3 Field Battery was originally the "Artillery, Hingoli Brigade." This Artillery was formed at Hingoli in 1824 from two 6-pounder brass guns which had been supplied by the Hyderabad Division and stationed at Mahadapur, and two other 6-pounder guns taken to Hingoli by the Russell Brigade when they marched in relief to that station in 1825. These four guns were organized into a Company or Battery of Artillery under Lieutenant Lawrence, a local officer, who was relieved by Lieutenant Jackson of the Bengal Artillery in 1827. In 1826 the Artillery of the Hingoli Brigade became the "3rd Company, Nizam's Artillery," the title of which was changed to "3rd Company of Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent" in 1853, and subsequently to "No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent."

Field Services.—The two guns referred to above as having been with the detachment at Mahadapur were left there by the Russell Brigade after the reduction of the fort at that place in 1823, when the detachment was formed. This detachment was, in 1824, employed in the capture of the refractory Zemindar of Sirkunda.

In 1825 two guns were on service from Hingoli in pursuit of the rebel Narsing Reddi.

In September 1830 two guns under Lieutenant Jackson marched from Hingoli in pursuit of the rebel leader Raja Ram, and in December of the same year two guns marched against the fort of Kupti, which the enemy evacuated.

In 1832 a 6-pounder gun and a howitzer were employed in pursuit of the refractory Zemindar Jalloji, who was captured with his whole party in the fort of Golagaon.

In April 1833 two 6-pounder guns and one howitzer of the company were on service against Ghatti Khan who was captured with 57 men at the fort of Nanand.

In November and December 1841 the company was engaged with the Hingoli Field Force in the suppression of the insurrection in Wun and the capture of Appa Sahib.

The 3rd company under command of Captain O'Brien was again on service in February and March 1842 with the force under Brigadier Onslow against the insurgents at Nander and in the capture of the fort of Saorgaon.

In January 1847 five guns were employed under Captain W. A. Orr in the reduction of the fort of Kandat.

In 1847 the company with two 6-pounder guns and a 12-pounder howitzer under Captain Orr proceeded with a force under Brigadier Hampton to Gaori, and there attacked 300 Rohillas under the impostor Appa Sahib, killing 120 and taking 100 prisoners, including the leader, on the 6th May.

Captain Orr was thanked by the Resident for his services with the cavalry, with which he had volunteered to serve.

In 1850 the company was present at the reduction of the fort of Rai Mhow, which surrendered on the 5th December after eight days' siege.

In 1851 it was engaged, under command of Captain Balmain, at the investment and capitulation of the strong fort of Dharur.

In November 1852 the 3rd company took part in the siege and capture of the fort of Kini.

Quartermaster Thomson was thanked for his services with the guns on this occasion, when the Brigadier ascribed the early surrender of the fort to the well-directed fire of the artillery.

In January and February 1853 two guns were employed with Brigadier Mayne's force in suppressing rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar.

In 1854 three guns of the 3rd company were on service against Rohillas in the central districts of the Nizam's territory, and were present at several actions. In November and December of the same year the company manned one 18-pounder gun, one 8-inch mortar, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 6-pounder gun employed against Rohillas in the vicinity of Urad.

In September 1855 two 12-pounder howitzers were employed with a force operating against insurgents in the Deglur districts. The guns

not being required when the other arms pushed on, Lieutenant Biden, who commanded the company, volunteered to serve with the cavalry and was present at the defeat of the enemy at Bandakunta on September 12th.

Two guns of the 3rd company under Staff Sergeant Plunkett took part in the defence of the Residency at Hyderabad in July 1857. A detachment of the company from Lingsagur was present during the operations at Shorapur in February 1858. The remainder of the company marched from Bolarum to the same place, but arrived the day after its surrender. In May the Lingsagur detachment, under Staff Sergeant Gannon took part in the siege and capture of Kuppaldrug.

In 1897 and 1898, 37 men of the Battery joined the Mountain Artillery depot at Rawal Pindi, and thirty of these, who proceeded on active service during the Tirah Campaign, received the North-West Frontier medal.

No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Origin and former titles.—This Battery was formed from the Ellichpur Brigade, originally the jagir troops of Salabat Khan, Nawab of Ellichpur. We find that Salabat Khan's force, with a small train of artillery, was employed under Colonel Doveton on the Nizam's frontier from November 1814 to May 1815. Salabat Khan's troops served in the Maratha and Pindari wars, when the Artillery included 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sub-Lieutenant, 2 Sergeant-Majors, 8 Corporals, 2 Subadars, 3 Jemadars, 5 Havildars, 8 Naiks, 24 European Gunners, 43 Privates and 14 Followers. Early in the year 1818 Salabat Khan was supplied on payment with four 6-pounder guns.

In 1822 the Ellichpur Artillery was reorganised by Captain Twemlow, and placed under an European artillery officer, and next year an 8-inch howitzer and an 8-inch mortar were added to the establishment, and 30 horses were allowed for the four field-guns.

In 1826 the "Artillery, Ellichpur Brigade" became the "4th Company of Nizam's Artillery;" in 1853 its title was changed to the "4th Company of Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent," becoming at a later date "No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent."

Honours.—"Central India."

Field Services.—Salabat Khan's troops were employed under Colonel Conran against Pindaris in 1811 and under Colonel Doveton in 1814-15. They served in the Maratha war of 1817-19, and were present at the investment and capture of Jilpy-Amner from 2nd to 14th January 1819.

The Ellichpur Brigade, including the Battery of Artillery, was on service in guarding the Nizam's northern frontier against the freebooter Shaik Dalla in October 1824.

Two 18-pounder guns of the 4th company were present at the surrender of fort Durga Dett on the 5th July 1831.

In June and July 1838 two guns were employed with a force to restore order at Akola.

In 1841 the company was engaged under Brigadier Twemlow in quelling the insurrection in Berar in November and December.

In January and February 1842 eight guns took part in operations against Rohillas, including the capture of the forts of Warur and Bairugarh.

In 1843 two guns were on service in the direction of Balapur.

In March, April and May 1849 the 4th company served under Brigadier Onslow against Rohillas under Appa Sahib, and was present at the actions at Kalam and Takli.

In 1850 two guns were employed with a force under Captain Wyndham at Malkapur.

In 1853 two guns were with Brigadier Mackenzie's force suppressing disturbances in Berar.

The company furnished a detachment with Major W. A. Orr's Hyderabad Contingent Field Force in 1857 and was present throughout the operations in Central India.

Two guns served with Brigadier Hill's force in Berar in 1859-60.

CHAPTER XX.—SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES OF THE INFANTRY.

Armament and equipment—Constitution—Field services—The Russell Brigade—1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—5th Nizam's Infantry—6th Nizam's Infantry—The Ellichpur Brigade—5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The history of the infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent has been so fully set forth in the preceding chapters that there is not much to add to what has already been written on the subject. Some notes on equipment and composition, and a summary of the services of each corps may, however, be given for purposes of reference.

Armament and equipment.

Flint-lock muskets were in use in the infantry until 1840, when the light companies were armed with percussion muskets; the grenadier companies were similarly armed in 1847. In 1872, Victoria pattern muskets were issued, but were replaced by muzzle-loading rifles of the 1853 pattern in 1878. Between 1881 and 1883, Snider rifles were issued, these giving place to Martini-Henry rifles ten years later, and by 1902 the whole of the infantry had been re-armed with Lee-Enfield rifles.

The equipment was generally assimilated to that of the regular army; brown leather accoutrements were issued in 1880, and the valise equipment was introduced in 1883.

The full dress of all corps has always been red with green facings, the cut and pattern being altered from time to time. In 1830, we find that the forage cap worn by British officers of the Nizam's Infantry was of dark green cloth with a gold band, a narrow gold braiding round the rim of the crown, and a gold tassell at the top. In 1838 white clothing was allowed during the hot weather, and in the same year gold shoulder straps were ordered to be worn on the blue frock coat, as in the Company's army.

In 1843, the turbans worn by the native ranks were ordered to be made of "a frame of bamboo or cane covered with black waxcloth with, for full dress, a black silk band and rosette for native officers and a black cotton band and rosette for rank and file." This was subsequently abolished, and the ordinary native turban introduced. In 1860, for hot weather wear, a khaki tunic was sanctioned for the European officers, and a khaki tunic and trousers for the men instead of the white clothing hitherto worn, but the white dress was reverted to in 1863.

In 1863, it was ordered that "the full dress and undress of officers of the infantry, and the saddlery of mounted officers was to correspond exactly with that of Her Majesty's Indian army."

Khaki has been worn since 1882; and many minor changes have been made from time to time.

There were at one time a grenadier and a light company in each corps, but these were converted into ordinary companies in 1863. Constitution.

The infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent was from the first largely recruited from Rajputs of Hindustan, Muhammadans and some low caste Hindus, such as Dhers and Mangs, being enlisted in the Deccan. In his report to Sir Thomas Hyslop in 1817, Mr. Henry Russell wrote regarding the Russell Brigade :—"The men are chiefly Hindoos, natives of the Company's territories in Hindoostan." In 1828 the enlistment of men under 5 feet 5 inches in height was prohibited. The standard was afterwards raised to that obtaining in the regular army. At various times the proportion allowed to be enlisted in Northern India was restricted. Consequent on the recommendations of the Army Commission in 1879, recruiting for the Hyderabad Contingent was restricted to the territory south of the Narbada and Mahanadi rivers the enlistment of foreigners to the extent of 25 per cent. being permitted. The entertainment of Sikhs, except those from the Delhi district, was strictly forbidden. The result of these orders was to reduce the foreign element, which in 1882 amounted to half the strength of the Force, to 38 per cent. in 1888. Since then the percentage of foreigners gradually increased until it amounted to 52 per cent. in 1894. The proportion of Hindus to Muhammadans long remained about 60 to 40. In March 1894, in consequence of representations having been made by the Resident regarding the difficulties experienced in obtaining recruits locally, and the inferiority of those enlisted, the Government of India sanctioned the foreign element being increased to 50 per cent. In 1895 enlistment in the Punjab was forbidden (the 5th Infantry at one time had a Sikh company), as also was the enlistment of Brahmins, and of low caste men, while the proportion of Hindus to Muhammadans was fixed at 60 to 40 per cent. In 1897, the class company system was introduced.

In 1900, the peace establishment of each regiment was fixed at—

British.		*Native.*	
Commandant	1	Subadar Major	1
Double Company Commanders	4	Subadars	7
Do. do. officers	5	Jemadars	8
Medical officer	1	Havildars	40
		Naiks	40
TOTAL	11	Buglers	4
		Drummers	6
		Fifers	6
		Sepoys	721
		TOTAL	833

THE RUSSELL BRIGADE.

Origin and titles.—The origin of the Russell Brigade has already been fully explained in a previous chapter. As the two battalions which formed it generally served together during many years, its early services may be here recorded before dealing separately with each regiment.

The Brigade was raised in 1812-13 under the auspices of Mr. Henry Russell, British Resident at Hyderabad, by Mr. Becket, a local officer, and was then placed under command of Captain Hare of the East India Company's Army. It consisted of two battalions of Infantry, afterwards the 1st and 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and a company of artillery, subsequently the 1st Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent. To this was added in 1817 a mounted force, known as the "Russell Cavalry," which was disbanded in 1822.

Field Services.—The Russell Brigade was employed in November 1813 in the reduction to obedience of the refractory zemindar of Elgandal. In August 1816, the Brigade, with two guns, was engaged in quelling a disturbance in the city of Hyderabad, when Lieutenant Darby and 10 natives were killed, 20 wounded, and 2 missing.

The Russell Brigade served throughout the Maratha and Pindari War of 1817-18, and was present at the battle of Mahidpur, when 1 native officer, 2 havildars and 5 sepoys were killed, and Lieutenant Kennedy, 6 native officers, and 55 rank and file were wounded. It took part in the siege of Nowah in January 1819.

1ST INFANTRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and titles.—*Vide* "Russell Brigade." "The 1st Battalion, Russell Brigade" in 1826 became "1st Nizam's Infantry" but was also known as the 1st Russell's and the designation "Russell's Infantry" has always been borne on the colours. In 1853 the title was changed to "1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent," and in 1903 it became the "94th Russell's Infantry," thus reviving the original designation.

Honours.—"Mahidpur," "Nowah."

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Deccani Muhammadans, 2 Companies Jats.

Field Services.—*Vide* Russell Brigade. "The 1st Battalion, Russell Brigade" was present with Colonel A. McDowell's force at the siege of Malegaon in 1818, where 2 sepoys were killed and Captain Larride, Lieutenant Kennedy, and 9 sepoys were wounded.

Five companies were employed in reducing strongholds in the Bidar District in 1821 with Lieutenant Sutherland's force.

The battalion was employed in the reduction of the forts of Mahadapur and Sironcha in January and February 1823.

In 1829, the regiment was employed under Captain Glass in the reduction of the Killadar of Mudgal, and in the same year it was engaged in quelling a disturbance excited in the city of Hyderabad by Mubaraz-ud-Daula, brother of the Nizam.

In 1830, the 1st Infantry was employed under Captain Glass in the Raichur Doab, and two companies under Lieutenant Morrison were engaged in August and September in suppressing the Zemindars of Sugur and Jatpol.

In 1831, the 1st Infantry was engaged under Captain Raynsford in the reduction of Wanparti Fort, in pursuit of Lachhmaya, and in the establishment of the authority of the Choti Rani of Wanparti. During the latter half of the year the regiment was again employed in active operations in the Raichur Doab, against Arabs in the service of Raja Kistnapa of Shorapur, and against the refractory zemindar of Raichur. In 1839, the regiment took part in the pursuit of marauders in the hills about Gawilgarh and Narnala, and in October, when stationed at Ellichpur, marched under Captain Johnston against the refractory Deshmukh Baghoji.

In April 1840, a company of the 1st Infantry captured 21 Mussalmans who had made an attack upon the followers of the Raja of Nagpur. The regiment was included in the Ellichpur force under Brigadier Twemlow, which was employed in quelling the insurrection in Berar in November and December 1841, and was present at the affair at Bowanbir on the 1st December, and at the storm and capture of the fort of Jamod on the 5th December. In the following year the same force was again engaged under Brigadier Twemlow against Rohillas, in the capture of Warur and the attack on the fort of Bairugarh.

In February 1848, the regiment was employed in the suppression of the insurrection at Shorapur. In January and February 1854 a field force including a wing of the 1st Infantry under Captain Orr was employed against Rohillas in the central districts of the Nizam's Dominions, and was present at the affairs of Sirpur, Chillagarh, Edlabad, and Nabipett.

Six companies of the 1st Regiment were employed with Brigadier Hill's force in Berar in 1859-60.

Captain A. J. Garrett served with the transport in the second Afghan war and was severely wounded in action. Lieutenant C. J. Orr was attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry during the same campaign.

Captain A. R. Burton served with the 2-4th Gurkhas during the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98, and some native officers and men were

attached to the 2nd Infantry for service during the same campaign. Major F. V. Whittall proceeded to China with the 5th Infantry in 1900, was employed as a special service officer during the campaign, and was mentioned in Despatches.

2ND INFANTRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and titles.—Vide "Russell Brigade." The 2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade, in 1826 became the "2nd Nizam's Infantry," but was also known as the "2nd Russell's." In 1854 the title was changed to "2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent," and in 1903 it became the "95th Russell's Infantry."

Honours.—"Mahidpur," "Nowah," "Burma, 1885-87."

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Hindustani Muhammadans, 2 Companies Ahirs.

Field Services.—Vide "Russell Brigade."

In 1823, the 2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade, was employed under Major Hare in the reduction of the forts of Mahadapur and Sironcha.

In 1825, it was engaged under Captain Glass against the rebel Narsing Reddi.

In 1829, the 2nd Infantry was with Captain Sir John Gordon's force at the quelling of the disturbance excited at Hyderabad by the Nizam's brother, Mubaraz-ud-Daula.

Two companies were engaged under Major Crossley in the Wanparti operations in 1831.

In 1836, a detachment of the regiment, then stationed at Ellichpur, was employed in suppressing Rohillas at Sirasgaon.

In 1842, the 2nd Infantry was with Brigadier Tomkyns' force from Bolarum at the capture from Rohillas of the fort of Manachipet.

In June 1844, a wing was employed against Bedars at Alur; and the regiment assisted in quelling a disturbance at Shorapur in October and November of the same year.

In August 1845, two companies were engaged with a party of rebels under Musam Sahib at the village of Kulkunda. A wing of the 2nd Infantry was employed in 1849 with Brigadier Hampton's force from Hingoli, in pursuit of the rebels under Appa Sahib and their defeat at Gaori on the 6th May.

In December 1850, a wing of the regiment was present at the reduction by Brigadier Beatson's force of the fort of Rai Mhow.

In 1857, the 2nd Infantry performed good and loyal service during the émeute in the 1st Cavalry at Aurangabad.

A detachment of 130 men was engaged under Lieutenant Pedler in defeating 400 Bhils at Wakla on November 20th, 1860.

Captain F. G. Maltby was employed in transport service during the second Afghan War.

The 2nd Infantry served in the Burma campaign from December 1886 to March 1888. Major J. J. Kennedy, commandant of the regiment, died of wounds received in action on October 15th, 1887.

In 1897-98 the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. St. G. Welchman formed part of the Reserve Brigade during the operations in Tirah, and was employed on the lines of communication at Bara, furnishing detachments at Matanni and Jamrud, and all ranks were awarded the Frontier medal for their services.

Lieutenant-Colonel Welchman proceeded to Hongkong in command of the 5th Infantry with the China expeditionary force in 1900.

The Berar Infantry.

The origin of the Berar Infantry has already been fully explained. It has been claimed that the battalions composing it originally formed Raymond's corps. Raymond's corps was, however, disbanded in 1798, although many of the men of the old French corps were subsequently enlisted in other regiments of the Nizam's Army, and were serving at Aurangabad and in Berar many years afterwards.

The Berar Infantry was formed into four battalions, and Salabat Khan's Ellichpur Brigade had two other battalions. These six battalions composed the Aurangabad Division and Ellichpur Brigade of the Nizam's Contingent, and six of them subsequently composed the Hyderabad Contingent, as shown in the following table:—

Original title.	Became in 1826.	In 1854.
1st Battalion, Berar Infantry .	3rd Regiment, Nizam's Infantry.	3rd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
2nd " " " .	4th " " "	4th " "
3rd " " " .	5th " " "	Disbanded.
4th " " " .	6th " " "	Disbanded.
Salabat Khan's Troops.		
1st Regiment, Ellichpur Brigade .	7th " " "	5th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
2nd " " " .	8th " " "	6th " "

3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Origin and former titles.—Formed from the Nizam's Regular Infantry in Berar, and first known as the 1st Battalion, Berar Infantry. Became in 1826 the 3rd Regiment, Nizam's Infantry, and in 1854 the 3rd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. On the dissolution of the Hyderabad Contingent in 1903, was transferred to the Madras Command, and is now the 96th Berar Infantry.

Honours.—"Nowah," "Central India," "Burma, 1885-87."

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Hindustani Mahammadans, 2 Companies Jats.

Field Services.—The two flank companies of the 1st Berar Infantry were present at the siege of Nowah in 1819.

In 1834, four companies were employed for the protection of the country in the direction of Dewalghat.

In 1843, the regiment served with Brigadier Twemlow's force in the direction of Balapur.

In 1849, a wing was engaged with Rohillas at Bhadrachelam.

In 1853, a wing accompanied Brigadier Hampton's force in the Raichur Doab.

A wing of the 3rd Infantry, under Captain J. Sinclair, served with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force during the campaign in Malwa and Central India in 1857-58. Captain Sinclair was killed at the capture of Jhansi.

Subadar Shaikh Abdulla was admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit for gallantry at Belowa.

Six companies of the regiment served under Brigadier Hill in Berar in 1859-60, and were present in the action at Chichamba, where Captain Mackinnon, the commandant, was mortally wounded.

The 3rd Infantry was with Captain Abbott's force in the action at Jintur on November 3rd, 1860, and subsequently served under Captain Prescott in pursuit of Rohillas in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles.

The next active service was in the Rampa Campaign, where the regiment served, under command of Colonel Macquoid, from October 1879 to October 1880.

In 1886-87 the 3rd Infantry took part in the Burma Campaign.

4TH INFANTRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Origin and former titles.—Was formerly a regiment of the Nizam's Regular Army, and at first known as the "2nd Battalion, Berar Infantry." Became in 1826 "4th Nizam's Infantry," and in 1854 "4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent."

Was transferred to the Madras Command in 1903 and is now the "97th Deccan Infantry."

Honours.—"Nagpur."

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Deccani Muhammadans, 2 Companies Jats.

Field Services.—The 2nd Berar Infantry was present at the battle of Nagpur, and at the subsequent siege of that place.

In 1826-27, the 4th Nizam's Infantry was on service in the South-western District.

In 1828, a detachment was employed under Captain Adam in quelling a disturbance at Phulmari.

In May 1836, two companies marched from Hingoli to Maiker with a force under Lieutenant Davidson to expel 250 Rohillas from the Nizam's territory.

In 1838, a detachment of 34 men of the regiment, with 20 troopers of the 1st Cavalry, was employed under a Subadar in capturing a gang of robbers who were plundering villages near Edlabad.

In 1841, the 4th Infantry joined Brigadier Tomkyns' force against Arabs, and was present at the affair at Aimagundi and at the capture of the Hill Fort Badami.

The regiment was again employed under Brigadier Tomkyns against the insurgents in the Shorapur country in the following year.

In 1849, the 4th Infantry served with Brigadier Onslow's force against the Rohillas under Appa Sahib, who were defeated at Kalam on 30th April, and 125 of whom were captured at Takli on the 18th May.

In November and December 1850, five companies were engaged under Brigadier Beatson in the reduction of the Fort of Rai Mhow. Next year three companies were present at the siege of Dharur, and in March and April two companies served with Brigadier Mayne's force against freebooters in the Udgir District.

In November 1852, three hundred men were present at the siege and capture of fort Kini.

A company served in 1853 with a force under the same officer in suppressing the rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar.

In January and February 1854, a wing of the 4th Infantry was employed with Captain Orr's force against Rohillas in the Central Districts of the Nizam's Dominions, and was present at the affairs of Sirpur, Chillagarh, Edlabad and Nabipett.

In November and December, a force including a wing of the 4th Infantry served under the same officer against Rohillas in the vicinity of Aurad.

In September 1855, four companies served with Captain Doria's force against a body of insurgents in the Deglur District, who were defeated at Bandakunta on the 12th September. On the 28th September two companies were employed in quelling a disturbance at Parbhani.

In May 1856, four companies were with Captain Doria's force on service towards Manglur.

In February 1858, a wing was present with Captain Wyndham's force at the capture of Shorapur, and in June two companies under Lieutenant Pedler took part in the assault and capture of Kopal Drug.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman was attached to the 6th Punjab Infantry during the last Afghan War.

5th Nizam's Infantry.

Originally the 3rd Battalion, Berar Infantry, became in 1826 the 5th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry, and was disbanded on the reorganisation of the Force in 1853.

Field Services.—The services of the Berar Infantry in the Maratha and Pindari war have already been related.

In March 1829, a company of the 5th Infantry under Lieutenant King was engaged against 300 Bhils near Lonar.

In 1830, four companies served with the force sent from Hingoli in pursuit of the rebel leader Raja Ram.

In 1831, the 5th Infantry was employed in protecting the Nizam's treasure during its removal from Golconda to Hyderabad.

In June and July 1838, the regiment was employed under Captain Johnston in quelling a disturbance at Akola.

Two companies were engaged with Brigadier Raynsford's force in the defeat and capture of Appa Sahib at Wun in December 1841, and the remainder of the regiment was employed at the same time under Brigadier Twemlow in quelling the insurrection in Berar, and in the action at Bowanbhir and the capture of the fort of Jamod.

In 1842, the 5th Infantry was employed with Brigadier Twemlow's force against Rohillas at Warur and Bairugarh. In 1849, the regiment was again engaged against Rohillas at Arni and elsewhere. Four companies were present at the siege of Dharur in 1851.

In 1853, the 5th Infantry served under Brigadier Mayne in the suppression of disturbances in the Amraoti District.

6th Nizam's Infantry.

Originally the 4th Battalion, Berar Infantry, became the 6th Regiment, Nizam's Infantry, in 1826, and was disbanded on reorganisation of the Force in 1853.

Field Services.—The 6th Nizam's Infantry was employed at Golkonda in 1831. In 1832, four companies served with Captain Tomkyns' force against the refractory Zemindar Jaloji, who was captured at the fort of Golagaon near Hingoli after a forced march by the troops of 80 miles in 2½ days.

In 1833 four companies were present at the capture of Ghati Khan and 57 armed followers at the fort of Nanand.

The regiment served in 1841 with Brigadier Tomkyns' force in the affair at Aimagundi and the capture of the hill fort Badami, which had been seized by Arabs, as well as in subsequent operations.

In the following year the regiment was employed against the insurgents in the Shorapur country, and subsequently in the defeat and capture of a body of Arabs at the fort of Jolahundgi.

In 1851 the 6th Infantry was present at the siege of Dharur; and in 1853 it took part in the fight with Arabs at Jeswantpura, near Aurangabad.

THE ELLICHPUR BRIGADE.

Origin and former titles.—The 5th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, originally formed a portion of Salabat Khan's Ellichpur Brigade, of which Mr. Russell wrote in 1811:—"The two Regular Battalions belonging to Salabat Khan are very respectable corps. They are commanded by an Englishman of the name of Drew, who has a few other Englishmen employed as officers under him. The men are dressed like our sepoys, and armed with our muskets."

Muhammad Salabat Khan was appointed Subadar of Berar in 1788. In the Maratha War of 1803 he joined General Wellesley with his Contingent, taking part in the battle of Argaon, where he did good service. Subsequently Salabat Khan and his troops were employed against the naiks and Pindaris in Berar, and in 1813 two battalions of infantry and one regiment of Cavalry were taken into the establishment of the Nizam's Contingent, and became the 7th and 8th Nizam's Infantry and the 5th Nizam's Cavalry.

The Ellichpur Brigade took part in the Maratha and Pindari War of 1817, in the subsequent pursuit of Baji Rao, and in the settlement of Berar after the war.

5TH INFANTRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Originally one of Salabat Khan's Regular Battalions, the regiment was included in the Nizam's Contingent in 1813 as the "1st Battalion, Ellichpur Brigade." In 1826 it became the 7th Nizam's Infantry; and in 1854, when the 5th Nizam's Infantry was disbanded, and the whole force reorganised, it was named the "5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent." On the dissolution of the Hyderabad Contingent in 1903 it was incorporated in the Madras Command as the 98th Infantry.

Honours.—"Central India," "China, 1900."

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Hindustani Muhammadans, 2 Companies Ahirs.

Field Services.—The 7th Nizam's Infantry was present at the surrender of fort Durga Det in July 1831. A company of the regiment was employed with Captain Flower's force in 1841 in pursuit and defeat of 100 Bhils who had robbed the treasury at Pimpalner. In January and February 1847, the 7th Infantry took part in the reduction of fort Kundat.

The regiment was employed in 1849 with Brigadier Onslow's force against Rohillas under Appa Sahib at Kalam and Takli. In January 1853, a company was with Brigadier Mayne's force in suppressing rebellion at Akot and other places in Berar, and the regiment was employed on similar service between May and August at Balapur and other places.

In September 1853, the 7th Infantry were present in the fight with Arabs at Jeswantpura. Four hundred men of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (late 7th Nizam's Infantry), were with Brigadier Mayne's force at the siege and capture of fort Sailur in September 1854, and 100 took part in the capture of 40 Rohillas at Darkingaon in May 1854. Four companies of the 5th Infantry accompanied Lieutenant Frankland's force against twelve hundred Bedars at Danedrug.

A wing of the regiment was with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force during the campaign in Malwa and Central India in 1857-58; and in 1859-60 the 5th Infantry served with Brigadier Hill's Field Force in Berar.

Captain F. T. Goad, and Lieutenants A. Adye and E. W. St. G. Welchman served in the second Afghan War, the former with the Transport, and the two latter attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry. Captain Goad was killed in action, and Major-General F. S. Roberts, V.C., C.B., commanding the Kurram Field Force, wrote as follows regarding his death, to the Quartermaster-General in India, under date 18th February, 1878:—

"The 23rd Pioneers accordingly bivouacked for the night at the head of the Pass, which was about 2½ miles beyond our Camp at Sapari; and at 2 A.M. on the 13th December, the baggage was sent on in advance of the column in charge of Captain F. T. Goad, Assistant Superintendent of Transport . . . .

It was about this time that Captain Goad, who had been most active in keeping order in the baggage train, received the wound from the effects of which, I deeply regret to say, he subsequently died. I desire here to record the high value which I placed on the services of this officer. Belonging to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Goad volunteered for active service; and owing to his experience of transport work, and to his natural ability and zeal, he had already rendered most valuable aid in the difficult task of organizing the transport

trains. I much deplore his death, both personally and on account of the loss which the public service has sustained."

Captain A. C. Lequesne, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, served with the transport in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition of 1881.

In 1900 the Regiment proceeded to Hong Kong, with the China Expeditionary Force, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. St. G. Welchman, and remained there until July 1902. Major A. W. Leonard was with General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart., as orderly officer during the advance on Peking, and several other officers served during the campaign. For this service all ranks of the 5th Infantry were awarded the China Medal, and the regiment was permitted to bear "China—1900" on the colours and appointments.

6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Origin and former titles.—Originally the 2nd Battalion, Ellichpur Brigade, and became the 8th Nizam's Infantry in 1826. In 1854 the regiment was designated the "6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent." It is now the 99th Deccan Infantry.

Composition.—3 Companies Rajputs, 3 Companies Hindustani Muhammadans, 2 Companies Jats.

Field Services.—The 8th Nizam's Infantry was present with Major Smith's force at the reduction of fort Durga Det in July 1831.

In November and December 1841, the regiment served with Brigadier Raynsford's force in suppressing the insurrection at Wun and the capture of the leader Appa Sahib.

The 8th Infantry was with Brigadier Onslow's force in February and March 1842, employed against a body of insurgents near Nander and in the capture of the fort of Saorgaon.

In November 1843, the regiment was on service towards Balapur with the force under Brigadier Twemlow.

In May 1849, the 8th Infantry accompanied the Aurangabad Division under Brigadier Twemlow against Rohillas.

Three companies served under Captain Peyton against Rohillas in 1850.

Two companies, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (late 8th Nizam's Infantry) were employed at Nandgaon against insurgent Bhils on 13th March 1859, when Lieutenant Stuart, commanding the detachment, and six men were killed, and 11 men wounded.

The 6th Infantry served with Brigadier Hill's force in Berar against Tantia Topi, Rohillas, and marauding Arabs in 1859-60. Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood served with the 6th Punjab Infantry during the second Afghan War. Captain A. St. J. Cooke served in the last South African

War and was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for his services. Captain D. R. Adye was promoted Brevet-Major for his services with the China Expedition of 1900. Several other officers served with this expedition.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—An abridged Statement showing the strength,

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1811 .	20	Not known.	9,000	8,000	25	Not known.	61,41,600	0	0
1812 .	20	do.	9,000	8,000	25	do.	61,41,600	0	0
1813 .	26	do.	9,000	8,000	25	do.	61,41,600	0	0
1814 .	30	do.	9,000	8,000	25	do.	61,41,600	0	0
1815 .	30	do.	9,000	8,000	25	do.	52,89,600	0	0
1816 .	56	50	6,297	7,711	33	824	51,80,200	0	0

annual cost and field services of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Field Services.

4,000 horse and 3,500 foot distributed along the Nizam's frontier to check the incursions of the Pindaris and other plundering tribes. Salabat Khan's force co-operated with Colonel Conran's detachment against the Pindaris.

A mutiny having broken out in two Hyderabad Infantry Regiments commanded by Messrs. Gordon and Clerk, these corps were disbanded, and others raised in their room. The greater part of the troops under Raja Govind Bakhsh were employed at Mulkapur in watching the movements of the Pindaris.

Two regiments styled the Russell Brigade were raised at Hyderabad, strength 2,081, with seven pieces of ordnance. This brigade marched on 30th November 1813 to Elgandal for the purpose of reducing to obedience the refractory zemindar of that place.

The first British officer appointed to the Nizam's army was Lieutenant A. Hare of the Bombay army, who was appointed to the command of the Russell Brigade in April, at the earnest request of the Nizam's Minister, Raja Chandu Lall.

1,000 Nizam's Horse and Salabat Khan's force, consisting of 1,600 cavalry, two infantry regiments, with a small train of artillery, were employed on active service with Colonel Doveton's brigade on the Nizam's frontier from November 1814 to May 1815; 300 Berar Infantry and 100 horse under command of Major Fraser from Aurungabad surprised a Pindari camp on 14th October 1815, killing a number and capturing some property.

The Nizam's cavalry reorganised and for the first time placed under European officers; 700 men with two guns, Russell Brigade, under Captain Hare engaged in quelling a disturbance in the city of Hyderabad on 20th and 21st August. Captain Hare lost one European officer and 10 natives killed, 20 wounded and 2 missing. Two battalions, Berar Infantry, employed under Colonel Doveton in guarding the passes against the Pindaris; 600 men and two guns, Russell Brigade, under Captain Hare marched in December to Edlabad, against a body of Pindaris about 5,000 strong, who were plundering the country. This force returned to Hyderabad on 13th March 1817.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.					
							₨	a.	p.
1817 .	58	50	6,297	7,711	30	824	50,44,182	0	0
1818 .	58	58	6,297	7,711	30	824	51,23,960	0	0

Field Services.

A regiment of infantry, 100 Arabs, 2,000 horse and some guns marched from Aurangabad in March under the command of Major Elliot against some Naiks who were infesting Central Berar. After a siege of 30 hours, Warrur, one of Lachman Naik's strongest forts, was captured on the 25th March; Saorgaon and Dukipur, two of his strongest forts, were also taken, as well as 12 smaller forts. Casualties, 12 killed, one European officer and 55 natives wounded. On 20th March Captain Davies with 800 Cavalry attacked a body of Pindaris over 3,000 strong near Kanam; the enemy was well mounted and ready for the attack, but after a short conflict broke and fled, leaving about 200 dead upon the field, Captain Davies having 50 killed and wounded, himself and Captain Pedler, the only European officers present, being severely wounded. Six companies Berar Infantry, 800 cavalry, with two guns under Major Fraser, left Aurangabad on 27th April for operations against one of Trimbakji Denglaya's leaders who had seized the fort of Sendra; the fort was retaken and the enemy routed on 3rd May; 1,500 cavalry under Captain Wells employed above the Ajanta Ghât in conjunction with Colonel Walker's force in pursuit of the enemy in Khandesh.

During the month of September, the whole of the Nizam's available troops proceeded to join the Army of the Deccan under command of Sir Thomas Hyslop, *viz.*, four battalions Berar Infantry, with guns (3,368 men) under Major Pitman, two battalions Russell Brigade, with guns (2,157 men) under Captain Hare, two battalions Salabat Khan's, with guns (1,900 men) under Captain Lyne, Reformed Horse 4,000 under Captain Davies, and Salabat Khan's cavalry 2,000 sabres. The Russell Brigade was present at the action at Mahidpur, 21st December, and had 12 killed and 62 wounded, and two battalions infantry with four guns and 1,000 Reformed Horse under command of Major Pitman were present at the action at Nagpur, on 16th and 19th December, and lost 13 killed and 46 wounded; 2,000 Reformed Horse with a battalion, Berar Infantry, under Captain Davies, were employed under General Smith in keeping the enemy in check above the Khandesh Ghâts during December.

The Russell Brigade was present at the siege and storming of Malegaon from 24th May to 14th June, and had two killed and 12 wounded. Major Pitman's force was present at the attack and surrender of the forts at Gawilgarh on 4th and 8th February, and Anjangaon on 12th March. A regiment of Berar Infantry, with one siege and two field guns and 500 cavalry, under Lieutenant Hamilton, engaged in reducing forts in the Sealee districts, during the month of May. On 30th January Captain Davies, with 1,600 horse, 400 Berar Infantry with two guns,

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1819 .	72	62	5,868	8,760	30	908	50,85,096 0 0

Field Services.

attacked and routed the garrison of Nowasea, and was present with the same troops at the surrender of the Hill Fortress at Singarh. On the 25th February, Captain Davies was sent in pursuit of Baji Rao's army, and on 7th May after a march of 30 miles came upon 2,000 of the enemy who at once surrendered. A Risala of horse under Lieutenant Sutherland employed in the Bir Districts in pursuit of the rebel Dharmaji Partab Rao, who was captured on 31st July, Lieutenant Sutherland was severely wounded and had nine killed and 22 wounded. On the 19th June, Ganpat Rao with his family was captured by a small party of Reformed Horse, which had marched 160 miles in four days in pursuit of the rebel. A detachment of Reformed Horse under Captain Wells took part in the attack on the towns of Ambara and Puri during the month of October. Salabat Khan's troops were attached to Colonel Deacon's brigade and were employed in the field from 20th November 1817 to 20th December 1818. They took part in the pursuit of the Peshwa on 3rd January, and of Ganpat Rao on the 24th January, were present at the attack and surrender of the Forts Kurrah and Chakur near Ahmednagar on 12th and 25th February. The battalion of Berar Infantry attached to Captain Davies was also present at these attacks; 300 infantry and a party of cavalry, Salabat Khan's, were engaged in reducing the rebellious garrison of Amalner on 1st April. The 4th Battalion, Berar Infantry, under Captain Blake served throughout the late campaign with the Poona Subsidiary force, and returned to quarters on 10th October 1818.

Salabat Khan's troops served under Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke at the investment and capture of Fort Jilpi Amner from 2nd to 14th January 1819. On 1st January, the following troops under the command of Major Pitman assembled at Nowah, a stronghold near Nander: the Russell Brigade under Captain Hare 1,780 men, Berar Infantry 886 men, and 2,000 cavalry under Captain Davies. Nowah was invested on 6th January and was carried by storm on the 31st, the enemy having lost 439 killed and 100 wounded, Major Pitman having 22 killed and six European officers and 181 natives wounded. Previous to the fall of Nowah, Captain Seyer was despatched on the 20th January with 600 horse and 400 foot to Umerkher, for the reduction of the fort at that place and captured the fort on the 24th. On the 3rd February, Major Pitman's force occupied the fort of Isapur; the enemy having evacuated the fort on the approach of the brigade, were pursued a considerable distance by Captain Davies' horse. On the 18th February, Major Pitman moved to the westward, and after having reduced the refractory Naiks in that direction to order, he despatched a Risala (about [illegible]00 sabres) under Captain Davies to Pipalkher and another Risala to Umerkher for the defence of those districts, and proceeded with the

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1820	101	62	5,868	8,822	30	938	52,18,449 0 0

Field Services.

remainder of the force to the Elgandal and Ramgarh districts, where he was engaged with the insurgents until the 27th March, when they were driven from the country and peace restored to districts that had defied the authority of the Nizam's Government for the past 20 years. After having posted suitable detachments in various parts of the country, Major Pitman broke up his force on the 5th April and returned to Aurangabad, the Russell Brigade starting the same day for Hyderabad. A force, consisting of 200 cavalry under Captain Jones, 2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade, with six guns, under Captain Hare, a detachment of Madras Artillery, and five Companies, 1st Battalion, 21st Madras Native Infantry, marched from Hyderabad on 3rd May under command of Major Doveton for service in the direction of Doab. It was reinforced near the Kistna by a Risala (900 sabres) under Captain Davies, and took part with General Pritzler's Brigade at the attack and capture of Fort Kopal and the seizure of the rebel leader Veerappa, and at the surrender of Yeduldoody on the 17th, and then returned to quarters. Again Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton's force left Hyderabad on 17th September for the reduction of Kande Rao, and was reinforced by a battalion of Berar Infantry and a Risala of horse, and captured the fort of Karnala on 7th October; 24 guns and a large quantity of ammunition were taken, the detachment returned to Bolarum on 6th December. A detachment of Reformed Horse under Risaldar Kodi Bakhsh Khan was employed during the month of November against Lachman Naik. The enemy was finally dispersed and considerable property taken.

The Risala of Captain Hollis marched from Hingoli in the early part of this year, and was for some months employed in driving out of the Wardha districts a party of plunderers, who had occupied some fortified posts and were committing depredations both in the Nizam's and Nagpur territories. This corps also acted against the Deshmukhs of Tamsa and Chikli as well as against some plunderers from the Mahor jungles, and after restoring peace it was marched to Pipalkher for the rainy season. During the month of March the following field detachments were sent out for the defence of the Berars against certain parties of freebooters: Salabat Khan's cavalry, 200 to Jalna, 200 to Akot and 200 to the banks of the Wardha, 200 Reformed Horse from Lieutenant Sutherland's Risala to Malkapur, and 200 Reformed Horse from Aurungabad to Potial on the frontier near Ahmednagar. On the 22nd December Lieutenant Sutherland's detachment (about 170 sabres) arrived at Udgir and commenced operations against the refractory Deshmukhs of those districts, who had ceased to acknowledge the Nizam's authority and had become plunderers. The detachment was engaged as follows from 24th to 31st December: attack and capture of the Fort Sulali; 26th December,

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1821 .	101	62	5,868	8,822	30	938	51,74,192	0	0
1822 .	101	62	3,877	8,822	30	499	42,78,596	0	0
1823 .	101	62	3,877	8,822	32	499	42,81,956	0	0

Field Services.

took the Fort of Hatnur; 27th December, Gajegon, and on 31st December, the Fort of Battigaon.

On the 2nd January Lieutenant Sutherland's detachment reduced Kavila and on 5th January Burti, the last of the forts in the Udgir district occupied by plunderers. Lieutenant Sutherland having been reinforced by five companies of infantry and two guns from Bolarum proceeded to the Bidar district, and was then engaged in reducing the following strongholds:—12th and 13th January the Fort at Kishnapur; on the 22nd and 23rd January at the operations against Lachman Reddy Dessai's stronghold at Bowani Pett; on the 26th January the detachment was before Sernapilly, and after its surrender the detatchment was broken up, and the guns and infantry sent back to Bolarum. Shaik Dalla having made his appearance in the district of Mel, 12 field detachments from Ellichpur Horse from 400 to 25 strong were posted in different directions, and were often engaged with the enemy. A force under Major Seyer from the Ellichpur Brigade was employed during the month of June in reducing the Amil of Manglur to obedience.

Captain Sir John Gordon with the Ellichpur Horse was employed from 3rd to 8th February in taking possession of Fort Mohun which had been seized by rebels, and making it over to the Amil of Akola to whom it belonged. A party of Captain Clerk's Risala (58 sabres) in pursuit of a party of Bhils on 8th February, of whom 10 were killed and a number captured. During the month of February, May, and July, detachments from the Aurangabad Division were engaged with parties of Bhils at the following places:—Kanam, Deapur, Ajanta, and Nandara. On 25th June a troop of Reformed Horse proceeded to Gulbarga against a party of plunderers who were infesting the country. Two companies of infantry and three troops of cavalry, Ellichpur Brigade, under Lieutenant Rideout proceeded on 12th July to Sanglod to quell a disturbance in that direction. Two hundred Reformed Horse under Captain Sutherland were employed in the Bir district during the month of November on special service.

Two battalions Russell Brigade, six guns, and a party of pioneers marched from Bolarum under command of Major Hare on 1st January *en route* to Elgandal, where they were joined by five companies of infantry and 200 horse from Hingoli, and were engaged in the reduction of the forts of Mahadapur and Sironcha. On the 18th February, after having made over the forts to the Nizam's officials, Major Hare was directed to return to Bolarum, leaving five companies Russell Brigade and two guns at the disposal of Captain Clerk, the officer in charge of the district. The 1st Battalion, Irregular Brigade, and a detachment of Regular Infantry from Aurangabad was employed during the dry season in rooting out the Bhils from the Byzapoor, Kandalla, Kanam, and Nagpur Parganas.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks. Cavalry.	Natives of all ranks. Infantry and Artillery.	Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost. ₨	a.	p.
1824	101	62	3,877	8,822	32	499	42,81,956	0	0
1825	101	62	3,877	8,822	32	499	42,81,956	0	0
1826	102	65	2,798	8,624	30	1,354	41,32,230	0	0
1827	102	65	2,770	8,624	30	1,378	41,08,395	0	0

Field Services.

The Mahadapur detachment, consisting of five companies infantry with two guns under Lieutenant Stoddard, engaged during the month of May in capturing the zemindar of Sirkonda, who had taken forcible possession of the place. The Ellichpur brigade, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, battery of artillery and two infantry regiments under command of Major Seyer, proceeded on service on 12th October to guard the Nizam's northern frontier against the incursions of Shaik Dalla and to co-operate with the British detachments sent from Saugor and Khandesh against the free-booter: Major Seyer engaged with the enemy on the 16th October and dispersed it.

A detachment under Captain Glass, consisting of 2nd Battalion, Russell Brigade, with two guns, subsequently reinforced by a risala of horse under Major Davies, was employed against the rebel Narsing Reddi during the months of February, March, and April at various places within the vicinity of Rajampett and Gambanpett. On 24th November Major Davies proceeded with the headquarters of the cavalry brigade towards Hoominabad for the expulsion from the Nizam's dominions of Muhammad Ali Khan and Shokar Khan, Lahari, who had taken up arms against the Nizam's Government and were collecting troops near Hoominabad.

The 3rd Troop, 4th Cavalry, on service during the year; in the month of June this troop was sent in pursuit of the rebel Narsi Reddi towards Tikalpalli. A detachment consisting of a squadron of 4th Cavalry, 4th Regiment Infantry, and two guns marched from Bolarum on 29th August under Captain Roberts for service in the south-western districts; it was subsequently commanded by Captain Raynsford, and did not return to Bolarum until 21st May 1827. During the month of November a squadron, 5th Cavalry, under Captain Kenny was employed in scouring the Karnalla Hills in search of Shaik Dalla. Small parties of both horse and foot were also detached to Jilpi-Amner, Narnala, Howerkhair, Malegaon, and Bhingarah Ghâts for the protection of the frontier.

On 11th May the detachment at Narnala went about 20 miles in pursuit of Shaik Dalla, and captured a number of his followers with all his horses and tattoos, Shaik Dalla himself being nearly captured. The detachment of horse at Rallegaon (one troop) under Jemadar Azimulla Khan captured in March of this year a party of plunderers with considerable property. The Killadar of Mudghal having resisted the authority of the Nizam, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of 4th Cavalry and two guns marched from Bolarum on 12th October for the purpose of reducing him to obedience. Fifty men under Lieutenant Kelly marched from Kanarh on 12th July in pursuit of a body of Bhils, who were committing depredations in the vicinity of Byzapur. A detachment of 5th Cavalry was engaged with

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1828	103	67	2,794	8,521	30	1,374	42,66,185	0	0
1829	103	67	2,794	8,161	30	1,374	40,59,264	0	0

Field Services.

the followers of Shaikh Dalla near Akola on 17th June. Thirty troopers of 4th Cavalry were detached from Bolarum on 27th December for the purpose of attacking a body of plunderers who were infesting the village of Bibipett. This party was reinforced by a troop of the same regiment on 31st December, and on the restoration of peace at Bibipett, the troops were sent to Allor in pursuit of Kunda Reddi and returned to Bolarum on 8th February 1828.

Owing to the state of the affairs in the city, the division at Bolarum under Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, consisting of a detachment of 4th Cavalry, two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, was brought down to Hyderabad, and for some days occupied a position near the Residency, it returned to Bolarum on 24th September. A detachment, consisting of five companies, 4th Infantry, and a squadron of 2nd Cavalry, under the command of Captain Adam, marched from Aurangabad on 20th December for the purpose of quelling a disturbance at Phulmarhi.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments of cavalry under command of Major Sutherland proceeded on service against the garrison of Dandoti which had previously repulsed an attack made by Lieutenant Stirling, who was killed. After the surrender of the place the force marched to Mulkair, Kulburga, Naldrug, Tuljapur, and Parinda for the restoration of tranquillity in those districts, and was out from 12th January to 8th February. A small party of the 5th Cavalry attacked and routed Shaik Dalla with his followers at Punnuj near Akola on 19th June.

In the early part of January a detachment of 2nd Cavalry under Lieutenant Malony was employed in the Ajanta and Dewalghât district against a body of freebooters.

On 21st March a troop, 2nd Cavalry, under Lieutenant Laing and a company of 5th Regiment Infantry under Lieutenant King marched from Hingoli against a party of Bhils, about 300 strong, who had occupied a village near Lunar. The 6th Regiment Infantry under the command of Captain Tomkyns was employed in the city from 30th April to 18th June for the protection of the Minister, whose life was in danger.

A force under Captain Glass, consisting of 1st Regiment Infantry, a squadron, 3rd Cavalry, two 6-pounder guns, 1 howitzer and an 8-inch mortar, marched from Bolarum on 24th October for the purpose of reducing the Killadar of Mudghal to obedience, he having refused to surrender the fort to the Nizam's officials.

The Hyderabad Division under Sir John Gordon marched to Hyderabad on 13th November for the purpose of quelling a disturbance excited by

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							₨ a. p.
1830 .	100	67	2,794	8,183	30	1,374	40,46,099 0 0
1831 .	100	67	2,794	8,138	30	1,374	38,75,848 0 0

Field Services.

Mubariz-ud-Daula, the youngest brother of the Nizam; the Division returned to Bolarum on 18th November, leaving two companies under Captain Tomkyns at the Prince's palace until 26th November. The 1st Regiment Infantry under command of Captain Glass marched from Bolarum on 29th December towards Makhtul for the protection of the Raichur, Shorapur, and Sugur districts.

The 1st Regiment Infantry under command of Captain Glass marched from Bolarum at the commencement of the year for the protection of Raichur, Shorapur and Sugur districts, and was reinforced on 25th March at Makhtul by two 6-pounder guns and a 5½-inch howitzer, with establishments complete from the 1st Company Artillery. Two companies of this regiment under the command of Lieutenant Morrison were employed from 13th August to 12th September in suppressing depredations committed by the zemindars of Sugur and Jutpol, and in restoring tranquillity in those districts. Small parties of this regiment were also employed during the months of October, November, and December in establishing government thannahs in various villages in the above districts.

A troop 3rd Cavalry was employed during March in clearing the Sampett Districts of a party of plunderers. The Hyderabad Division under Major Crossley was employed from 13th to 20th April at Hyderabad on service, in connection with the removal of Mubariz-ud-Daula to Golconda. A detachment 1st Cavalry attacked and dispersed a party of plunderers, about 60 in number, at Giru Malegaon near Aurangabad on 27th October. A force, consisting of four companies 5th Infantry, a detachment, 3rd Cavalry, and two guns under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, marched from Hingoli on 22nd September in pursuit of the rebel leader, Raja Ram. On 19th December a detachment under Lieutenant Jackson, consisting of 250 infantry, a squadron, 2nd Cavalry, and two guns, marched from Hingoli for the reduction of the Fort Kuptak. The enemy having evacuated the force returned to head-quarters on 25th December.

The Makhtul detachment under Captain Raynsford, consisting of 1st Infantry with two guns, subsequently reinforced by two companies infantry, a squadron 2nd Cavalry, and two 12-pounder guns and an 8-inch mortar from Bolarum under Major Crossley, was engaged in the reduction of the Wanparti Fort, the pursuit of Lachmaya, and the establishment of the Choti Rani in her authority from 16th January to 23rd March. The 1st Regiment Infantry under Captain Raynsford was again employed against the Arabs in the service of the Raja Kistnapa of Shorapur and in establishing peace in that part of the country from 21st April to 7th June. Four companies 1st Infantry and 22 troopers 2nd Cavalry marched from

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1832	100	67	2,794	8,139	30	1,371	39,72,804 0 0

Field Services.

Makhtul under the command of Captain Stoddard, and were employed on service against the refractory zemindar of Raichur from 17th August to the end of September.

The Hyderabad division, consisting of the 5th and 6th Regiments Infantry, a troop 2nd Cavalry and the 1st Company Artillery (six guns) under the command of Major Crossley, was employed at Golconda from 27th January to 16th February in removing the Nizam's treasure from that place into the city of Hyderabad, the removal of which, it was feared, would have been opposed by the troops of Mubariz-ud-Daula.

A detachment of the garrison battalion at Kamam and a small party of horse under Lieutenant Fenwick were employed from 23rd February to 21st March in expelling a party of freebooters from the Ajanta Ghâts. Captain Currie with two companies 2nd Infantry and a troop 4th Cavalry were engaged on service in guarding the Nizam's frontier against a body of Ramusis from 24th February to 15th March.

The Ellichpur division, consisting of the 5th Regiment Cavalry, the 7th and 8th Regiments Infantry, and two 18-pounder guns from 4th Company Artillery, marched from Ellichpur under the command of Major Smith on 1st July for the reduction of the Fort Durga Deyt, which was surrendered by the garrison of 400 fighting men on 5th July. A reinforcement of three guns with establishments complete marched from Bolarum on 28th November under Lieutenant FitzGerald to join Captain Raynsford's force employed in enforcing the claims of the Nizam's Government upon the zemindars in the Raichur and Shorapur districts.

The 2nd regiment cavalry under Captain Inglis left Bolarum on 26th March for the capture of Kundi Reddi who was plundering villages in the Mughalgiri Talook; after a forced march Captain Inglis surrounded the village, took the enemy by surprise, and in less than 48 hours after leaving Bolarum had Kundi Reddi a prisoner in his possession.

The Deshmukh of Latur and the Deshpandea of Saradon having rebelled against the Nizam's Government seized the fort of Nandgaon and committed depredations in various villages; Lieutenant-Colonel Seyer with the 1st and 3rd regiments of cavalry from Mominabad took the enemy by surprise on the morning of the 18th April, when the garrison surrendered. A refractory zemindar who had plundered several villages in the Udgir districts having seized the fort at Kuruk-Ambargah, Captain Kerr proceeded against him with the 3rd regiment cavalry from Mominabad and took the whole party, 100 men, chiefly Rohillas and Punjabis, prisoners on 15th May.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1833 .	100	67	2,794	8,139	30	1,370	38,80,168 0 0
1834 .	100	71	2,794	8,194	30	1,370	38,90,011 0 0

Field Services.

A detachment, consisting of four companies 6th Infantry, a squadron 2nd Cavalry, and two guns from 3rd company artillery, marched from Hingoli on 6th June under the command of Captain Tomkyns against the refractory zemindar Jaloji, who had plundered the village of Pipri and established himself in the Ghurrie of Golagaon; by a forced march of 80 miles in 2½ days, Captain Tomkyns came upon the enemy unprepared, captured the fort, and took the whole of the party prisoners.

The 2nd Cavalry under Captain Inglis marched from Bolarum on 22nd August to Chitapur in pursuit of Gurnath Reddi, who had attacked and plundered several villages, after which Captain Inglis went in pursuit on 8th September of the zemindarni, named Asa, who was engaged in the same work with Gurnath Reddy. She was captured in the ghurrie of Kossum on the 9th September, and the regiment returned to Bolarum on 24th September.

A squadron of the 2nd Cavalry was employed on service in the direction of Guntur from 25th December 1832 to 1st February 1833. The force under Captain Raynsford was employed in settling the claim of the Nizam's Government against the Raja of Shorapur from January to June, when his reinforcement of artillery returned to Bolarum for the rainy season.

During the months of April and May, the following detachments were employed in pursuit of Kanaji Rao, and Dea Rao, brothers of the late Lachhman Naik, who were committing depredations in the surrounding country:—From Hingoli two troops 2nd Cavalry proceeded in the direction of Bank and Mangrul. From Aurungabad a squadron 4th Cavalry in the direction of Wargaon, Dannot, and Seali. From Mominabad a troop 2nd Cavalry in the direction of Pentoor. A troop of the 3rd Cavalry on service in the districts of Kowlas captured Ram Chander Naik in April.

A Force, consisting of a squadron 1st Cavalry, four companies 6th Infantry, and three guns, 3rd company artillery, under Captain Tomkyns, marched from Hingoli on 26th April against Ghutti. The next day the fort of Nanund was captured, and Ghutti Khan with 57 armed men were taken prisoners. A company of the 2nd infantry marched from Bolarum in February under the command of Lieutenant McCally for the protection of the south-east frontier near Warapilli.

A troop 3rd Cavalry marched from Aurangabad on 18th January for the protection of the Ambar Pargana against the incursion of the Bhils.

A troop 4th Cavalry from Mominabad was employed from 3rd May to 29th November against plunderers who were infesting villages in the Latur

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1835 .	94	134	2,741	7,517	30	1,127	38,19,759 0 0
1836 .	97	132	2,740	7,561	30	982	38,00,526 0 0

Field Services.

Pargana. Several small parties of horse, each from 20 to 35 strong, were despatched from Hingoli between 10th May and 8th August, to Rissod, Lunâr, Bandolla and other places in pursuit of the notorious Kanaji.

A detachment from Ellichpur, consisting of a squadron 5th Cavalry, four companies, 3rd Infantry, and one gun, marched under the command of Captain Young to Rahimkher, near Dewalghât, against a refractory zemindar and for the protection of that part of the country.

Two half troops of cavalry marched from Hingoli on 4th March, one in the direction of Rissod and the other towards Sirpur in pursuit of Balapaliah, who was plundering villages in the vicinity of these places.

During the month of February the detachment at Rahimkher was engaged with some Bhils who were pursued for about 40 miles, and a few captured.

A squadron 1st Cavalry from Mominabad proceeded to Jalna, thence to Jafferabad and Dhar to act against the Bhils, 21st January, after which it accompanied a detachment of two companies of infantry under Lieutenant Morrison on 8th February to Jalna to quell a disturbance created at that place by the Bhils.

A troop 4th Cavalry from Hingoli under command of Captain Malcolm was in pursuit of freebooters from 8th to 10th February, and captured at the village of Dotarah, Kande Rao and nine other adherents of the notorious Balapaliah.

A troop 4th Cavalry and two companies 4th Infantry under command of Lieutenant Davidson left Hingoli for Meiker on 31st May for the purpose of expelling 250 Rohillas from the Nizam's country.

The 2nd Regiment Cavalry from Mominabad was employed under command of Captain Gordon from 31st May to 30th June in the direction of Partanhi, Buswant Gungakher, and Nander in quelling disturbances among about 450 Rohillas and Arabs, and in escorting these individuals beyond the Nizam's frontier. The Hyderabad Division under command of Major Tocker was employed during July in quelling a disturbance among the Rohillas at Hyderabad.

A detachment of 2nd Infantry from Ellichpur under command of Lieutenant Bullock was employed during July in quelling a disturbance among the Rohillas at Sirasgaon.

From June to September the garrison battalion under Captain Johnston employed in hunting down the Bhils in the Aurangabad districts.

The head-quarters 4th Cavalry under Captain Byam marched from Bolarum on 5th October for service at Gumsur, and arrived at the scene of action on 5th November having marched 588 miles in 31 days. This detachment returned to Bolarum and was favourably mentioned by the Government of India and the Government of Madras.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1837 .	96	129	2,740	7,418	30	946	37,69,399	0	0
1838 .	92	127	2,740	7,612	30	993	37,60,422	0	0
1839 .	93	101	2,740	7,600	30	993	37,59,953	0	0
1840 .	88	91	2,740	7,038	30	963	37,72,926	0	0
1841 .	91	91	2,740	662	30	963	37,31,135	0	0

Field Services.

Nil.

A detachment, consisting of 34 men 4th Infantry, and 20 troopers, 1st Cavalry, marched from Bolarum on 1st April under command of a Subadar for the capture of a gang of robbers who were plundering the villages near Edlabad.

The 5th Regiment Infantry, two guns from 4th company artillery, and a troop 2nd Cavalry, marched from Ellichpur on 18th June under the command of Captain Johnston, for the purpose of quelling a disturbance between the Muhammadans and Hindus at Akola. Returned to Ellichpur on 16th July.

The detachment at Hawerkher captured a gang of 28 robbers with their leader on 31st January, who had made a night attack on the Jathra at Damora and carried off considerable property with loss of life. A party of 21 men 5th Cavalry, and 27 men 1st Infantry left Ellichpur on 22nd April against some marauders who were making inroads from the hills near Narmulla.

A company 1st Infantry, and 20 troopers 5th Cavalry, left Ellichpur on 2nd May in pursuit of a party of marauders at Gawilgarh.

A troop 1st Cavalry marched from Hingoli in the month of March for the purpose of quelling a disturbance between Muhammadans and Hindus at Basim; another troop of the same regiment was detached from Bolarum on 13th September to clear the Madras Road of a gang of robbers. A Duffadar's party detached from the same corps captured 19 notorious characters on 25th September.

The 3rd regiment and the right wing, 4th regiment cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Blair, left Mominabad about the middle of September and on the 27th arrived at Alampur and were present at the affair of Karnul until 12th November when the force returned to Hyderabad with 140 Rohilla prisoners.

The 1st Regiment infantry and a troop of 5th Cavalry under command of Captain Johnston marched from Ellichpur on 11th October against the refractory Deshmukh Bagaji.

During the month of April, a company of 1st Infantry left Ellichpur for Mingaon, where it captured 21 of a party of Mussalmans who had made an attack upon the followers of the Raja of Nagpur. The detachment at Hawerkhair under command of Captain Morrison was engaged with some outlaws during the month of April.

A troop 3rd Cavalry and a company of 7th Infantry from Aurangabad were employed under Captain Flower from 19th January to 27th February 1841 in pursuit of a party of Bhils 100 strong, who had attacked and robbed

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1842	90	94	2,740	6,855	37	825	38,33,537 0 0

Field Services.

the Treasury at Pimpalner; nine of the gang were killed and a number captured. The detachment at Edlabad was engaged with a party of robbers on 30th May, seven of whom were killed, and two captured with some booty.

Brigadier Blair marched from Mominabad on the 5th September with 4th regiment and the right wing 1st Cavalry and arrived at Afzalpur on the 12th, from which time he was engaged in reducing the fort of Barurgi which had been seized by a body of Arabs and others. The garrison surrendered on the 23rd and were disarmed on the 30th, when the Brigadier returned to Mominabad.

The Hyderabad division, consisting of 6th regiment infantry, 1st company artillery with six guns, and three troops 3rd Cavalry, marched from Bolarum under command of Brigadier Tomkyns on 1st September, and was reinforced by the Pioneer company, a wing of 1st Cavalry from Mominabad, and the 4th regiment infantry from Makhtul. This force was at the affair at Aimagundi and at the capture of the Hill Fort Badami, which had been seized by a considerable number of Arabs under Koheran who had plundered the town and murdered several of the inhabitants. This force was employed in restoring tranquillity in various parts of the country during the remainder of the year.

The Hingoli division, consisting of a wing 5th Cavalry, 8th regiment infantry, two companies 5th Infantry, and the 3rd company artillery, under the command of Brigadier Raynsford, was engaged at the insurrection at Wun and the capture of Appa Sahib from 10th November to 4th December 1841. The troops of the Ellichpur division, consisting of a wing 1st Cavalry, and the 1st and 5th regiments infantry and the 4th company artillery, under the command of Brigadier Twemlow, were engaged in quelling the insurrection in Berar from November to the end of December and present at the affair at Bowanbir on 1st December and at the storm and capture of the fort of Jamod on 5th December, where 83 of the enemy were killed.

The 4th regiment infantry from Makhtul, the 6th regiment infantry with four guns, 1st company artillery, and a troop of 5th Cavalry from Lingsugur and the 2nd regiment cavalry from Goolburgah, the whole under the command of Brigadier Tomkyns, was employed against the insurgents in the Shorapur country from 20th January to 14th February.

Brigadier Tomkyns left Bolarum on 3rd March, with the 2nd regiment infantry, three guns 1st company artillery and a troop 3rd Cavalry against a body of Rohillas, 500 strong, who had seized that fort of Manachipett and were threatening the country. The fort was taken and made over to the Nizam's officials and the force returned to Bolarum on 12th May.

The 6th regiment infantry, four guns 1st company artillery and a troop 5th Cavalry marched from Lingsugur under the command of Captain Adam

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1843 .	91	94	2,910	6,855	37	896	39,47,303 0 0
1844 .	91	94	2,910	6,855	37	896	38,87,908 0 0

Field Services.

against Markher, the inhabitants of which had made a raid upon the village of Joulahundgee, killing 21 persons and plundering the village. The fort, although held by a resolute body of Arabs, was attacked and captured on 18th June, but with a loss of 11 killed and 34 wounded, the force returned to Lingsugur on 22nd August.

The Ellichpur division under the command of Brigadier Twemlow, consisting of the 1st and 5th regiments Infantry, eight guns, 4th company artillery, and a troop 1st Cavalry, marched from Ellichpur on 3rd January against Rohillas from Sindhia's country. On 27th January, the Brigadier attacked and captured the fort of Warrur with 66 Rohillas prisoners, and on 13th February attacked the fort of Bairugarh which was, however, abandoned by the enemy during the night.

A detachment under Captain J. Johnston consisting of a troop 1st Cavalry, two companies 1st Infantry, and the Hill Ranger Company, was employed against a body of Rohillas from Sindhia's country about 500 strong from 16th April to 20th June; these were finally dispersed, nine having been killed, and a number taken prisoners.

A force, consisting of a wing of 1st Cavalry, three guns, 3rd company artillery, and four companies 8th regiment Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Onslow, Hingoli division, were employed from 25th February to 13th March against a body of insurgents near Nander and the capture of the fort of Saorgaon.

The 2nd Cavalry under Captain Inglis employed during the year in various parts of the Gulbarga district in checking the incursions of armed bodies of marauders into the Nizam's territory.

A squadron 3rd Cavalry from Gulbarga employed from 22nd to 24th August in dispersing a body of insurgents who had assembled at Tochal.

The Hill Ranger Company, under Captain Johnston, reinforced by 1½ troop 3rd Cavalry, two companies infantry from Aurangabad, and two companies infantry from Ellichpur, were employed from 13th April to 16th August in pursuit of a large body of Bhills from Khandesh.

During the month of November the following troops under the command of Brigadier Twemlow proceeded on service towards Balapur, *viz.*, 1st Cavalry, 200 sabres, 3rd Cavalry, 180 sabres, 4th Cavalry, 220 sabres, the 3rd and 8th regiments Infantry, and two guns, 2nd company artillery and two guns, 4th company artillery.

A troop 2nd Cavalry and a wing 2nd regiment Infantry, under command of Captain Stoddard from Makhtul were employed against the Bedars at Allur from 9th to 28th June.

The 2nd regiment and a troop 2nd Cavalry, under command of Captain Stoddard, were employed in quelling a disturbance at Shorapur from 11th October to 2nd November.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1845 .	91	94	2,910	6,855	37	896	39,32,108	0	0
1846 .	83	90	2,910	6.731	37	881	39,00,650	0	0
1847 .	83	90	2,910	6,731	37	881	39,16,175	0	0
1848 .	83	90	2.910	6,731	37	881	38,97,119	0	0
1849 .	79	92	2,910	6,731	37	881	38,45,076	0	0

Field Services.

On 29th August a detachment under Captain Morrieson from Makhtul, consisting of two companies 2nd Infantry, and a troop, 2nd Cavalry, was engaged with a party of rebels under Mossum Sahib at the village of Kulkonda. The Hill Ranger Company under Captain Johnston, with a detachment 1st Cavalry, was employed from 17th October to the end of December in pursuit of Bhils in various parts of Berar.

A squadron 1st Cavalry from Aurangabad under Captains Macintire and McLeod was employed on service in the direction of Gunderpur from 16th May to 15th June 1846.

A troop 2nd Cavalry from Bolarum was employed during the month of October in searching the country in the direction of Mundgaspah.

Two troops 2nd Cavalry from Ellichpur, under the command of Captain Macintire, on service at Gumsur from 7th February to 28th May.

The Hingoli force, under the command of Captain Hampton, consisting of left wing 2nd Cavalry, five guns, 3rd company artillery, and the 7th regiment infantry at the reduction of the Fort Kundat from 19th January to 2nd February.

A troop 3rd Cavalry under Captain Shakespear from Warangal on field service at Golkonda in the district of Vizagapatam from 6th February 1848 to 26th February 1849. The 5th regiment cavalry, 1st regiment infantry, and two guns, one company artillery, were employed during the month of February in suppressing the insurrection at Shorapur.

During the month of April, the 1st and 3rd regiments of cavalry and a wing 8th Infantry were employed under Brigadier Beatson in quelling a Rohilla rebellion, and in taking possession of the fort of Rhy-Mhow.

The 5th regiment cavalry served under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary Force during the time it was employed on field service in the Gulburgah District in 1848.

A field force, consisting of a wing 2nd Cavalry, a wing 2nd Infantry, and the 3rd company artillery under the command of Brigadier Hampton, marched from Hingoli on 6th March in pursuit of a party of rebels, and was engaged with the enemy on 6th May at Gaori, defeating them with a loss of 105 killed and 95 captured with their leader, Appa Sahib.

The Warangal detachment, consisting of a troop 3rd Cavalry, and a wing 3rd Infantry, under Captain Haworth, was engaged with the Rohillas at Bhadrachelam on 10th June. The enemy surrendered after a few hours' contest. Captain Haworth had three killed and six wounded, and died himself the next day.

The Ellichpur division, consisting of a wing 2nd Cavalry, the 4th and 7th regiments infantry, the 4th company artillery, under Brigadier Onslow,

Years.	European Officers	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1850 .	84	90	2,910	6,731	37	881	38,32,853	0	0
1851 .	80	82	2,910	6,731	37	881	38,30,000	0	0
From January 1852 to March 1853.	79	82	2,910	6,731	37	881	28,30,000	0	0

Field Services.

was employed in the field during the months of March, April, and May. It defeated 600 Rohillas under Appa Sahib at the village of Kullum on 30th April and captured 125 Rohillas at Takli on 18th May.

The Head-Quarters Cavalry Division, with 1st regiment Cavalry under Brigadier Beatson and the Aurungabad Division under Brigadier Twemlow, consisting of 4th regiment Cavalry, 2nd company artillery, and the 5th and 8th regiments Infantry, employed in the field against Rohillas, 97 of whom, with 34 dacoits, were captured at Arni on 21st May, and 59 Rohillas captured on 28th May.

Two detachments of 5th Cavalry, under command of Captain Clagett and Lieutenant O'Conor on field service in the Gulbarga districts from 22nd May to 1st June 1849.

A squadron 3rd Cavalry under Captain Shakespear captured 55 Sikhs, who were returning to Nander with their plunder from Malkapur, 23rd February.

A detachment, consisting of three companies 4th Infantry, a squadron 2nd Cavalry, and two guns 4th company artillery, under Captain Wyndham, employed during the months of February, March, and April in quelling disturbances at Malkapur.

During the same period the following force under Captain Peyton from Aurangabad was employed against Rohillas and in quelling disturbances in the Malkapur district: four squadrons 4th Cavalry, three companies 8th Infantry, and two guns 2nd company artillery.

A field force, consisting of 2nd regiment infantry and a squadron 4th Cavalry, marched from Mominabad, under command of Brigadier Beatson, on 23rd November, reinforced by 3rd company artillery, and five companies 4th Infantry from Hingoli, for the reduction of the fort of Rhy-Mhow, which was invested on the 28th and surrendered on 5th December 1850.

The following troops served under Brigadier Beatson at the siege and surrender of the fort of Dharur from 27th January to 4th February: 2nd regiment cavalry, two squadrons 4th, and a squadron 5th Cavalry, 2nd and 3rd companies artillery with nine guns, 6th regiment infantry, three companies of the 4th regiment, and four companies of the 5th Infantry. Dharur was one of the strongest forts in the Nizam's dominions.

A detachment, consisting of 250 men, 2nd regiment cavalry, 100 men 4th regiment cavalry, and two companies 4th Infantry, employed under Brigadier Mayne from 8th March to 4th April against freebooters in the Udgir districts, during which time the force seized and destroyed no less than seven ghurries belonging to the outlaws.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.					
							R	a.	p.
1853-54 .	76	82	2,910	6,731	37	881	36,08,213	0	0
1854-55 .	49	56	2,300	6,282	24	644	17,50,230	0	0

Field Service.

From the 21st to 26th June 200 men 2nd Cavalry employed under Brigadier Mayne in reducing to obedience a party of Rohillas who had taken possession of the ghurrie of Mun-Raisur.

During the month of March the Hingoli division, under Brigadier Johnston, proceeded against a body of Rohillas at Papul, and the reduction of the fort.

A field detachment (strength unknown) from Hingoli proceeded to Mandapur in August against the rebel Kishnaji Deshmukh of that place.

Six companies 1st Infantry under Captain Bullock engaged with a party of Rohillas at Paluncha on the 6th May, 200 Rohillas captured.

A force, consisting of a wing 3rd Cavalry, three guns, 3rd company artillery, and 300 men, 4th Infantry, under command of Brigadier Johnston, at the siege and surrender of the fort Kini during November.

Detachments of 100 men 2nd Cavalry under Captain Macintire, 100 men, 3rd Cavalry under Captain Abbott, and 100 men, 4th Cavalry under Captain Clagett, employed during the month of December against the rebel, Narsing Rao.

The following troops were employed under Brigadier Mayne in suppressing a rebellion incited by Nokat Rao at Akot and other places in Berar during the months of January and February: 2nd Cavalry, 266 men, a squadron 3rd Cavalry, two guns 3rd company artillery, a company 4th infantry, a squadron 5th Cavalry, two guns 2nd company artillery, and a company 7th Infantry.

A force, consisting of a squadron 5th cavalry, two guns 2nd company artillery and 7th regiment Infantry, employed under Brigadier Mayne at Balapur and other places in Berar from 27th May to 19th August.

A force, consisting of 5th regiment Infantry, a squadron 3rd Cavalry, a squadron 5th Cavalry, and two guns, 4th company artillery, employed under Brigadier Mackenzie from 27th May to the end of July in suppressing disturbances at Amraoti and acting in conjunction with Brigadier Mayne in maintaining order in Berar.

A field detachment under Brigadier Hampton, consisting of a wing 4th Cavalry, two guns, 1st company artillery, and a wing 3rd Infantry, marched from Bolarum on 26th May for the protection of the Raichur Doab districts.

The Aurangabad division under Brigadier Mayne, consisting of the 5th regiment Cavalry, the 6th and 7th regiments Infantry, and the 2nd company artillery, was engaged in action against Arabs at Jeswantpura, near Aurangabad, on 22nd September.

NOTE.—The Nizam's Contingent was reorganised on 1st January 1854 and its designation changed to Hyderabad Contingent.

Years.	European Officers. *	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R a. p.
1855-56 .	50	56	2,300	6,282	24	644	24,65,418 0 0
1856-57 .	49	56	2,300	6,282	24	644	22,72,032 0 0
1857-58 .	50	56	2,300	6,282	24	644	23,02,273 0 0

Field Services.

A field force, consisting of a wing 3rd Cavalry, a squadron 4th Cavalry, three guns 3rd company artillery, a wing 4th Infantry, and a wing 1st infantry, under the command of Captain Orr, was employed during the months of January and February against Rohillas in the Central Districts of the Nizam's territory, and was at the affairs of Sirpur, Chillagarh, Edlabad, and Nabbipett. A field force, consisting of 300 men, 2nd Cavalry, four guns, 2nd company artillery, and 400 men, 5th infantry, under the command of Brigadier Mayne, was present at the siege and capture of the fort of Sailur, on 21st September, when most of the garrison were cut up while trying to make their escape by night.

A detachment of 3rd Cavalry under Lieutenant Murray captured a party of Rohillas near Dhamangaon on 18th October.

A squadron, 2nd Cavalry, two guns 2nd company artillery, and 100 men 5th Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Mayne, captured 40 Rohillas at the town of Darkingaon on 2nd May. During the months of November and December a force under Captain Orr, consisting of a squadron 4th Cavalry, three guns 3rd company artillery, and a wing 4th Infantry, employed against Rohillas in the vicinity of Aurad.

A detachment, consisting of 40 troopers 3rd Cavalry, four companies 5th Infantry, and three guns 1st company artillery, under command of Lieutenant Frankland, marched from Lingsugur on 5th March against a body of Badurs, 1,200 strong, assembled at Danedrug.

On 13th May a party 1st Cavalry under Captain Clagett captured 96 Rohillas and others at Issaud and Rampur.

A detachment, consisting of a squadron 4th Cavalry, four companies 4th Infantry and three guns, 3rd company artillery, under Captain Doria, employed against a body of insurgents in the Daiglur districts. The enemy was defeated at the action at Bandakunta on 12th September.

A troop 4th Cavalry, two guns 3rd company artillery, and two companies, 4th Infantry, marched from Hingoli on 28th September under Captain Daniels for the purpose of quelling a disturbance at Parhbani.

A squadron 3rd Cavalry under Lieutenant Dun, on service under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Northern Waltair districts, May 1856.

The 1st Cavalry from Mominabad under Captain Clagett, on service against Rohillas at the village of Kimka, June.

A detachment, consisting of four companies 4th Infantry and a squadron 4th Cavalry under Captain Doria, on service towards Manglur, May.

The 3rd company artillery, with a detachment 2nd Cavalry, present at the defence of the Hyderabad Residency on 17th July.

A force, consisting of 400 cavalry, 12 field guns, and 1,200 infantry, under command of Captain Orr, assembled at Edlabad on 22nd July for service in Central India, the 3rd regiment Cavalry having been previously placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a	p
1858-59 .	49	56	2,300	6,282	24	644	19,80,521	0	0
1859-60 .	49	50	2,300	6,282	24	644	24,51,381	0	0
1860-61 .	50	49	2,300	6,282	24	644	26,59,320	0	0

Field Services.

The whole of this force served in the Central India campaign from July 1857 to July 1858, and was present at the following actions:—Dhar, Piplia, Rawul, Mandesur, Ratgarh, Madanpur, Chanderi, Garakota, Jhansi, Betwa river, Kunch, Kalpi, Bilowa and Gwalior.

A squadron 2nd Cavalry under Captain Macintire joined General Whitlock's force in Central India and played a distinguished part at the Battle of Banda.

A wing 4th Infantry, 40 troopers 2nd Cavalry, and 3rd company artillery, under Captain Wyndham, co-operated with the Belgaum and Kurnul moveable columns, at the capture of Shorapur in February.

The 3rd company artillery and two companies 4th Infantry under Lieutenant Pedler at the assault and capture of Kopaldrug on 1st June.

Two companies 6th Infantry were present at the affair at Nandgaon on 13th March against insurgent Bhils. Lieutenant Stuart, who commanded the detachment, was killed, with 6 others, and 11 men wounded.

The following troops were employed under Brigadier Hill against Tantia Topi, Rohillas, and marauding Arabs in Berar from 16th November 1858 to 22nd March 1859: four guns 1st, two guns, 2nd and two guns 4th company artillery. The 1st, 3rd, and 4th regiments Cavalry, and three troops, 2nd Cavalry. The 5th and 6th regiments Infantry, and six companies of the 1st and six companies of the 3rd regiment Infantry. Part of this force was present at the action at Chichamba on 15th January.

Detachments of 1st Cavalry under Captains Murray and Grant employed in pursuit of 150 Rohillas, who had plundered the village of Nilingah on 23rd February.

The 2nd and 4th Cavalry, 1st regiment Infantry, and two guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Orr in pursuit of the Arab, Shaikh Ahmad, and subsequently in pursuit of the Rohillas who had plundered Nilingah, during the months of February and March.

A force, consisting of 4th regiment Cavalry, 3rd regiment Infantry, and the 1st company artillery, under the command of Captain Abbott on service against the Rohillas from 31st October to 3rd November; the Rohillas were attacked and defeated at the action at Jintur on 3rd November, Captain Abbott having one man killed and eight wounded.

A detachment of 130 men 2nd Infantry, 30 men 3rd Cavalry, and three guns 4th company artillery under Lieutenant Pedler, engaged with a party of Bhils, 400 strong, at Waka on 20th November; the enemy was defeated with a loss of 40 or 50 killed, and as many wounded, Lieutenant Pedler having one killed and eight wounded.

A field force from Hingoli under the command of Captain Prescott, consisting of 3rd regiment Infantry, a detachment 2nd Cavalry, and four guns 1st company artillery, was employed during the months of May and June in pursuit of Rohillas in the Mahor and Nirmal jungles. A troop 2nd cavalry from Ellichpur employed against Rohillas at Chandur on 24th November.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.					
							R	a.	p.
1861-62 .	48	46	2,300	6,282	24	623	24,36,955	0	0
1862-63 .	44	46	2,300	6,282	24	623	24,09,912	0	0
1863-64 .	61	46	2,300	6,282	24	623	25,31,013	0	0
1864-65 .	66	46	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	28,32,557	0	0
1865-66 .	64	45	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	29,53,619	0	0
1866-67 .	61	46	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	27,80,863	0	0
1867-68 .	62	46	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	29,47,017	0	0
1868-69 .	66	37	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	28,19,994	0	0
1869-70 .	69	35	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	31,08,965	0	0
1870-71 .	69	30	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	32,73,702	0	0
1871-72 .	68	23	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	31,61,381	0	0
1872-73 .	68	23	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	30,38,761.	0	0
1873-74 .	67	23	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	28,76,420	0	0
1874-75 .	67	22	2,338	5,951	16	1,064	27,69,071	0	0
1875-76 .	63	22	2,290	5,978	16	1,064	27,72,574	0	0
1876-77 .	65	22	2,300	5,978	16	1,064	29,31,366	0	0
1877-78 .	67	21	2,264	5,565	16	1,040	33,65,158	0	0
1878-79	66	21	2,212	5,578	16	1,040	35,80,485	0	0
1879-80 .	68	21	2,190	5,410	16	1,040	32,98,038	0	0
1880-81 .	69	20	2,200	5,432	16	1,040	28,89,044	0	0

Field Services.

NOTE.—Artillery reorganized. Horses substituted for bullocks.

NOTE.—During these years the whole of the force, consisting of four regiments cavalry and six regiments of infantry, was armed with new smooth-bore carbines, muskets, and pistols.

NOTE.—Enfield muzzle-loading rifles were issued to the six infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent during these years.

A squadron 2nd Cavalry under Captain Hamilton left Bolarum in August and 400 men 3rd Infantry left Bolarum in October 1879 under the command of Colonel Macquoid, for the protection of the Nizam's frontier and the suppression of the rebellion in Rampa. The force returned to quarters in November 1880.

Snider rifles and carbines and revolver pistols issued to the regiments and batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			
							R a. p.
1881-82 .							Figures not available.
1882-83 .							
1883-84 .							
1884-85 .							
1885-86 .							
1886-87 .							
1887-88 .							
1888-89 .							
1889-90 .							
1890-91 .							
1891-92 .							

Field Services.

In 1886-87, the 3rd and 4th Cavalry and 2nd and 3rd Infantry took part in the campaign in Burma.

Years.	European Officers.	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Natives of all ranks.		Guns.	Camp Followers.	Annual Cost.		
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.			R	a.	p.
1892-93 .	90	...	2,204	5,558	16	1,154	37,03,000	0	0
1893-94 .	100	...	2,204	5,558	16	1,152	39,84,000	0	0
1894-95 .	100	...	2,204	5,558	16	1,152	40,07,000	0	0
1895-96 .	100	...	2,204	5,558	16	1,152	39,82,000	0	0
1896-97 .	100	...	2,204	5,558	16	876	40,82,000	0	0
1897-98 .	100	...	2,000	5,452	16	603	41,49,000	0	0
1898-99 .	100	...	2,000	5,456	16	595	42,32,000	0	0
1899-00 .	100	...	2,000	5,456	16	595	38,72,000	0	0
1900-01 .	100	...	2,000	5,456	16	595	43,63,000	0	0
1901-02 .	120	...	2,000	5,456	16	595	42,31,000	0	0
1902-03 .	126	...	2,000	5,456	16	595	42,93,000	0	0

Field Services.

Provision was made for the re-equipment of the batteries.

The 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, joined the Tirah Expeditionary Force at Peshawar in 1897.

In 1899 two troops 1st Cavalry under Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant Fagan attacked and dispersed a gang of dacoits at Bir.

The 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, proceeded with the Expeditionary Force to China in 1900.

APPENDIX II.—List of British Residents at Hyderabad.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. James Grant . . .	July 2, 1781	
" Richard Johnson . . .	Jan. 20, 1784	
Captain John Kennaway[a] . .	April 28, 1788	
" William Kirkpatrick .	Nov. 15, 1797	
" James Achilles Kirkpatrick.	Sept. 18, 1798	
Mr. Henry Russell[b] . . .	Sept. 1. 1805	
Captain Thomas Sydenham .	Jan. 3, 18[illegible]6	
Lieutenant Charles Russell . .	May 20, 1810	Officiating.
Mr. Henry Russell . . .	April 17, 1811	
" Charles Theophilus Metcalfe.[c]	Dec. 1, 1820	
Captain Hugh Laird Barnett .	Aug. 4, 1825	Officiating.
Mr. William Byam Martin . .	Sept. 29, 1825	
" Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw.	Aug. 7, 1830	Officiating.
Colonel Josiah Stewart . .	Nov. 6, 1830	
Major John Cameron . .	Jan. 12, 1838	Officiating. Died, June 15, 1838.
Brigadier James Wahab, C.B. .	June 16, 1838	Officiating.
Major George Tomkyns . .	July 8, 1838	Officiating.
Colonel James Stewart Fraser .	Sept. 1, 1838	
Major Cuthbert Davidson . .	Dec. 11, 1852	In charge.
Colonel John Low, C.B.	Mar. 7, 1853	Officiating.
Major Cuthbert Davidson . .	Sept. 5, 1853	
Mr. George Alexander Bushby .	Dec. 1, 1853	Died, December 3[illegible], 1856.
Captain Anthony Robert Thornhill.	Dec. 31, 1856	Officiating.
Colonel Cuthbert Davidson . .	April 16, 1857	Died, August 2, 1868.
Major Anthony Robert Thornhill.	Aug. 3, 1862	In charge.
Mr. George Udny Yule, C.B. .	Jan. 31, 1863	
" Richard Temple, C.S.I. . .	April 14, 1867	
" John Graham Cordery . .	Jan. 5, 1868	Officiating.
" Arthur Austin Roberts, C.B., C.S.I. .	March 28, 1868	Died, May 10, 1868.
Mr. John Graham Cordery . .	May 11, 1868	In charge.
" Charles Burslem Saunders, C.B.	June 10, 1868	

[a] Afterwards Sir J. Kennaway, *Bart.*
[b] Afterwards Sir Henry Russell, *Bart*
[c] Afterwards Sir Charles, then Baron, Metcalfe.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel Peter Stark Lumsden, C.S.I.*	July 16, 1872	Officiating.
Mr. Charles Burslem Saunders, C.B.	Oct. 16, 1872	
Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I.	Dec. 5, 1875	Officiating. Confirmed, June 5, 1876.
Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I.	March 24, 1881	
Major George Herbert Trevor .	June 1, 1882	Officiating.
Mr. William Brittain Jones .	June 30, 1882	
„ John Graham Cordery .	April 21, 1883	
Brevet-Colonel Sir Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, K.C.S.I.	April 10, 1884	Officiating.
Mr. John Graham Cordery .	July 10, 1884	
Colonel Edward Charles Ross, C.S.I.	April 12, 1886	Officiating.
Mr. John Graham Cordery .	Oct. 15, 1886	
Major Donald Robertson .	Nov. 1, 1887	Officiating.
Mr. John Graham Cordery .	Dec. 1, 1887	
„ Arthur Pearse Howell .	March 14, 1888	Officiating.
„ Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S.I. .	Aug. 6, 1889	
„ Trevor John Chichele Chichele-Plowden, C.S.I.	Nov. 12, 1891	Officiating. Confirmed, March 1892.
Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, C.I.E.	March 23, 1895	Officiating.
Mr. Trevor John Chichele Chichele-Plowden, C.S.I.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Mr. James Adair Crawford .	July 30, 1898	Officiating.
Sir Trevor John Chichele Chichele-Plowden, K.C.S.I.	Oct. 31, 1898	On furlough for eight months, from 24th February 1900. Resigned, September 1, 1900.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David William Keith Barr, K.C.S.I.	Feb. 24, 1900	Officiating. Confirmed, February 21, 1901.

* A.-D.-C. to the Queen.

APPENDIX III.—List of General Officers Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent.

Up to the year 1856 the Northern and Southern divisions had separate commanders, generally officers of the rank of Major, with the local rank of Brigadier. The Ellichpur Brigade and the Cavalry Division had also at one time their own commanders.

NAMES.	Assumed charge of office.	REMARKS.
Brigadier William Mayne . .	1st January 1854.*	Comdng. Northern Divn.
Brigadier Colin Mackenzie . .	1st January 1854.*	Comdng. Southern Divn.
Brevet-Major W. A. Orr . .	23rd January 1855.	Brigadier in temporary Command of the Northern Division.
Brigadier William Hill . .	4th May 1856.	Appointed 30th January 1856 when the two Divisions were amalgamated under one commandant.
Brigadier General H. B. Lumsden, C.B. (*a*)	4th March 1862.	
Brigadier General H. D. Abbott, C.B.	16th December 1868.	
Brigadier General T. Wright, C. B. (*b*)	10th December 1874.	
Brigadier General C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C. (*c*).	29th April 1881.	
Brigadier General J. W. McQueen, C.B. (A.-D.-C. (*d*))	16th September 1885.	Appointed in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force.
Brigadier General T. H. Way .	10th June 1886.	Officiating.
Colonel W. J. Bell	29th August 1886.	Officiating.
Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, C.B. (A.-D.-C.) (*f*).	15th October 1886.	
Brigadier General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I. (A.-D.-C.) (*g*).	9th April 1890.	Officiating. Confirmed 26th October 1890.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Cummins, D.S.O. (*h*).	......	Temporary, during the absence of Brigadier General Protheroe on special duty from November 1892 to April 1893.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. S. Kirkwood.	20th June 1895.	Officiating for Brigadier General Protheroe while on leave.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Gilchrist	10th November 1895.	Officiating.
Major General Sir M. G. Gerard, C.B., K.C.S.I.	1st April 1896.	
Major General Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart., C.B.	27th April 1899.	Led the advanced Brigade on Peking in 1900.
Brigadier General L. Dening, D.S.O.	30th July 1900.	Temporary.
Brigadier General G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.	29th May 1902.	Officiating while Major General Stewart was on furlough. Confirmed on 1st July 1902.

* Para. 18, Government of India, Foreign Department, Resolution, dated 28th November 1853 (Military Department, Cons., No. 367, dated 9th December 1853).

(*a*) Afterwards Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B.
(*b*) " Sir T. Wright, K.C.B.
(*c*) " Sir C. J. S. Gough, G.C.B., V.C.
(*d*) " Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B.
(*f*) " Sir R. C. Stewart, K.C.B. and Colonel 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), late 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
(*g*) " Colonel, 94th Russell's Infantry, late 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
(*h*) " Colonel, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), late 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

APPENDIX IV.—Treaties, and extracts from Treaties, between the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam, relating to the Nizam's Contingent and the Hyderabad Contingent.

I.—Extract from the Tripartite Treaty of 1790.

Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Honourable United East India Company, the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, and the Peishwa, Servoy Madhoo Rao Narrain Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor against Futtee Alee Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sooltan, settled by Captain John Kennaway on the part of the Honourable Company, with the said Nuwab Asoph Jah by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Article 1.—The friendship subsisting between the three states agreeable to former treaties, shall be increased by this, and between the Honourable Company and His Highness the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Salabut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759, with the Nizam through General Calliaud in the year 1766, and the Treaty of 1768 with the Madras Government together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of the 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty remain in full force, except such articles of them as may, by the present treaty, be otherwise agreed to, and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties and their heirs and successors agreeably thereto.

Article 2.—Tippoo Sooltan having engagements with the three contracting powers, has notwithstanding acted with infidelity to them all, for which reason they have united in a league, that to the utmost of their power they may deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

Article 3.—This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nuwab Asoph Jah of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honourable Company's force, and the said Tippoo, and on Mr. Malet's announcing the same to Pundit Purdhan, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains, and after that season, the said Nuwab and Pundit Purdhan will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with the potent army, well appointed and equipped, with the requisite warlike apparatus.

Article 4.—If the Right Honourable the Governor-General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nuwab Asoph Jah and Pundit Purdhan shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded by the shortest and safest

route with all expedition to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but should any service occur, practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "to Act with the Company's forces," the pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

II.—EXTRACT FROM A TREATY WITH THE NIZAM, DATED THE 12TH OCTOBER 1800.

Treaty of Perpetual and General Defensive Alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company and His Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors; settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, an intimate friendship and union have firmly subsisted, for a length of time, between the Honourable English East India Company and His Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and have been cemented and strengthened by several treaties of alliance, to the mutual and manifest advantage of both powers, who, with uninterrupted harmony and concord, having equally shared the fatigues and dangers of war and the blessing of peace, are, in fact, become one and the same in interest, policy, friendship, and honour. The powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined on principles of precaution and foresight, and with a view to the effectual preservation of constant peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against the unprovoked aggression or unjust encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

Article 1.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the two States shall be perpetual, the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former treaties and agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Article 2.—If any power or state whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

Article 3.—For the more distinct explanation of the intent and effect of this agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or state whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights or territories of His Highness the Nizam, but will, at all times, maintain the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained.

*Article 4.**—With a view to fulfil this treaty of general defence and protection, His Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah agrees that two battalions of sepoys, and one regiment of cavalry, with a due proportion of guns and artillerymen, shall be added, in perpetuity, to the present permanent subsidiary force of six battalions of sepoys, of 1,000 firelocks each, and one regiment of cavalry (or 1,000 horse), with their requisite complement of guns, European artillerymen, lascars, and pioneers, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition; which force is to be stationed, in perpetuity, in His Highness's territories.

* * * * * * *

Article 12.—The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war; and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other states, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the powers in India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this defensive treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other party whatever, then His Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah engages that, with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near His Highness's person, the residue of the British subsidiary force, consisting of 6,000 infantry, and 9,000 horse of His Highness's own troops, making together an army of 12,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry with their requisite train of artillery, and warlike stores of every kind shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and His Highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their part, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they may be able to furnish, over and above the said Subsidiary Force.

III.—Additional Article of Treaty, dated the 9th January 1804.

Article.—In the event (which God, however, avert) of joint war breaking out hereafter with any other power, it is hereby agreed that, during the

* This and the succeeding 7 Articles relate to the Subsidiary Force, now stationed at Secunderabad.

continuance thereof, all officers and all troops, whether individually or collectively, belonging to either of the contracting parties, shall have free ingress and egress to and from all the territories, and to and from all the forts belonging to either Government, shall when requisite, employ all their power and all the resources at their command in facilitating the operations of the troops employed, to whichever of the two contracting powers they may happen to belong.

IV.—TREATY OF 1853.

Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, settled by Colonel John Low, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect, vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas friendship and union have existed for a length of time between the Hon'ble East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and have been cemented and strengthened by treaties of general defence and protection; and whereas in the lapse of time many changes in the condition of princes and of neighbouring States have taken place, by reason of which it has now become expedient to revise the military arrangements that were formerly agreed upon for the fulfilment of the said Treaties, and whereas differences and discussions have for some time existed between the contracting parties regarding the adjustment of charges connected with portions of the military arrangements subsisting between the States, and whereas it is fit and proper and for the mutual advantage of both Powers that such differences should now be finally settled, and that the recurrence of such discussions which tend to disturb the friendship and harmony of the contracting parties should effectually be prevented; wherefore the Hon'ble East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor have agreed upon the following Articles of a Treaty between the States :—

Article 1.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the Hon'ble East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor shall be perpetual; the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree that all the former Treaties and agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Article 2.—The Subsidiary Force which for general defence and protection has been furnished by the Hon'ble East India Company to His Highness the Nizam shall be continued and shall consist, as heretofore, of not less than eight battalions of sepoys and two regiments of cavalry, with their

requisite complement of guns and European artillerymen, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition.

Unless with the express consent of His Highness there shall never be less than five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry (with a due proportion of artillery) of the said Subsidiary Force stationed within the territories of His Highness, and the residence of such Subsidiary Force shall at all times be brought into His Highness' territories without delay on His Highness making requisition therefor. The said Subsidiary Force shall be employed when required to execute services of importance, such as protecting the person of His Highness, his heirs and successors, and reducing to obedience all rebels and exciters of disturbance in His Highness' dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions or like Sebundy to be stationed in the country to collect revenue.

Article 3.—The Hon'ble East India Company further agrees that in lieu of His Highness' present Contingent, it shall maintain for His Highness, his heirs and successors, an auxiliary force which shall be styled the "Hyderabad Contingent" according to the provisions for the maintenance of that force which are detailed in the 6th Article of this Treaty.

It shall consist of not less than 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with 4 field batteries of artillery. It shall be commanded by British officers fully equipped and disciplined, and controlled by the British Government through its representative, the Resident at Hyderabad. Whensoever the services of the said Contingent may be required, they shall be afforded at all times to His Highness fully and promptly, throughout his whole dominions.

If rebellion or disturbance shall be excited, or if the just claims and authority of His Highness shall be resisted, the said Contingent, after the reality of the offence shall have been duly ascertained, shall be employed to reduce the offenders to submission.

Article 4.—As the interests of the two States have long been identified, it is further mutually agreed that if disturbances shall break out in districts belonging to the Hon'ble East India Company, His Highness the Nizam shall permit such portions of the Subsidiary Force, as may be requisite to be employedin quelling the same within the said districts. In like manner, if disturbances shall break out in any part of His Highness' dominions, contiguous to the territories of the Hon'ble East India Company, to which it might be inconvenient, owing to the distance from Hyderabad, to detach any portion of the Subsidiary Force, the British Government, if desired by His Highness the Nizam, shall direct such portions of its troops as may be most available to assist in quelling the disturbances within His Highness' dominions.

Article 5.—In the event of war, His Highness the Nizam engages that the Subsidiary Force, joined by the Hyderabad Contingent, shall be employed in such manner as the British Government may consider best calculated for the purpose of opposing the enemy. Provided, that two battalions of sepoys shall always remain, as settled by former Treaties, near to

the capital of Hyderabad; and it is also hereby agreed that, excepting the said Subsidiary and Contingent Forces, His Highness shall not under any circumstances be called upon to furnish any other troops whatsoever.

Article 6.—For the purpose of providing the regular monthly payment to the said Contingent troops, and payment of Appah Dessaye's Choute, and the allowance to Mohiput Ram's family, and to certain Mahratta pensioners as guaranteed in the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1822, and also for the payment of the interest at 6 per cent. per annum of the debt due to the Hon'ble Company, so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, which debt now amounts to about 50,00,000 Hyderabad rupees; the Nizam hereby agrees to assign the districts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule* marked A, yielding an annual gross revenue of about 50,00,000 of rupees to the exclusive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad, and to such other officers acting under his orders as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India to the charge of those districts.

Article 7.—By the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1800, the British Government can in time of war call upon that of His Highness the Nizam to furnish 9,000 Cavalry and 6,000 Infantry to accompany the British troops in the field; the present Hyderabad Contingent, which is to be maintained at all times (whether in peace or war), is accepted as an equivalent for the large body of troops above specified to be furnished in time of war; and it is accordingly hereby declared that the Nizam shall not be called upon at any time by the British Government to furnish any other troops but those of the subsidiary force and the Hyderabad Contingent, and that part of the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1800, which requires the Nizam to furnish 9,000 Cavalry and 6,000 Infantry, is accordingly hereby annulled.

Article 8.—The districts mentioned on Schedule A are to be transferred to Colonel Low, C.B., the Resident, immediately that the ratified Treaty shall be received from Calcutta, and that officer engages on the part of the British Government that the Resident at the Court of Hyderabad for the time being shall always render true and faithful accounts every year to the Nizam of the receipts and disbursements connected with the said districts, and make over any surplus revenue that may exist to His Highness after the payment of the Contingent and the other items detailed in Article 6 of this Treaty.

Article 9.—This Treaty consists of nine Articles being this day concluded and settled by Colonel John Low, C.B., on behalf of the Hon'ble the English East India Company with the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk, Asoph Jah Bahadur, Colonel Low has delivered one version thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself to the Nawab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Colonel Low, duly executed by His Highness, and Colonel Low hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to His Highness the Nizam duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council within thirty days from this date.

* The specification of these districts is not necessary for the purposes of this History. They comprised the Province of Berar.

APPENDIX V.—From the Gazette of India Extraordinary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 18TH DECEMBER 1902.

The subjoined Agreement between the British Government and the Hyderabad State, whereby His Highness the Nizam leases the Berar Districts in perpetuity to the British Government, is published, with the connected correspondence, for general information.

No. 19, dated India Office, London, the 28th March 1878.

From—The Most Noble the MARQUIS of SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have received and considered your letter of the 11th of June last (No. 18 of 1877) enclosing a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, and Your Excellency's reply to that request.

2. I concur with Your Excellency in thinking that the previous correspondence which has passed upon this subject dispenses with the necessity of examining and refuting the historical contentions put forward by the Ministers in support of their prayer. It is superfluous at this time to enquire into the grounds and motives which actuated those who concluded the Treaty of 1853. The fact that it was signed, and that its provisions are binding on those who signed it, is the material fact with which Her Majesty's Government on the one side and His Highness's Government on the other side have to deal. To go behind it to impugn the reasons which induced the signatories to conclude it, and on that ground to challenge its validity, is inconsistent with the practice of nations.

3. It would be sufficient, therefore, that I should now simply express my approval of the course which you have followed, and my concurrence in the arguments which on this and on former occasions your Government has employed. But in this and in former letters from the Ministers, a line of reasoning has been pursued, of which, if I do not take any notice, I may seem to have admitted the legitimacy, and upon which, therefore, I will make some observations.

4. A claim, as of right, to the restitution of the administration of Berar will be naturally sustained by appeals to the treaties and other formal obligations of the British Government. To a certain extent the arguments advanced have been of this character, and little as the Regent Ministers appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been successful in establishing their contention, no demur can so far be made to the legitimacy of the

evidence to which they appeal. But formal treaties, or instruments of like authority, are by no means the only documents which they quote in seeking to fix a pledge or obligation on the British Government. A large portion of their argument rests on expressions of opinion by servants of that Government, contained in letters or minutes addressed by them, not to the Nizam and his officers, but to their own superiors or subordinates. It often happens that these papers are subsequently given to the world in a Parliamentary Blue Book. The Ministers appear to assume that opinions which they find expressed by highly placed officers of the Crown, and published in this manner, are binding upon Her Majesty's Government, and constitute a pledge which the latter may be called upon to fulfil. It is very necessary to point out that this assumption is quite ungrounded.

5. In all Governments, and especially in the Government of India, it is generally requisite that public servants should record the reasons on which any particular measure or order is based. The statement of these reasons may take the form of instructions to the subordinate officer, by whom the orders are to be executed or they may be contained in minutes and reports addressed to Her Majesty's Government in explanation of the policy that has been pursued. Such documents, if they are to be of any value, must contain not only records of fact, but statements of opinion upon disputable questions. They may contain arguments upon the right and claims of persons concerned, upon contested questions of obligation, upon controverted points of external and internal law. It must occasionally happen that, in his treatment of these questions of opinion, the officer may hold, and express with great distinctness, views which are entirely at variance with those of the Government under which he is serving; and, perhaps, the consciousness that his opinions are not generally shared will lead him to dwell upon them at greater length, and to advocate them with more energy. The Government may possibly approve the measures that have been taken by an officer while dissenting from his opinions upon matters of controversy; but unless the statement of these opinions contains matters requiring immediate decision, they will probably be satisfied simply to approve his policy without expressing any judgment on his opinions. The documents may, in due course, be published, but it would be a great error to assume that Her Majesty's Government are in the slightest degree pledged to the expressions of opinion or the interpretation of documents, or the estimate of rights, which the reports so published may be found to contain. No obligations can be created on their part towards any other person, except by assurances addressed by them or on their behalf to him for that purpose.

6. It is, therefore, irrelevant to discuss point by point the various opinions which have been quoted during this controversy out of the official correspondence of various Governors General and other officers during the half century which elapsed between the surrender of Berar by the British Government to the Nizam, and its reassignment by the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. It would not be difficult to show that the opinions attributed to the Marquis of Hastings, and the Marquis of Dalhousie, and the Earl Canning

are not really deducible from the expressions which are quoted out of their correspondence. But it is comparatively of little importance to ascertain what is the signification of their language; and the discussion might attach to it an exaggerated value. It is essential to insist that their meaning is irrelevant to the question of obligation. The pledges of Her Majesty in respect to Berar are to be found only in the formal engagements which have been contracted on her behalf.

7. The only formal engagements which are directly material to this controversy, are to be found in the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. In order to elucidate the meanings of these documents, the Ministers dwell upon the conversations which took place during the negotiations between the Nizam and the British Residents, Colonel Low and Colonel Davidson; and they seek apparently to establish that the Nizam had fully resolved not to cede the district in perpetuity, and that the arrangement to which he did agree was accepted by him rather in deference to the superior material force of the British Government, than of his own genuine inclination. Upon these latter circumstances it is hardly necessary to enlarge. The Nizam appears to have been guided by a fear of losing the Contingent, a body of whose utility to his Government, in spite of its costliness, he was well convinced. But the obligations of the treaty can hardly be thought to turn upon this point. The doctrine that the validity of a treaty is affected by the fact that one of the two parties signing it was actuated in doing so by a consciousness of the material superiority of the other, would, as I have already observed to you, be fatal to the mass of treaty law over the whole of the civilized world. Nor is it necessary to inquire into the exact nature and application of the conversations which passed between the negotiators of the Treaty of 1853. Its language requires no elucidation, but sets forth with perfect distinctness the nature of the relation which it was intended to establish. It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was signed. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty had previously conferred upon him and the net revenue of the province, after all charges of administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognised in practice by Her Majesty's Government.

8. But when the Ministers attempt to extend this important limitation in the scope of the assignment, by adding to it a limitation in time as well, they are inserting into the treaty a stipulation of which its actual text does not bear the slightest trace. There is no word in it indicating any term after the expiration of which the assignment is to cease, or vesting in one of the

signatories the power of terminating it at will. If any intention had been entertained of fixing a limit to the duration of the British administration, or of making its continuance to depend on the will of the Nizam, words to that effect would have been inserted. The entire absence of any such words is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, decisive of this controversy.

9. The Regent Ministers, on this, as on previous occasions, do not rely exclusively upon their claim to the re-assignment of territory as of right, but enforce it by an appeal to the favor of Her Majesty, and the friendly relations which have long continued between the British Government and the Nizam. While fully recognizing the satisfactory nature of these relations as they at present exist, and the advantage which their continuance confers upon both Governments, I am unable to admit that a question of this character can be disposed of as a matter of favour, or that the policy of the British Government in respect to it can be looked upon as a test of the amicable nature of the sentiments they entertain towards the Government of the Nizam. The matter in controversy here is not dignity, or revenue, or any matter of personal enjoyment; it is the control over the lives and properties of two millions of men. In dealing with interests of this magnitude, Her Majesty's Government must necessarily be guided by considerations of a more imperative character than the sentiments, however friendly, which they entertain towards another Government. A very strong presumption exists in such a case against disturbing a state of things which was not only sanctioned by treaty, but is now established by usage. It would be invidious in this despatch to compare the relative merits of the British system of Government with that which has prevailed in the dominions of the Nizam during the period covered by the review of the Ministers. But it may be at least confidently said that the two Governments differ widely in their methods, and that a thickly peopled territory could not be transferred from one system to the other without a disturbance in the most important circumstances of life being felt by every class of the population. No doubt, the interests of the empire at large, and especially of the adjoining populations, and the character of the administrative system which ultimately takes root in the Nizam's dominions, are considerations germane to such an issue as the Ministers desire to raise. But it would be necessary to make good a very strong case of advantage on the whole to those who would be affected, in order to overbear the weighty presumption which treaties and the actual well-being of the Assigned Districts have established against a change.

10. Your Excellency, in replying to this appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind, while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur. You go on to say, that if on His Highness undertaking the government, he should desire to bring the whole of the treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government will take His Highness's request into consideration. I confirm this intimation on your part on the understanding that in making it you do not in the slightest

degree prejudice, by any present engagement, the discretion of the Government of the day to deal as it shall think expedient with any question submitted by the Nizam.

No. 57-Political, dated India Office, London, the 11th May 1899.

From—The Right Honourable LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Administration Report for 1897-98.

Having considered in Council the Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-1898, my attention has been drawn to the fact that in the year under review no surplus revenue was available for payment to His Highness the Nizam.

2. This result may, no doubt, in a large measure be attributable to the influence exercised by the prevailing scarcity both on the Civil Expenditure in respect of famine relief, and on the Military Commissariat Expenditure, owing to dearness of grain. I observe, however, that the average payments made to the Nizam during the period from 1892-93 to 1896-97, had fallen to Rs. 73,192, as compared with an average of Rs. 1,36,311 in the previous twenty years.

3. I cannot regard this state of things as satisfactory, and I commend the matter to the serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government, with a view to the adoption of such measures of economy as may be found practicable, in order to establish the financial position of Berar on a basis which should provide an adequate surplus of revenue over expenditure for payment to the Nizam.

No. 53-C., dated Viceroy's Camp, the 25th April 1902.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had, for some time, been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I am now to address you officially on the matter, and to instruct you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance.

2. There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch of Lord Salisbury (at that time Secretary of State for India) dated 28th March 1878. On that occasion Lord Salisbury, in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time whatever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties, that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of things which was not only sanctioned by Treaty, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well-being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

Copy forwarded with the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1003-P. dated the 6th May 1878.

3. At the same time, in thus rejecting the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4. This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained, instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider a solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Rulers, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5. Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British adminis-

tration in the Assigned Districts and although in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances, which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam. Firstly, it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered, according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad, has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India, into the civil administration of Berar has shown that, while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would render possible a reduction of local staffs and establishments, and finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this, is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each. Secondly, there is similar scope for reorganisation and retrenchment, though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century, which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system incompatible either with economy or with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler. Thirdly, while it has been shown to be desirable, in the interests

of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained, it is even more desirable, in the interests of the Nizam, and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from these portions of his territory which have hitherto been assigned a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves, for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence, to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in a single year since 1860 was Rs. 19,73,000 in 1887-88. In several years, owing to famine or other causes, there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously affected, if not altogether destroyed, by the contraction of certain loans, for the repayment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, *viz.*, (1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan, is fixed at 4 per cent., and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 3 lakhs by the Nizam, but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs, towards principal and interest, from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent.; and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or years the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come: and that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be the Nizam, but the Government of India, who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6. These conditions suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is re-affirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British

Government of the Districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged, the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force; its strength in Hyderabad territory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army.

7. It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if anything more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council. Further His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the headquarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the Ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8. There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam and which I am instructed to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness to whom it was submitted by you as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 45 lakhs a year. Their numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State; while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force.

The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, *i.e.*, 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men, to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000, or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9. Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of 6½ lakhs a year for 20 years, and of 16½ lakhs a year, in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans; and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid. Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed.

(*a*) To the Nizam, 6½ lakhs for 20 years : 16½ lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid : thereafter 25 lakhs.
(*b*) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years.
(*c*) Towards the Hyderabad loan, 6½ lakhs.

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar loans, principal and interest in a fraction under 20 years; and the 8½ lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making 11½ lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad loan in a fraction over 30 years. By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakhs being in the meantime discharged. The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards. If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, namely, 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam. These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam. Should His Highness, in order to secure a larger immediate annual benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect. Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him.

10. I am to instruct you to place the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam; and in requesting from him an official confirmation

of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from him an expression of opinion on the points mentioned in the letter upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought. When His Highness's reply has been received, I will then forward to you a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy, or of their several representatives.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor-General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at, which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and the Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity.

No. 33-C., dated Hyderabad, the 17th July 1902.

From—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 53-C., dated the 25th April 1902, instructing me to place before His Highness the Nizam a statement concerning the proposals that were made by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his visit to Hyderabad, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance of the settlement verbally made as the result of informal and private communications between His Excellency and His Highness.

2. On the receipt of your instructions, I addressed the Minister to His Highness the Nizam in a letter No. 4-P., dated the 7th May 1902, of which a copy is attached. Considerable delay occurred before I received the reply to this letter, due probably to the fact that His Highness the Nizam was anxious to collect the views of his Minister and principal nobles and officials before committing himself to an opinion on the points referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter, on which an expression of His Highness's views was sought.

3. I have now the honour to submit (in original) a letter No. 3-C., dated the 14th July 1902, from His Highness's Minister to my address replying to my letter No. 4-P., dated the 7th May 1902. This letter, written by command of His Highness the Nizam, states that His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself, with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs. Having thus formally confirmed His Highness's acceptance of the agreement made with His Excellency the Viceroy the Minister's letter proceeds to discuss the points mentioned in

paragraphs 8 and 9 of my letter No. 4-P., dated the 7th May 1902, and to communicate, as invited, an expression of His Highness's opinion on those points; and concludes with the formulation of certain requests which are left to the final decision of the Government of India while His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision.

4. I will await the further orders of the Government of India before offering any remarks on the requests made, as I believe they are of a nature which the Government of India are prepared to deal with separately from the actual terms of the new agreement which are in no way involved by their consideration. I would, however, observe that I have ascertained that the allusion in paragraph 5 of the Minister's letter to "clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent," is merely intended to apply to that portion of Article 3 of the Treaty, wherein it is agreed that, "whensoever the services of the said Contingent may be required they shall be afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam fully and promptly throughout his whole Dominions, etc." It is clearly understood by His Highness's Minister that the new agreement does not abrogate any of the treaties now in force between the Government of India and His Highness the Nizam.

No. 4-P., dated Ootacamund, the 5th May 1902.

From—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Maharaja PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD, Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had for some time been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I have now the honour to address you on the matter and to request you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance.

2. There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch of Lord Salisbury (at that time Secretary of State for India) dated 28th March 1878. On that occasion Lord Salisbury, in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time whatever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties; that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of

things which was not only sanctioned by Treaties, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well-being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

3. At the same time in thus refusing the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4. This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained, instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider any solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Ruler, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5. Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British administration in the Assigned Districts, and although, in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him, and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam. Firstly, it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India into the civil administration of Berar has shown that, while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar

with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this respect is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each. Secondly, there is similar scope for reorganisation and retrenchment, though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the Military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's Dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century, which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's Dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system compatible neither with economy nor with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to His Highness the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler. Thirdly, while it has been shown to be desirable, in the interests of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained it is even more desirable in the interests of the Nizam, and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from those portions of his territory, which have hitherto been assigned, a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves, for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in any single year since 1860 was R19,73,000 in 1887-88, in several years owing to famine or other causes there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously

affected, if not altogether destroyed, by the contraction of certain loans, for the repayment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, *viz.* (1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan, is fixed at 4 per cent. and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 8 lakhs by the Nizam, but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs towards principal and interest from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent. and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or years, the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come: and that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be His Highness the Nizam but the Government of India who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6. These conditions suggested to His Excellency the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is reaffirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British Government of the districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such a manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force; its strength in Hyderabad territory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army.

7. It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if any thing more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply

through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council. Further, His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the head-quarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the Ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8. There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam, and which I am to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness, to whom it was submitted by me as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 45 lakhs a year. Their numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State; while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force. The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, *i.e.*, 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men, to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000 or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9. Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of 6½ lakhs a year for 20 years and of 16½ lakhs a year in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans; and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad Loan until it is fully repaid. Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed:—

(*a*) To the Nizam, 6½ lakhs for 20 years: 16½ lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid: thereafter 25 lakhs.

(*b*) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years.

(*c*) Towards the Hyderabad loan, 8½ lakhs.

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar Loans, principal and interest, in a fraction under 20 years: and the 8½ lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making 11½ lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad Loan in a fraction over 30 years. By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years, a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakhs being in the meantime discharged. The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards. If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, namely, 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam. These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam. Should His Highness, in order to secure a larger immediate benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect. Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him.

10. I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to lay the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam and, in requesting from him an official confirmation of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from His Highness an expression of opinion on the points upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought. I would, therefore, beg you to submit this letter to His Highness and to explain that the points on which His Excellency the Viceroy invites an expression of opinion are contained in paragraphs 8 and 9. When his Highness's reply is received I shall have the honour to submit it for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy; and, in due course, a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon will be forwarded for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy, or of their several representatives.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity.

No. 3-C., dated Hyderabad, the 14th July 1902.

From—Maharaja PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD, Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

To—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D.W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.

I duly submitted to His Highness your confidential letter No. 4.-P., dated Ootacamund, 7th May 1902, regarding the settlement of the Berar question arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness.

2. I am now commanded by His Highness to reply to your letter above cited.

3. His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement verbally made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs.

4. I now proceed to answer paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter under acknowledgment, and these paragraphs may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The reduction in numbers of the Hyderabad Contingent troops, and their maintenance in future at a reduced number of stations, as also the final incorporation of these troops in the Indian Army.

(b) A corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State.

(c) The manner in which the annual rent of 25 lakhs is to be paid pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad Loan and the Berar Famine Loan.

5. I am commanded by His Highness to say that he understands that whatever change may be made in the number, and designation of the troops maintained hereafter by the Government of India in Hyderabad territory, the terms contained in clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent, will be strictly observed and maintained in respect of the troops of the Indian Army stationed in His Highness's Dominions, and paid from the Revenues of Berar.

6. His Highness highly appreciates the kind advice given by the Government of India in connection with the reduction in the number of irregular troops. This is a matter which, as you are aware, has been engaging His Highness's attention for some time past, and the reductions already effected have been officially intimated to the Hon'ble the Resident from time to time—*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No. 1341, dated the 12th September 1900. His Highness, while accepting the advice of the Government of India, and agreeing with them as to the necessity of reducing the existing strength of the Hyderabad irregular troops, desires to point out that the reduction of these troops involves many delicate and difficult questions. His Highness, however, agrees that, after carefully considering the requirements of the city and the districts, he will, if possible, reduce the number to 12,000 men, when this reduction can be carried out with due regard to the claims of those who are employed, and without causing dissatisfaction and discontent.

7. The point dealt with in paragraph 9 is connected to a certain extent with the views expressed in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 5, as also in paragraph 6 of your letter. His Highness has no hesitation in accepting the proposed arrangement as regards the annual payment of the rent, and His Highness's Government will continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which they have undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad Loan until it is fully repaid. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 9 of your letter, His Highness would wish to secure a larger immediate benefit resulting from the proposal of spreading the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next thirty years. If this can be done, His Highness will feel greatly obliged. But at the same time His Highness desires to reserve the right of making larger payments than the instalments that may be fixed upon, or of paying off the whole balance of the loan should he, at any time, be in a position to do so.

8. I am, however, to request that the actual amount of instalments to be paid in liquidation of the two Loans, may be left undetermined until a decision is arrived at as to the exact amount of the Famine loan now due by the Berar Province to the Government of India. In this connection I am desired by His Highness to point out that a large reserve balance of something like 30 lakhs is always kept in the Berar Treasuries to meet current expenses. This reserve balance pertains to the surplus payable to His Highness's Government according to the terms of the Treaty of 1853, and I am to enquire whether the amount of this reserve balance has been deducted from the loan received by Berar from the Government of India. Further, as some proportion of the famine expenditure in Berar is represented by public works which will remain as an asset, I am to enquire whether the value of these works has been deducted from the famine debt of the province. His Highness earnestly hopes that, in view of the fact that he has been made liable for the Berar Famine Loan, the point he has now urged will receive the most favourable consideration of the Government of India.

9. There are a few other points which require settlement, and these I mention below :—

(1) In good seasons or in bad seasons the amount of rent now fixed, Rs. 25 lakhs per annum, should be regularly paid to His Highness's Government.

(2) His Highness's Government should be absolved from all future responsibility, financial or otherwise, should unhappily any famines occur in the Berar province.

(3) His Highness's Government should be also absolved, as heretofore, from responsibility for payment of certain *chouth* allowances and pensions mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty, dated 31st December 1860.

(4) When the number of stations of the Hyderabad Contingent troops are reduced, the lands, etc., of such stations should revert to His Highness's Government.

(5) Should the Hyderabad Contingent troops be incorporated in the Indian Army, all free Rumnahs hitherto granted to these troops should revert to His Highness's Government.

10. I have kept paragraph 7 of your letter to answer at the last. His Highness is extremely obliged to His Excellency the Viceroy for his proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam over Berar. His Highness accepts with pleasure the suggestion made that his flag should be flown at the head-quarters of the local administration in Berar on the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. His Highness, however, would be further obliged if these ceremonies were also observed on the occasions of the Eed-ul-Fitr (Ramzan) and Eed-uz-Zoha (Bukkur Eed), and if on all these occasions *Khutbas* were read in the mosques.

11. I am to state that the requests made in this letter are left to the final decision of the Government of India, and that His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision. I am also to express the fullest reliance of His Highness's Government on receiving the most friendly and liberal treatment at the hands of the Government of India.

12. In conclusion His Highness desires to tender to His Excellency the Viceroy and to yourself his most cordial thanks for the great friendliness and courtesy that have been shown to him in bringing to an amicable settlement this most important matter, and to express His Highness's earnest hope that this settlement will tend to promote and strengthen the happy relations which have always existed between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State.

No. 4293-I. B., dated Simla, the 30th September 1902.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 33-C., dated the 17th July 1902, forwarding a copy of the Minister's letter (No. 3-C., dated the 14th July) formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 53-C., dated the 25th April last, for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees.

2. I am now to forward in duplicate, for execution by yourself and the Minister, a formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon. After the execution of the Agreement, both copies of it should be returned to this office for ratification by His Excellency the Viceroy, and one of the copies will then be forwarded to you for delivery to the Durbar.

For the Agreement see enclosures in Lt.-Col. Sir D. Barr's letter No. 67-C., dated the 5th November 1902, which follows.

3. You will notice that the Agreement contains a reference to Article 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, which meets the wishes of His Highness the Nizam as stated in the 5th paragraph of the Minister's letter of the 14th July, and as explained in the 4th paragraph of your letter under reply Article 2 of the Treaty of 1853 is not affected by the new Agreement, and as regards Article 3, while it is an essential part of the settlement now made that the troops maintained in lieu of the Hyderabad Contingent shall be no longer controlled through the Resident, the Government of India readily agree that the services of these troops, if required, shall be fully and promptly afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam throughout his dominions.

4. The Government of India have learnt with pleasure that His Highness the Nizam accepts their advice as to the need of a reduction in the number of his irregular troops, and they note with much satisfaction that he agrees to diminish them, if possible, to 12,000 men. It is recognised that the promise of so considerable a reduction will require time for its complete fulfilment. But you should point out to His Highness the importance of taking some immediate steps to carry out the measure to which he has now signified his assent, since upon this reduction depends the corresponding reduction that the Government of India desire to effect in the number of their troops stationed in His Highness's dominions. The Government of India confidently hope that His Highness's Government will approach the matter without delay in a business-like spirit, and will lose no time in devising the means for effecting a reform of so much financial benefit to the State.

5. I am now to communicate to you the decision of the Government of India upon the other requests that are contained in the Minister's letter. The Government of India readily agree to the proposal in paragraph 7 of the Minister's letter that a larger immediate annual benefit should be secured to His Highness by spreading the payments to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, and in view of the reduction in the Berar famine loans which will be referred to later on, they propose that the distribution of the rent of 25 lakhs should be as follows until these loans and the Hyderabad loan are repaid :—

10 lakhs to His Highness the Nizam.
7 „ towards the Berar loans.
8 „ towards the Hyderabad loan.

The last-named payment is, of course, in addition to the 3 lakhs per annum which His Highness has agreed to pay from Hyderabad revenues. The effect of these payments in extinguishing the loans will be explained later. I am to add that there will be no objection to His Highness making larger repayments of the principal of these loans when he is in a position to do so, provided this is not done by incurring fresh loans; but the Government of India will require six months' previous notice of the amount of such excess repayment, and of the date upon which it will be made.

6. In paragraph 8 of his letter the Minister asked that the reserve or working balance in the Berar treasuries, and also the value of the public works constructed out of the famine expenditure, may be deducted from the

Berar famine loans. As regards the first part of his request, I am to explain that, while it is true that a part of the cash balance in Berar has been built up out of the surplus revenue, to which the Nizam's Government was entitled, the actual cash balance consists not only of the unpaid portion of the surplus, but of the balances of Local funds, of Judicial and Revenue deposits, and of other sums held on behalf of persons other than Government. Even, therefore, on the assumption that the Nizam has a claim to a portion of the balance, it is reasonable to hold that only so much of the cash balance as represents the unpaid portion of past surpluses can rightly be credited in deduction of the famine loans. There is, however, equal force in the argument that the Nizam is not ceding Berar, but is merely consenting to certain improvements in the existing arrangements; and that since a working balance was necessary and would have been retained under the old assignment, it is equally necessary and should, therefore, be retained for the working of the new lease. Nevertheless the Government of India, in their anxiety to deal in this matter with the Nizam's Government in a spirit of the utmost liberality and in a way which shall admit of no criticism or dispute, have decided to make to His Highness a full and ample payment in satisfaction of all actual or possible claims. The sum that they are prepared to hand over is the whole of the actual cash balance on the date upon which the new settlement will come into force. It is proposed that this should be the 1st October next. The amount of the actual cash balance of Berar on the date, which, as will be shown presently, may not improbably amount to 40 lakhs, will be taken in reduction of the Berar famine loans.

7. The above remarks will have made clear that the second request of His Highness, namely, that the value of the famine works that have been constructed from the famine expenditure should also be taken as a set-off against the famine loans, is one with which the Government of India have not found it possible to comply. It is open to them to contend that the normal cost of these works is for the most part a mere forestalment of expenditure which would probably have been undertaken later if the need for famine expenditure had not hurried it on. But on the other hand, in any well regulated administration the cost of famines should ordinarily be met from the surplus of past years, and in the case of Berar the whole of the surplus (including, under the present orders, the working balance) having been made over to the Nizam, the latter cannot fairly expect to receive credit also for the value of works the cost of which forms a proper charge against that surplus. It must be recollected that the true value of famine works is always difficult to ascertain, and it is estimated by the Public Works Department of the Government of India that in Berar their value will not exceed about 11½ lakhs, since many of the works begun will never be completed, while others, such as Railway embankments, will probably be destroyed before they can be used. Moreover, the Government of India are unable to recognise any difference of principle between these works and other public works constructed in the past from the

revenues of Berar, the value of which will also remain in the province. For these reasons, it is impossible to accede to this request of His Highness apart from, or outside of, the general settlement which has been proffered, in the preceding paragraph.

8. I am to enclose statements showing particulars of the transactions up to the present date connected with the principal of (i) the Berar famine loans, and (ii) the Hyderabad loan. It will be seen that the former loans have already been reduced to 116 lakhs. If the cash balance on the 1st October amounts to 40 lakhs, as is not improbable, these loans will be reduced further to about 76 lakhs, and by the proposed payment of 7 lakhs a year they will be discharged with interest in about 14 years. From the 15th year therefore, on the supposition above made as to the amount of the cash balance at the beginning of October, the cash payment to the Nizam will be increased from 10 lakhs per annum, as stated in paragraph 5, to 17 lakhs per annum; this increase will occur sooner if the cash balance of October is higher than 40 lakhs, and later if the cash balance is lower. The balance of the Hyderabad loan, 185 lakhs, by the annual payment of 11 lakhs (8 lakhs from the annual Berar rent and 3 lakhs from Hyderabad revenues), will be completely discharged with interest in about 29 years, after which His Highness will receive the full rent 25 lakhs per annum. As the new agreement is to have effect from the 1st October 1902, the Government of India are willing to agree that the first payment and distribution of the 25 lakhs in the manner proposed should be made on the 1st April 1903, and thereafter on the 1st April in each year. It is hoped that this arrangement will prove agreeable to His Highness, and will prove to him the sincerity of the Government of India's desire to conclude this settlement with a due regard to his wishes, and on generous as well as equitable terms. It will be understood that the periods mentioned in this paragraph for the liquidation of the loans are approximate only. The actual process of liquidation will be as follows: from the 7 lakhs to be paid on the 1st April of each year towards the Berar famine loans, the amount of interest due and unpaid up to that date will be first discharged, and the balance will be credited to the principal of the loans, the process continuing until the annual credits to the principal have discharged the whole of the loans. The annual payment of 11 lakhs towards the Hyderabad loan will be similarly distributed every year between interest and principal till the whole principal is repaid.

9. As regards the points discussed in paragraph 9 of the Minister's letter, the Government of India agree to proposals 1, 2 and 3. It was always intended that, under the new settlement, the responsibility for future famine expenditure should rest upon the Government of India, and the new agreement does not affect the provisions of the Treaty of 1860 in regard to the payment of the *Chouth* allowances and pensions, which are mentioned in Article 6 of that Treaty. The Government of India also agree that, if the number of stations now occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent is reduced, the lands hitherto occupied by the troops in the abandoned stations will revert to His Highness, subject to the reservation

of all private rights in such lands. Similarly, all free rumnahs at the stations that may be given up will also revert to His Highness's Government; but in any stations that may be retained, it is considered that the free rumnahs hitherto attached to them should continue to be available as heretofore for the use of the troops. The above-named reversion will, of course, not apply to the station of Ellichpur in Berar, which, in common with the whole of that province, will remain exclusively under British administration.

10. As His Highness the Nizam accepts the concession which had been proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Government of India will issue orders that his flag shall be flown at the head-quarters of the Berar Administration on the anniversary of His Highness's birthday, and that a salute shall be fired in his honour on the same occasion. But they are of opinion that it is not desirable that these ceremonies should also be observed on the occasions of the Id-ul-Fitr and the Id-us-Zoha, or that *Khutbas* should be read in the mosques. The concession that was suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy is an innovation in Berar itself, and is without precedent in all other territories similarly administered by the British Government. Moreover, His Excellency's desire in making the proposal was specially to associate the compliment with His Highness the present Nizam, an object that will not be attained by the wider proposals now submitted, which the Government of India are accordingly reluctant to sanction.

11. In conclusion, I am to ask you to convey to His Highness the Nizam the Governor General in Council's cordial acknowledgments of the friendly spirit in which His Highness has participated in these negotiations and his hearty congratulations upon their successful termination.

BERAR FAMINE LOANS.

	R
Advances—	
First instalment, 1899-1900	55,36,798
Second instalment, 1900-01	88,58,810
Total of loan on 1st April 1901	1,40,95,608
Repayments of principal—	
In April 1901	5,00,000
In April	5,00,000
In June	15,00,000
	25,00,000
Balance of principal outstanding	1,15,95,608

HYDERABAD LOAN.

	R
Total advances of which the last was made in July 1901	2,00,00,000
Repayment of principal from Berar surplus in April 1902	15,00,000
Balance of principal outstanding	1,85,00,000

No. 67-C., dated Hyderabad, 5th November 1902.

From—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4293-I.B., dated the 30th September 1902, forwarding in duplicate for execution by myself and the Minister a formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees.

2. I have now the honour to return the Agreement, in duplicate, executed by myself and the Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

3. The Agreement was signed by us, this day, in the presence of Major Wolseley Haig, my first Assistant, and Mr. Faridoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Minister.

4. I enclose a copy of my letter to the Minister, No. 54-C., dated 11th October 1902, with which, as authorised by you, I forwarded confidentially for the information of His Highness the Nizam, a printed copy of your letter No. 4293-I.B., dated the 30th September 1902.

No. 54-C., dated the 11th Octobor 1902.

From—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad,

To—Maharaja PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD, Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

I had the honour of submitting, for the consideration of the Government of India, a copy of your letter No. 3-C., dated the 14th July 1902, formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 4-P., dated the 6th May 1902, for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government, for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees, and I now enclose confidentially, for the information of His Highness, a copy of a letter No. 4293-I. B., dated 30th September 1902, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to my address, together with enclosures, *viz.*, a copy of the Agreement, referred to in that letter, and a statement of the Berar Famine Loan.

2. I would beg you to lay these papers before His Highness and after obtaining his orders to inform me on what date it will be convenient to you to execute with me the formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon.

Memorandum of agreement between the British Government on the one part and the Hyderabad State on the other part, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David William Keith Barr, K.C.S.I., I.S.C., duly authorised by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council for that purpose, and by the Maharaja Peshkar Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State.

Whereas by the Treaties concluded between the British Government and the Hyderabad State on the 21st May 1853, and the 26th December 1860, the Berar Districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from the Assigned Districts being paid to His Highness the Nizam; and whereas the British Government and His Highness the Nizam desire to improve this arrangement; and whereas it is inexpedient in the interests of economy that the Assigned Districts should continue to be managed as a separate administration or the Hyderabad Contingent as a separate force; and whereas it is also desirable that His Highness the Nizam should receive a fixed instead of a fluctuating and uncertain income from the Assigned Districts.

The following terms are hereby agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and the Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad :—

(i) His Highness the Nizam, whose sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is re-affirmed, leases them to the British Government in perpetuity in consideration of the payment to him by the British Government, of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum;

(ii) The British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Assigned Districts which they enjoy under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, shall be at liberty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Treaties, to administer the Assigned Districts in such manner as they may deem desirable, and also to redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, as they may think fit, due provision being made as stipulated by Article 3 of the Treaty of 1853 for the protection of His Highness's Dominions.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, corresponding to the third day of Shabam in the year of the Hijra one thousand three hundred and twenty.

No. 1-C., dated Viceroy's Camp, the 13th November 1902.

From—The Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The Right Hon'ble GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward to Your Lordship a complete copy of the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and

the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, concerning the future administration of Berar, and also of the Agreement that has been concluded on the subject between Sir D. Barr, our Resident at Hyderabad, on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the one hand, and the Maharaja Peshkar Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State on the other.

2. The negotiations that have thus reached a happy termination were inaugurated, with the full knowledge and sanction of Your Lordship, towards the end of the year 1901. An interchange of friendly and confidential opinions ensued between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Nizam : and His Excellency the Viceroy, who had some time previously accepted an invitation from His Highness to visit Hyderabad in the spring of the present year, was able, while there in the month of April, to complete the negotiations in personal conference with His Highness. The succeeding interval has been occupied in working out the details of the new arrangement, and in considering and replying to certain requests that were received from the Nizam. Finally, the Agreement, recording the settlement arrived at, was signed at Hyderabad on the 5th November 1902, and the discussions between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State were thereby brought to a successful close.

3. The papers which we forward with this despatch will in themselves provide a full and ample explanation, both of the objects which the Government of India have throughout had in view, and of the nature of the agreement that has been signed. But they may briefly be summarised as follows:—

The system that has prevailed up to the present date in Berar, dates from the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, under which certain districts known as the Assigned Districts of Berar were made over without limit of time to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from their administration being paid to His Highness the Nizam. In the passage of time these arrangements have become both inconvenient and obsolete, while they have on occasions given rise to controversies, which have never permanently affected the friendly relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad State, but the recurrence or revival of which it was nevertheless most desirable in the interests of both parties to preclude.

Upon the side of the Government of India the flaws in the existing system were mainly associated with the civil and military administration of the province which, under the arrangements stereotyped by the Treaties, was imperfect and wasteful. Upon the side of His Highness the Nizam, the desirability of a change arose in the main from the precarious and fluctuating character of the surpluses which also under the stipulations of the Treaties were payable to him, and the irregular nature of which introduced a regrettable element of uncertainty into the finances of the State. It was realised on both sides that the events of the past half century, during which the Assigned Districts of Berar have remained continuously under British

administration, constituted a prescription from which it was neither possible nor desirable to depart and the efforts of both parties in the recent negotiations were accordingly directed to the discovery of a solution that should possess the combined merits of removing the administrative anomalies of which we have spoken, of securing to His Highness the Nizam an assured income from this portion of his territories, and of guaranteeing to the population of Berar, which now amounts to over 2¾ million persons, a continuance of the conditions and standards under which they have attained to a high measure of prosperity.

Consistently with these objects, it has been our desire to recognise and to re-affirm, rather than in any way to dispute or to derogate from, the sovereignty of the Nizam; and the agreement arrived at, while leaving the administration of Berar as at present in British hands, though under conditions that will ensure a far more economical system of management, provides for the recognition of the prerogatives of His Highness both by the terms of the agreement, according to which the future tenure of the Assigned Districts by the British Government will be a lease in perpetuity; and also by the annual compliments to His Highness in the leased territories, which the Government of India have consented henceforward to bestow.

4. The financial terms which we offered to the Nizam and which have been accepted by him are an annual rent of 25 lakhs, or nearly £167,000. When this sum is contrasted with the average annual amount of the surpluses that have been paid to the Nizam during the 40 years between 1860 and 1900, namely, a fraction under 9 lakhs or a sum varying according to the rate of exchange from £50,000, to £90,000, it will, we think, be recognised both that the Hyderabad State will be a substantial gainer by the transaction and also that our proposals have been conceived in no grudging or illiberal spirit. It is true that, in consequence of the financial embarrassments in which the State has lately been plunged, owing in the main to famine both in Hyderabad and Berar, and which have compelled recourse to be made in both cases to the Government of India for loans, the full annual rent will not for some time be realised by His Highness. But the arrangements that have been agreed upon for the discharge of these liabilities are such as relieve the Hyderabad State at the earliest possible date from its burdens; while we have further accelerated this consummation by handing over to the Nizam, for the still more rapid liquidation of the loans, a sum equivalent to the entire working balance of 41 lakhs, which stood to the credit of the Berar Administration on October 1st of the present year. We did not regard the request of the Nizam for a concession of this point as one with which we were at all bound, either in logic or equity, to comply. But in our anxiety to meet the courteous and conciliatory attitude of His Highness in a similar spirit, and to effect a liberal settlement of all possible claims, we were glad to give a favorable answer to his representation.

5. It only remains for us to notice the effect that will be produced by the new agreement upon the military forces of both signatories. The Government of India acquire the liberty, hitherto denied to them by the

Treaties, to effect such a re-distribution and re-organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent (without of course in any way reducing the numerical strength of the Indian army) as may be found desirable consistently with the uninterrupted discharge of the obligation, assumed by them in the Treaty of 1853, to employ these troops, when required, in assisting the Nizam to maintain order within his dominions. Simultaneously the Nizam has undertaken to reduce by gradual degrees the irregular forces of his State, which, as at present constituted, are far from being required for purposes of internal order, and which, moreover, impose an onerous annual charge upon the revenues of the State. It is, therefore, a further and not less beneficial result of the new agreement that both parties will thereby be enabled to undertake long needed projects of military economy and reform.

6. We do not delay the present despatch to acquaint Your Lordship with the proposals which we have in view for the future administration of Berar. Under the terms of the new agreement, the British Government are at liberty to deal with this matter in such manner as they may deem desirable. The extinction of a separate and costly administration will be the first condition of the projected reforms. But upon this matter we shall again address Your Lordship at a later date when our plans have been more fully worked out.

7. In our correspondence with our Resident at Hyderabad, we have already expressed our cordial acknowledgments of the friendly manner in which His Highness the Nizam has throughout participated in the recent negotiations. The language that has been used by his Minister in reply assures us that these sentiments are entirely reciprocated by His Highness, and leaves no doubt that the settlement of this most important matter which we have here recorded, has been as heartily and spontaneously accepted by the Nizam, as it was frankly and sincerely put forward by ourselves. We now look forward with confidence to a future in which no cloud need again arise to obscure the historical and unbroken friendship that has for so long existed between the British Government and the Hyderabad State.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, the 12th December 1902.

Perpetual lease of Berar to the British Government.

I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter in the Foreign Department, dated the 13th November 1902, reporting your proceedings, relative to the conclusion of an agreement with His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad for a revision of certain clauses in the treaties of the 21st May 1853 and the 26th December 1860.

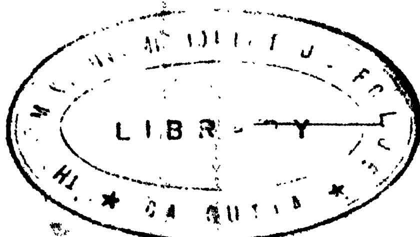
2. The main objects which your Excellency has had in view in the conduct of these negotiations are recited in the instrument that concluded them. It is desired that His Highness should receive a fixed, instead of a fluctuating

and uncertain, income from the Assigned Districts, and that the Government of India should be enabled to improve the economy and efficiency of the British administration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and to revise existing arrangements connected with the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent. The former of these objects was brought to the notice of your Government in my Despatch, Political, dated 11th May 1899, in which I reviewed the administration report of the Assigned Districts for 1897-98, and commended to the serious consideration of your Excellency in Council the adoption of such retrenchments as might be practicable in order to establish the financial position of Berar on such a basis as would provide an adequate surplus of revenue over expenditure for payment to the Nizam. I am aware that His Highness has recently found himself under the necessity of taking liberal measures for the relief of the distress caused by famine in his territories; and that the strain that has thus been placed upon his resources, which have required the financial aid of your Government, must have added to the importance of considering any arrangements that may strengthen and secure the general revenues of the Hyderabad State.

3. The careful enquiries which were instituted by the Government of India convinced your Excellency, as well as His Highness the Nizam, that for the better adjustment of financial relations, and in order to re-arrange effectively the administrative system, it is for the interest of both Governments to proceed to the amalgamation of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with the neighbouring British Provinces, and to the re-organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent for the purpose of diminishing its present cost. In Colonel Barr's letter to the Minister to His Highness the Nizam, dated the 7th May 1902, your definite views on these points are clearly and comprehensively set forth, and I observe with satisfaction that His Highness the Nizam recognised the advantage of accepting them. You explain the concessions which you have made to meet the views of the ruler of Hyderabad, and they appear to me to be reasonable and proper.

4. In conclusion, I have only to convey the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to your proceedings, and the high appreciation with which His Majesty's Government regard your Excellency's success in arranging a settlement which is equally satisfactory to the British Government and to His Highness the Nizam.

I have, etc.,
GEORGE HAMILTON.



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G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1811 M. D.—5-7-05—800.—J. T. N.

